Changes to Legislation: as of 5 April 2024, there are changes to this Act which have not been implemented by the Revised Acts editorial team, see highlighted entries **here**. Note that some amendments may not be in force until commenced by a commencement order or other provision.

Number 9 *of* 1962

CORONERS ACT 1962

REVISED

Updated to 22 July 2022

This Revised Act is an administrative consolidation of the *Coroners Act 1962.* It is prepared by the Law Reform Commission in accordance with its function under the *Law Reform Commission Act 1975* (3/1975) to keep the law under review and to undertake revision and consolidation of statute law.

All Acts up to and including the *Protected Disclosures (Amendment) Act 2022* (27/2022), enacted 21 July 2022, and all statutory instruments up to and including the *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022 (Parts 1, 4, 5 and 8) (Commencement) Order 2022* (S.I. No. 370 of 2022), made 21 July 2022, were considered in the preparation of this Revised Act.

Disclaimer: While every care has been taken in the preparation of this Revised Act, the Law Reform Commission can assume no responsibility for and give no guarantees, undertakings or warranties concerning the accuracy, completeness or up to date nature of the information provided and does not accept any liability whatsoever arising from any errors or omissions. Please notify any errors, omissions and comments by email to revisedacts@lawreform.ie.

Number 9 *of* 1962.

CORONERS ACT 1962

REVISED

Updated to 22 July 2022

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PART I

Preliminary and General

Section

1. Short title and commencement.
2. Definitions.
2A. Application of Act to still births.
3. Regulations.
4. Expenses.
5. Repeals.

PART II

Coroners and Coroners' Districts

6. Coroners' districts.
6A. Coroner's district of Dublin.
7. Amalgamation of districts.
8. Office of coroner.
9. Salary of coroner.
10. Review of salary. *(Repealed)*
11. Tenure of office of coroner.
11A. Temporary coroner.
11B. Assignment and appointment of temporary coroner in exceptional circumstances.
12. Place of residence of coroner.
13. Deputy coroners.
13. Deputy coroners.
13A. Arrangements for Coroner's district of Dublin.
13B. Arrangements for coroners’ districts other than coroner’s district of Dublin.

14. Qualification for appointment as coroner or deputy coroner.
15. Removal from office of coroner and deputy coroner.
16. First coroners under this Act.

PART IIA

REPORTING OF DEATHS

16A. Reportable deaths.
16B. Persons obliged to report death to coroner.

PART III

INQUESTS

17. General duty to hold inquest.
18. Optional power to hold inquest and duty to notify coroner.
18A. Purpose of inquest.
18B. Notice of inquest.
19. Post-mortem examination in lieu of inquest. *(Repealed)*
20. Provisions where coroner and deputy coroner are prevented from holding inquest.
21. Inquest where several deaths arise from one occurrence.
22. Inquest without exhuming body.
23. Inquest where body destroyed or irrecoverable.
24. Inquest on order of Attorney General.
25. Adjournment of inquest where criminal proceedings are being considered or have been instituted.
26. Summoning of witnesses.
27. View of the body.
28. Note of names, addresses of witnesses.
29. Preservation of certain documents.
30. Prohibition of consideration of civil and criminal liability.
31. Prohibition of censure and exoneration.
32. Record of verdict returned at an inquest.
33. Post-mortem examinations.
33A. Duty to direct post-mortem examination.
33B. Provisions relating to post-mortem examinations directed by coroner.
33C. Further post-mortem examination.
33D. Medical records of deceased person for purposes of post-mortem examination.
33E. Report of post-mortem examination.
34. Holding of adjourned inquest by different coroner.
35. Disqualification of certain coroners for holding certain inquests.
36. Service of summons.
37. Non-attendance of jurors and witnesses.

38. Powers with respect to the taking of evidence, etc, at inquest.
38A. Taking of evidence from person about to leave State.

PART IV

JURIES AT INQUESTS

39. General power to sit with or without jury.
40. Obligation on coroner to sit with jury in certain cases.
41. Number of coroner's jury.
42. Liability to serve on coroner's jury. *(Repealed)*
43. Summoning of jury.
44. Failure of jury to agree.
45. Holding of adjourned inquest with different jury.

PART V

MISCELLANEOUS

46. Removal and custody of body pending inquest, etc.
47. Exhumation.
48. Removal of body outside the State.
49. Inquest on treasure trove.
49A. Entry to premises to inspect, copy, take extracts from or seize documents, etc.
50. Furnishing of particulars to registrars of births and deaths. *(Repealed)*
51. Extension of power of coroner to authorise burial. *(Repealed)*
52. Provisions governing post-mortem examination caused to be made by coroner. *(Repealed)*
53. Prohibition on certain coroners from acting in certain proceedings.
53A. Expert advice and assistance for coroners in certain circumstances.
54. Supply of forms to coroner.
55. Returns to be made by coroner.
56. Prescribing of forms of oaths, etc, in respect of inquests.
57. Prescribing of certain fees and expenses.
58. Certification and payment of certain sums.
59. Amendment of Juries Act, 1927. *(Repealed)*
60. Legal aid and legal advice for inquests.
61. Offences by body corporate.
62. Directions of High Court.

FIRST SCHEDULE

ENACTMENTS REPEALED

SECOND SCHEDULE

DEATHS REPORTABLE TO CORONER

ACTS REFERRED TO

Local Authorities (Officers and Employees) Act, 1926	1926, No. 39
Public Offices (Fees) Act, 1879	1879, c. 58
Local Authorities (Officers and Employees) Act, 1926	1926, No. 39
Deaths Registration Act (Ireland), 1880	1880, c. 13
Juries Act, 1927	1927, No. 23
Health Act, 1947	1947, No. 28

Number 9 *of* 1962.

CORONERS ACT 1962

REVISED

Updated to 22 July 2022

AN ACT TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAW RELATING TO CORONERS AND TO CORONERS' INQUESTS. [11*th April*, 1962.]

BE IT ENACTED BY THE OIREACHTAS AS FOLLOWS:—

Annotations

Modifications (not altering text):

C1 Power of coroner to authorise disposal of bodies in certain circumstances provided (5.12.2005) by *Civil Registration Act 2004* (3/2004), s. 44, S.I. No. 764 of 2005.

Power of coroner to authorise disposal of bodies.

44.—(1) A coroner may—

(*a*) when he or she has held an inquest on a body, but, subject to paragraph (b), in no other circumstances, if he or she thinks fit, by order authorise—

(i) a relative of the deceased person, or any other person, who proposes to cause the body to be disposed of, or

(ii) the undertaker, or any other person, who is in charge of the funeral of the deceased person, to dispose of the body before the registration of the death, and

(*b*) authorise the disposal of a body, whether it is lying for the time being in or outside his or her district, irrespective of whether he or she has decided that it is, or will become, necessary to hold an inquest on it.

(2) In subsection (1), "disposal", in relation to a body, means disposal by burial, cremation or any other means and cognate words shall be construed accordingly.

C2 Application of Act restricted (1.01.1994) by *Local Government (Dublin) Act 1993* (31/1993), s. 23(1), S.I. No. 400 of 1993.

Coroners.

23.—(1) The area comprised in the coroners district of the county, as existing immediately before the establishment day, shall on and from that day and notwithstanding any provision of this Act or of the Coroners Act, 1962, continue to constitute a coroners district.

...

Editorial Notes:

E1 Provision for disclosure of confidential information for report under collectively cited *Coroners Acts* made (21.04.2018) by *European Union (Personal Protective Equipment) Regulations 2018* (S.I. No. 136 of 2018), reg. 51(2)(d)(i), in effect as per reg. 1(2).

E2 Provision for disclosure of confidential information for report under collectively cited *Coroners Acts* made (26.05.2017) by *European Union (Pressure Equipment) Regulations 2017* (S.I. No. 233 of 2017), reg. 54(c)(i).

E3 Provision for disclosure of confidential information for report under collectively cited *Coroners Acts* made (26.05.2017) by *European Union (Lifts and Safety Components for Lifts) Regulations 2017* (S.I. No. 232 of 2017), reg. 53(c)(i), in effect as per reg. 1(2), (3).

E4 Provision for disclosure of confidential information for report under collectively cited *Coroners Acts* made (26.05.2017) by *European Union (Equipment and Protective Systems Intended for Use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres) Regulations 2017* (S.I. No. 230 of 2017), reg. 50(c)(i).

E5 Provision for disclosure of confidential information for inquest under Act made (20.11.2015) by *Criminal Justice (Forensic Evidence and DNA Database System) Act 2014* (11/2014), s. 159(1)(2), S.I. No. 508 of 2015.

E6 Provision for disclosure of confidential information for report under collectively cited *Coroners Acts* made (20.07.2011) by *European Communities (Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment) Regulations 2011* (S.I. No. 349 of 2011), reg. 22(2)(c)(i).

E7 Provision for disclosure of confidential information for report under collectively cited *Coroners Acts* made (20.07.2011) by *European Communities (Safety of Toys) Regulations 2011* (S.I. No. 14 of 2011), reg. 47(c)(i), in effect as per reg. 2(1).

E8 Provision for disclosure of confidential information for report under collectively cited *Coroners Acts* made (29.12.2009) by *European Communities (Machinery) Regulations 2008* (S.I. No. 407 of 2008), reg. 42(c)(i), in effect as per reg. 2(1).

E9 Provision for disclosure of confidential information for report under collectively cited *Coroners Acts* made (15.07.2008) by *Chemicals Act 2008* (13/2008), s. 28(2)(c)(i), S.I. No. 273 of 2008.

E10 Arrangements for inquest in the event of a railway incident and role of coroner provided (18.12.2005) by *Railway Safety Act 2005* (31/2005), s. 67, commenced on enactment.

E11 Provision for disclosure of confidential information for report under Act (1.09.2005) made by *Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005* (10/2005), s. 73(2)(c), S.I. No. 328 of 2005.

E12 Previous affecting provision: application of Act restricted (21.12.2000) by *European Communities (Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances) Regulations 2000* (S.I. No. 476 of 2000), reg. 26(1), commenced on enactment; revoked (15.02.2006) by *European Communities (Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances) Regulations 2006* (S.I. No. 74 of 2006), reg. 7(1).

E13 Previous affecting provision: application of Act restricted (1.09.1986) by *European Communities (Major Accident Hazards of Certain Industrial Activities) Regulations 1986* (S.I. No. 292 of 1986), reg. 25(1), in effect as per reg. 2; revoked (21.12.2000) by *European Communities (Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances) Regulations 2000* (S.I. No. 476 of 2000), reg. 7(1)(a).

PART I

Preliminary And General

Short title and commencement.

1.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Coroners Act, 1962.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on such day as the Minister shall by order appoint for that purpose.

Annotations

Editorial Notes:

E14 Power pursuant to subs. (2) exercised (1.07.1962) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Commencement) Order 1962* (S.I. No. 93 of 1962).

2. The Coroners Act, 1962 (No. 9 of 1962), shall come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1962.

Definitions.

2.—In this Act—

F1**[**"Act of 2004" means the Civil Registration Act 2004;

"body", in relation to a deceased person, means the body or a part of the body of the person and includes the cremated remains of the person;

"child in care" means a child who was in the care of the Child and Family Agency under section 4 or Part III, IV or IVA of the Child Care Act 1991;**]**

"coroner", F2**[**except in sections 6, 6A, 7, 8, 11, 11A and 16**]**, includes a person appointed under subsection (2) of section 5 of the Local Authorities (Officers and Employees) Act, 1926, as applied by section 8 of this Act, to fill the office of coroner temporarily;

"deputy coroner" has the meaning given to it by section 13 of this Act;

F1**[**"designated officer of the Ombudsman Commission" means—

(*a*) an officer of the Ombudsman Commission, or

(*b*) a person engaged by the Ombudsman Commission under section 74 of the Garda Síochána Act 2005,

who is designated by the Ombudsman Commission under section 73 of that Act for the purpose of performing functions under Part 4 of that Act relating to a relevant Ombudsman Commission investigation;

"direct maternal death" means the death of a woman resulting from obstetric complications of the pregnant state whether arising during pregnancy, labour or puerperium and whether from obstetric interventions, omissions, or incorrect treatment or from a chain of events resulting from any of them;

"disposal", in relation to the body of a deceased person, means lawful disposal, either on land or at sea, by burial, cremation, scattering of the ashes of the remains of the body or other appropriate means;

"document" means—

(*a*) a book, record or other written or printed material,

(*b*) a photograph,

(*c*) any information stored, maintained or preserved by means of any mechanical or electronic device, whether or not stored, maintained or preserved in legible form, and

(*d*) any audio or video recording;

"enactment" means a statute or an instrument made under a power conferred by statute;

"end of pregnancy" means the end of pregnancy by giving birth, by miscarriage or by intervention or in any other circumstances;

"family member", in relation to a deceased person, means—

(*a*) a parent, grandparent, child, brother, sister, nephew, niece, uncle or aunt, whether of the whole blood, of the half blood or by affinity, of the person,

(*b*) a spouse, a civil partner within the meaning of the Civil Partnership and Certain Rights and Obligations of Cohabitants Act 2010 or a cohabiting partner of the person,

(*c*) any other person who is ordinarily a member of the person's household, or

(*d*) any child who has been placed in foster care with the person or any person referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c),

and includes a reference to any such member of the person's family who is adopted;

"findings", in relation to an inquest, shall be construed in accordance with section 18A(1);

"indirect maternal death" means the death of a woman resulting from a pre-existing disease, or a disease that developed during pregnancy, and which was not the result of direct obstetric causes, but which was aggravated by the physiological effects of pregnancy;

"infant death" means the death of a live born child occurring immediately after birth or within 365 days of birth;

"late maternal death" means the death of a woman occurring more than 42 days and less than 365 days after the end of pregnancy from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, includes a direct maternal death or an indirect maternal death occurring during that period;**]**

"local authority" means the council of a county or the corporation of a county borough;

F1**[**"maternal death" means the death of a woman while pregnant, or within 42 days of the end of pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, includes a direct maternal death or an indirect maternal death occurring during that period;**]**

"the Minister" means the Minister for Justice;

F1**[**"Ombudsman Commission" means the Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission;

"post-mortem examination" includes an examination of marks or injuries on a body, a full three cavity examination, and any ancillary examination by way of analysis, test or otherwise of the body or of material (whether of tissue, organs, biological fluids or other parts or contents of the body or of any other substance or thing relevant to such examination) carried out by an appropriately qualified registered medical practitioner or under his or her direction;

"pregnancy" includes an ectopic pregnancy;**]**

"prescribed", save where the context otherwise requires, means prescribed by regulations made by the Minister under this Act;

F1**[**"prison" has the meaning it has in section 2 of the Prisons Act 2007;**]**

F2**[**"registered medical practitioner" means a person who is a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of section 2 of the Medical Practitioners Act 2007;**]**

F1**[**"relevant Ombudsman Commission investigation" means an investigation of a complaint or matter by the Ombudsman Commission under Part 4 of the Garda Síochána Act 2005 concerning the death of the person in relation to whose death a coroner is performing functions under this Act;

"reportable death" shall be construed in accordance with section 16A;

"service custody" means the holding under arrest or in confinement of a person by the Defence Forces under the Defence Acts 1954 to 2015 and any Act that is to be construed as one with those Acts, including confinement in a military prison, or a detention barrack, within the meaning of those Acts;

"State custody or detention" means being—

(*a*) in the custody of the Garda Síochána,

(*b*) in custody in a prison,

(*c*) in service custody,

(*d*) involuntarily detained under Part 2 of the Mental Health Act 2001 in an approved centre within the meaning of section 2 of that Act,

(*e*) detained in a designated centre within the meaning of section 3 of the Criminal Law (Insanity) Act 2006 or being a person to whom section 20 of that Act refers, or

(*f*) remanded to a remand centre within the meaning of section 3 of the Children Act 2001 or being detained in a children detention school within the meaning of that section;

"statutory body" means a body established by or under statute;

"stillborn child" means a child of not less than 24 weeks' gestation, or of birth weight of not less than 500 grammes, who is delivered without signs of life.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F1 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 2(c), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F2 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 2(a), (b), (S.I. No. 448 of 2019).

F3**[**Application of Act to stillbirths

2A. (1) This Act, other than sections 17, 18, 33A and 40, shall, where the context so requires, apply to a stillborn child in the same manner as it applies to a deceased person subject to the modification that the provisions in subsections (2) to (5) shall apply to a stillborn child instead of sections 17, 18 and 33A, and any other necessary modifications.

(2) Where a coroner is informed that the body of a stillborn child is lying within his or her district and that a medical certificate stating that the cause of death due to a natural cause or causes is not procurable, he or she may inquire into the circumstances of the death of the stillborn child and direct that a post-mortem examination of the body of the stillborn child be made under this Act and, if he or she is unable to ascertain the cause of death, may, if he or she so thinks proper, hold an inquest in relation to the death.

(3) A coroner may, for the purposes of performing his or her functions under subsection (2), have regard to any of the following circumstances in so far as they applied, or may have applied, to the mother of the stillborn child concerned and the

likelihood that they may have caused or contributed to the death of the stillborn child:

(*a*) violence affecting the mother of the stillborn child at the time of the death, or immediately before the death, of the stillborn child;

(*b*) the mother of the stillborn child was in State custody or detention at the time of the death, or immediately before the death, of the stillborn child;

(*c*) the mother of the stillborn child was involved in an accident at work or was affected by an industrial or occupational injury or disease or industrial poisoning at the time of the death, or immediately before the death, of the stillborn child;

(*d*) the death of the mother occurred unexpectedly and from unknown causes or in an unexplained manner;

(*e*) the death of the mother was a maternal death or a late maternal death;

(*f*) the death of the mother occurred in circumstances which, under provisions in that behalf in any other enactment, require that an inquest in relation to her death should be held.

(4) When deciding under subsection (2) whether to hold an inquest in relation to the death of a stillborn child, a coroner shall—

(*a*) have regard to the matters referred to in subsection (5), and

(*b*) if it is practicable to do so, consult with a family member of the stillborn child.

(5) The matters to which a coroner shall have regard for the purposes of subsection (4) include the following:

(*a*) whether the death of the stillborn child concerned has been reported to the coroner in accordance with section 16A;

(*b*) whether, upon inquiry by the coroner into the death, sufficient information in respect of the death of the stillborn child concerned has been provided to the coroner;

(*c*) whether a post-mortem examination of the body of the stillborn child concerned has been made under this Act and the report of that examination;

(*d*) the views (if any) of a family member of the stillborn child concerned furnished to the coroner in writing as to whether the death was a natural one.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F3 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019*, s. 3, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Editorial Notes:

E15 The section title is taken from the amending section in absence of one included in the amendment.

Regulations.

3.—(1) The Minister may make regulations in relation to any matter referred to in this Act as prescribed or to be prescribed.

(2) Every regulation made by the Minister under this Act shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas as soon as may be after it is made and, if a resolution annulling the regulation is passed by either such House within the next subsequent twenty-one days on which that House has sat after the regulation is laid before it, the regulation

shall be annulled accordingly but without prejudice to anything previously done thereunder.

Annotations

Editorial Notes:

E16 Power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (29.04.2009) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2009* (S.I. No. 155 of 2009).

E17 Power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (31.05.1962) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Particulars For Registration of Death) Regulations 1962* (S.I. No. 95 of 1962).

E18 Power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (31.05.1962) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Forms) Regulations 1962* (S.I. No. 94 of 1962).

E19 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (16.12.2008) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2008* (S.I. No. 561 of 2008); revoked (29.04.2009) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2009* (S.I. No. 155 of 2009), reg. 6.

E20 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (18.05.2007) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2007* (S.I. No. 240 of 2007); revoked (16.12.2008) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2008* (S.I. No. 561 of 2008), reg. 6.

E21 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (3.03.2006) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2006* (S.I. No. 122 of 2006); revoked (18.05.2007) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2007* (S.I. No. 240 of 2007), reg. 6.

E22 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (7.04.2005) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2005* (S.I. No. 196 of 2005); revoked (3.03.2006) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2006* (S.I. No. 122 of 2006), reg. 6.

E23 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (1.01.1999) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2000* (S.I. No. 429 of 2000), in effect as per reg. 7; revoked (7.04.2005) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2005* (S.I. No. 196 of 2005), reg. 6.

E24 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (1.01.1995) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1996* (S.I. No. 151 of 1996), in effect as per reg. 7; revoked (1.01.1999) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2000* (S.I. No. 429 of 2000), reg. 6, in effect as per reg. 7.

E25 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (9.01.1990) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1990* (S.I. No. 19 of 1990); revoked (1.01.1995) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1996* (S.I. No. 151 of 1996), in effect as per reg. 7.

E26 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (25.07.1984) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1984* (S.I. No. 196 of 1984); revoked (9.01.1990) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1990* (S.I. No. 19 of 1990), reg. 6.

E27 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (8.12.1981) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) (No. 2) Regulations 1981* (S.I. No. 416 of 1981); revoked (25.07.1984) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1984* (S.I. No. 196 of 1984), reg. 6.

E28 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (27.05.1981) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1981* (S.I. No. 201 of 1981); revoked (8.12.1981) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) (No. 2) Regulations 1981* (S.I. No. 416 of 1981), reg. 6.

E29 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (12.12.1980) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) (No. 2) Regulations 1980* (S.I. No. 381 of 1980); revoked (27.05.1981) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1981* (S.I. No. 201 of 1981), reg. 6.

E30 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (23.05.1980) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1980* (S.I. No. 167 of 1980); revoked (27.05.1981) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1981* (S.I. No. 201 of 1981), reg. 6.

E31 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (9.03.1979) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) (No. 2) Regulations 1979* (S.I. No. 72 of 1979); revoked (23.05.1980) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1980* (S.I. No. 167 of 1980), reg. 6.

E32 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (17.01.1979) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1979* (S.I. No. 11 of 1979); revoked (23.05.1980) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1980* (S.I. No. 167 of 1980), reg. 6.

E33 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (4.11.1977) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1977* (S.I. No. 337 of 1977); revoked (17.01.1979) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1979* (S.I. No. 11 of 1979), reg. 6.

E34 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (27.08.1976) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) (No. 2) Regulations 1976* (S.I. No. 199 of 1976); revoked (4.11.1977) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1977* (S.I. No. 337 of 1977), reg. 6.

E35 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (14.04.1976) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1976* (S.I. No. 88 of 1976); revoked (27.08.1976) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) (No. 2) Regulations 1976* (S.I. No. 199 of 1976), reg. 6.

E36 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (28.08.1973) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1973* (S.I. No. 256 of 1973); revoked (14.04.1976) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1976* (S.I. No. 88 of 1976), reg. 6.

E37 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (25.08.1970) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1970* (S.I. No. 196 of 1970); revoked (28.08.1973) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1973* (S.I. No. 256 of 1973), reg. 6.

E38 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (17.02.1965) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1965* (S.I. No. 32 of 1965); revoked (25.08.1970) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1970* (S.I. No. 196 of 1970), reg. 6.

E39 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (1.01.1963) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1963* (S.I. No. 145 of 1963), in effect as per reg. 1(2); revoked (17.02.1965) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1965* (S.I. No. 32 of 1965), reg. 6(1), subject to transitional provision in reg. 6(2).

E40 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (31.05.1962) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1962* (S.I. No. 92 of 1962); revoked (1.01.1963) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1963* (S.I. No. 145 of 1963), in effect as per reg. 1(2).

Expenses.

4.—The expenses incurred by the Minister in the administration of this Act shall to such extent as may be sanctioned by the Minister for Finance be paid out of moneys provided by the Oireachtas.

Repeals.

5.—The enactments specified in the Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the Schedule.

PART II

Coroners and Coroners' Districts

Coroners' districts.

6.—(1) The coroners districts of the State shall, subject to subsection (2) of this section, the provisions of any order under subsection (3) of this section and section 7 of this Act be the same as the coroners' districts immediately before the commencement of this Act.

(2) The boroughs of Kilkenny, Clonmel, Drogheda and Sligo shall be included, respectively, with the areas which, heretofore, constituted the coroners' districts of

County Kilkenny, County Tipperary South Riding, County Louth and North County Sligo to form new coroners' districts.

(3) The boundary between two adjoining coroners' districts the coroners for which were appointed by the same local authority may be altered by the Minister by order made after consultation with the Minister for Local Government and with the consent of the coroners for such districts.

(4) Where a vacancy occurs in a coroner's district portion of which is within a county borough, that portion shall thereupon cease to be part of that district and shall be amalgamated with the district comprising the remainder of the county borough, the coroner of which shall become coroner for the district thereby created and comprising the whole of the county borough.

(5) F4**[**...**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F4 Repealed (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 39(a), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Modifications (not altering text):

C3 Application of subs. (1) continued in certain areas (1.01.1986) by *Local Government (Reorganisation) Act, 1985, (County Borough of Galway) Order 1985* (S.I. No. 426 of 1985), art. 10 and sch. para. 3(a), in effect as per art. 3(b).

10. The provisions contained in the Schedule to this Order shall apply and have effect in relation to the establishment of the County Borough.

SCHEDULE.

....

3. (*a*) Section 6 (l) of the Coroners Act, 1962 (No. 9 of 1962) shall continue to have effect in relation to the Coroners District of Galway West.

(*b*) The Coroner for the district shall continue to be appointed by the County Council under section 8(2) of the said Act.

...

C4 Application of subs. (1) continued in certain areas (8.05.1985) by *Local Government Reorganisation (Supplementary Provisions) (Dublin) Regulations 1985* (S.I. No. 128 of 1985), reg. 3(e).

3. Notwithstanding the alteration of boundaries affected by section 10 of the Act of 1985— ...

(*e*) the provisions of section 6(1) and section 8 of the Coroners Act, 1962 (No. 9 of 1962) shall continue to have effect in the added areas and in the excluded areas as respects the appointment of Coroners for the Coroners districts in which those areas were comprised prior to the commencement of section 10 of the Act of 1985,

....

F5**[**Coroner's district of Dublin.

6A.—(1) The coroners' districts of the county of Dublin and the city of Dublin existing immediately before the coming into operation of this section shall as and on the coming into operation of this section be amalgamated into one district and shall be known as the coroner's district of Dublin.

(2) On the coming into operation of this section, section 6 shall cease to apply to the coroner's district of Dublin.

(3) The persons who immediately before the coming into operation of this section held the offices of coroner and deputy coroner in the districts referred to in subsection (1) shall from that day hold such respective offices in the coroner's district of Dublin.

F6**[**(4) The Minister shall make administrative and financial arrangements in respect of the coroner's district of Dublin and that obligation shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 January 2018 and sections 8 and 9 shall be deemed to have ceased to apply to that district with effect from that date.

(5) A person holding the office of coroner or deputy coroner in the coroner's district of Dublin shall, in accordance with arrangements under subsection (4), be paid such salary as the Minister may, with the consent of the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform, from time to time determine.**]**

F7**[**(5A) The persons who immediately before the coming into operation of section 4(a) of the Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019 held the offices of coroner and deputy coroner in the coroner's district of Dublin shall, following such coming into operation, continue to hold such respective offices.**]**

(6) Where a vacancy occurs in respect of the coroner's district of Dublin, the Minister shall make arrangements to fill the vacancy.

F8**[**(6A) A coroner for the coroner's district of Dublin shall be appointed by the Minister.

(6B) The Minister shall, before appointing a person to be a coroner for the coroner's district of Dublin, satisfy himself or herself that the person possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of the duties of that office.**]**

(7) Where more than one person stands duly appointed to be a coroner in respect of the coroner's district of Dublin, the Minister shall designate one of those persons to be the senior coroner of that district, but any such designation shall not affect the independence of any other coroner of the district in the performance of his or her functions as a coroner.

(8) The person designated under subsection (7) to be senior coroner in respect of the coroner's district of Dublin shall order the work of that district.**]**

F9**[**(9) During the illness or absence of the person designated under subsection (7) to be the senior coroner of the coroner's district of Dublin, the Minister may designate another coroner appointed in respect of that district to perform the functions of the senior coroner of that district for any period during such illness or absence.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F5 Inserted (2.08.2011) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011* (23/2011), s. 32(a), commenced on enactment.

F6 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 4(a), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F7 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 4(a), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F8 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 4(b), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F9 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 4(c), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Amalgamation of districts.

F10**[7.**— (1) Where a vacancy arises in the office of coroner in respect of a coroner's district, and that district is within the area of a local authority in which there is more than one coroner's district, the Minister, following consultation with the local authority concerned, may direct that a coroner holding office in respect of another coroner's district within the area of that local authority shall also hold office as coroner in respect of the district in which the vacancy arose, and on the direction of the Minister coming into effect, the coroner's districts shall stand amalgamated.

(2) The Minister shall not issue a direction under subsection (1) unless the coroner concerned consents to act as coroner in respect of the amalgamated district.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F10 Substituted (2.08.2011) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011* (23/2011), s. 32(b), commenced on enactment.

Office of coroner.

8.—(1) There shall be a coroner for every coroner's district.

F11**[**(2) Subject to sections 6A and 7, the coroner for a coroner's district shall be appointed by the local authority in whose area the district is situate.**]**

F12**[**(2A) F13**[**...**]]**

(3) F14**[**Subject to sections 6A and 7, the office of coroner shall be an office**]** to which the Local Authorities (Officers and Employees) Act, 1926, applies and that Act shall apply accordingly but with the following modifications:

(*a*) "the Minister" in the said Act shall, in relation to the office of coroner, mean the Minister for Justice,

(*b*) subsection (1) of section 5, subsections (1) and (2) of section 7 and section 11 of that Act shall not apply to the office of coroner,

(*c*) F15**[**...**]**

(*d*) F15**[**...**]**

(*e*) F15**[**...**]**

(4) The modifications effected by subsection (3) of this section shall not apply in the case of the appointment of a coroner after the commencement of this Act where the qualifications for the appointment were prescribed before such commencement, and the appointment shall be made as if this Act had not been passed.

(5) The Local Appointments Commissioners shall, before recommending a person for appointment to the office of coroner, satisfy themselves that the person possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of the duties of that office.

Annotations

Amendments:

F11 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 5(a), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F12 Inserted (2.08.2011) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011* (23/2011), s. 32(c), commenced on enactment.

F13 Deleted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 5(a), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F14 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 5(b), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F15 Deleted (6.10.2004) by *Public Service Management (Recruitment and Appointments) Act 2004* (33/2004), s. 61(1) and sch. 2 part 1, commenced on enactment.

Modifications (not altering text):

C5 Application of subs. (2) continued in certain areas (1.01.1986) by *Local Government (Reorganisation) Act, 1985 (County Borough of Galway) Order 1985* (S.I. No. 426 of 1985), art. 10 and schedule, para. 3(b), in effect as per art. 3(b).

10. The provisions contained in the Schedule to this Order shall apply and have effect in relation to the establishment of the County Borough.

SCHEDULE.

....

3. ...

(b) The Coroner for the district shall continue to be appointed by the County Council under section 8(2) of the said Act.

C6 Application of Act continued in certain areas (8.05.1985) by *Local Government Reorganisation (Supplementary Provisions) (Dublin) Regulations 1985* (S.I. No. 128 of 1985), reg. 3(e).

3. Notwithstanding the alteration of boundaries affected by section 10 of the Act of 1985— ...

(e) the provisions of section 6(1) and section 8 of the Coroners Act, 1962 (No. 9 of 1962) shall continue to have effect in the added areas and in the excluded areas as respects the appointment of Coroners for the Coroners districts in which those areas were comprised prior to the commencement of section 10 of the Act of 1985,

....

Editorial Notes:

E41 Coroner excluded from being a local authority employee for purposes of *Local Authority Act 2001*, Part 14 Chapter 4 as provided (1.01.2002) by *Local Authority Act 2001* (37/2001), s. 157(3)(a), S.I. No. 588 of 2001.

E42 Previous affecting provision: subs. (2) substituted (2.08.2011) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011* (23/2011), s. 32(c), commenced on enactment.

Salary of coroner.

9.—(1) Every coroner shall be paid by the local authority by whom he is appointed such salary as shall from time to time be fixed, with the approval of the Minister, by that local authority.

(2) The Minister shall not give any approval under this section save after consultation with the Minister for Local Government.

(3) The salary of a coroner shall be inclusive of any travelling, subsistence and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred by him in the course of his duties as coroner.

Review of salary.

10.—F16**[**...**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F16 Repealed (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 39(b), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Tenure of office of coroner.

11.—(1) Every coroner appointed after the commencement of this Act shall, unless he sooner dies, resigns or is removed from office, hold office F17**[**until he or she attains the age of 72 years**]**.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to a coroner appointed after the commencement of this Act where the qualifications for his appointment were prescribed before such commencement.

F18**[**(3) Where a coroner intends to resign or will vacate the office F19**[**on attaining the age of 72 years**]**, he or she shall give not less than 3 months notice of such intention or attainment to the Minister.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F17 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 6(a), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F18 Inserted (2.08.2011) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011* (23/2011), s. 32(d), commenced on enactment.

F19 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 6(b), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F20**[**Temporary coroner.

11A.— (1) A person who stands appointed as a coroner or deputy coroner in respect of a coroner's district may, with the consent of that person, be assigned by the Minister to act temporarily as a coroner in respect of a different coroner's district in which the coroner appointed to that district is temporarily absent or in respect of which the office of coroner is vacant.

(2) A person assigned to act as a temporary coroner under subsection (1) shall on being so assigned have all the powers of a coroner in relation to the coroner's district concerned.

(3) An assignment made under subsection (1) may be revoked by the Minister at any time.

(4) Section 7 shall not apply where a person is appointed to act temporarily as a coroner under this section. **]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F20 Inserted (2.08.2011) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011* (23/2011), s. 32(e), commenced on enactment.

F21**[**Assignment and appointment of temporary coroner in exceptional circumstances

11B. (1) The Minister may, in exceptional circumstances arising due to the number or nature of deaths resulting from a pandemic, catastrophic event or other occurrence leading to mass fatalities, upon a request in that behalf from a coroner for a coroner's district—

(*a*) subject to subsection (2), assign a person who stands appointed as a coroner or deputy coroner for another coroner's district, or

(*b*) subject to subsections (3) and (6), appoint a person (including a person who previously stood appointed as a coroner or deputy coroner for any coroner's district) who has not attained the age of 75 years at the time of the appointment and is qualified for such appointment under section 14,

to act temporarily as a coroner (in this section referred to as a "temporary coroner") for the first-mentioned coroner's district if the Minister is satisfied that such

assignment or appointment is necessary for the purpose of increasing the number and progress of inquiries under this Act into deaths in that district.

(2) An assignment of a person under subsection (1)(a) shall be made only with the consent of the person to be assigned.

(3) The Minister shall, before making an appointment under subsection (1)(b), satisfy himself or herself that the person possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of the duties of a coroner.

(4) An assignment or appointment under subsection (1) shall be in writing and shall be made for a specified period, not exceeding 6 months, from the date of the assignment or appointment, as the case may be.

(5) (*a*) Subject to paragraph (c), an assignment under subsection (1)(a) may, upon a request in that behalf from the coroner for the coroner's district concerned and with the consent of the person who is the subject of the assignment, be renewed from time to time in writing by the Minister for a further period not exceeding 6 months from the expiration of the period specified in accordance with subsection (4) or, as the case may be, from the expiration of the last period of renewal under this paragraph.

(*b*) Subject to paragraph (c), an appointment under subsection (1)(b) may, upon a request in that behalf from the coroner for the coroner's district concerned, be renewed in writing, up to a maximum of 3 times, by the Minister and each renewal may be for a further period not exceeding 6 months from the expiration of the period specified in accordance with subsection (4) or, as the case may be, from the expiration of the last period of renewal under this paragraph.

(*c*) An assignment or appointment shall not be renewed under paragraph (a) or (b) unless the Minister is satisfied that at the time the renewal is requested—

(i) the exceptional circumstances referred to in subsection (1) exist, and

(ii) such renewal is necessary for the purpose referred to in that subsection.

(6) The appointment of a person as a temporary coroner shall cease upon the person attaining the age of 75 years.

(7) A request by a coroner under subsection (1) or (5) shall—

(*a*) be in writing, and

(*b*) specify the exceptional circumstances referred to in subsection (1) which apply and the reasons why the coroner considers that such assignment, appointment or renewal, as the case may be, is necessary for the coroner's district concerned for the purpose referred to in that subsection.

(8) The Minister shall, before making or renewing an assignment or appointment under this section, consult—

(a) in the case of a coroner's district other than the coroner's district of Dublin, with the local authority in whose area the district is situate, and

(b) in the case of a proposed assignment under subsection (1)(a) of a person who stands appointed in another district as a deputy coroner, with the coroner for that other district.

(9) Where a person is assigned or appointed to act as a temporary coroner under this section, the Minister shall—

(*a*) in the case of a coroner's district other than the coroner's district of Dublin, designate the coroner who made the request under this section as the senior coroner for that district for the period of such assignment or appointment

and that senior coroner shall, for that period, order the work of the district, and

(*b*) in the case of the coroner's district of Dublin where no senior coroner is designated under subsection (7) or (9) of section 6A, designate the coroner for the coroner's district of Dublin who made the request as the senior coroner for that district for the period of such assignment or appointment and that senior coroner shall, for that period, order the work of the district.

(10) During the illness or absence of the person designated under subsection (9) to be the senior coroner for a coroner's district, the Minister may designate the deputy coroner for the district concerned to perform the functions of the senior coroner for that district for any period during such illness or absence.

(11) A designation under subsection (9) or (10) shall not affect the independence of any other coroner, or of any other person exercising the powers and duties of the coroner, for that district, in the performance of his or her functions as such.

(12) A person assigned or appointed to act as a temporary coroner under this section shall, during such period of assignment or appointment, have all the powers and duties, other than a power to appoint a deputy coroner, of a coroner for the coroner's district concerned.

(13) An assignment or appointment made under this section may be revoked by the Minister at any time.

(14) (*a*) A person assigned or appointed to act as a temporary coroner under this section for the coroner's district of Dublin shall be paid such salary, inclusive of any travelling, subsistence and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred by him or her in the course of his or her duties as temporary coroner, as may be agreed with the Minister.

(*b*) A person assigned or appointed to act as a temporary coroner under this section for a coroner's district other than the coroner's district of Dublin shall be paid such salary, inclusive of any travelling, subsistence and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred by him or her in the course of his or her duties as temporary coroner, as may be agreed with the Minister.

(15) The Minister, in the case of the coroner's district of Dublin, or the local authority in whose area the district is situate, in the case of any other coroner's district, shall pay such expenses, other than out-of-pocket expenses, as the temporary coroner incurs in the course of his or her duties as temporary coroner.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F21 Inserted (21.08. 2020) by *Civil Law and Criminal Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2020* (13/2020), s. 7, S.I. No. 306 of 2020.

Editorial Notes:

E43 The section heading is taken from the amending section in the absence of one included in the amendment.

Place of residence of coroner.

12.—(1) A coroner shall have his ordinary residence in his district.

(2) Where a coroner has the permission of the Minister (which permission may at any time be withdrawn by the Minister) to have his ordinary residence at a particular

place outside his district, he shall be deemed to be fulfilling the requirement of subsection (1) of this section so long as he has his ordinary residence at that place.

Deputy coroners.

13.—(1) F22**[**Subject to subsection (1A), every coroner**]** shall appoint a person approved of for the purpose by the local authority by which the coroner was appointed F23**[**, or by the Minister in the case of a coroner for the coroner's district of Dublin,**]** to be his deputy and the deputy shall be known, and is in this Act referred to, as a deputy coroner.

F24**[**(1A) A person shall not be appointed as a deputy coroner, without the prior approval of the Minister, for a coroner district other than the coroner's district of Dublin (in which latter case the approval of the Minister is given under subsection (1)).**]**

(2) A coroner may at any time revoke an appointment made by him under this section, but the revocation shall not have effect unless and until he makes a new appointment of a deputy coroner.

(3) A deputy coroner may act for the coroner by whom he was appointed during the illness or absence of the coroner and may also act for the coroner at any inquest which the coroner is disqualified under this Act for holding unless he is himself disqualified under this Act for holding the inquest.

(4) Whenever the office of coroner for a coroner's district is vacant, the following provisions shall have effect:

(*a*) the person (if any) who was the deputy coroner for that district immediately before the occurrence of the vacancy shall, unless he sooner dies, resigns or is removed from office, continue in office as deputy coroner for that district until the termination of the vacancy;

(*b*) during the continuance of the vacancy, the deputy coroner for that district shall have all the powers and duties of the coroner for that district F25**[**and, except in the case of the coroner's district of Dublin, shall be paid by the local authority**]** in whose area the district is situate the same salary as would have been payable by such local authority to the coroner for that district if he had continued in office.

(5) (*a*) Where a coroner is absent from his duties with the permission of the Minister, the Minister may authorise the deputy coroner for the district of that coroner to perform all the duties of that coroner's office and, while the authorisation is in force, the deputy coroner shall, F26**[**for the purposes of this Act except sections 6A(5) (insofar as it relates to the office of coroner) and 9**]**, be deemed to be the coroner for that district.

(*b*) The Minister may revoke an authorisation given under this subsection.

(6) A deputy coroner shall, while acting as coroner in the place of the coroner by whom he was appointed, have all the duties and powers of a coroner.

(7) A deputy coroner shall have his ordinary residence in the coroner's district for which he is deputy coroner.

(8) Where a deputy coroner has the permission of the Minister (which permission may at any time be withdrawn by the Minister) to have his ordinary residence at a particular place outside that coroner's district, he shall be deemed to be fulfilling the requirement of subsection (7) of this section so long as he has his ordinary residence at that place.

F27**[**(9) Every deputy coroner appointed after the commencement of section 7 of the Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019 shall, unless he or she sooner dies, resigns or is removed from office or his or her appointment as deputy coroner is revoked under subsection (2), hold office until he or she attains the age of 72 years.**]**

F28**[**(10) Where a deputy coroner intends to resign or before vacating office on attaining the age of 72 years, he or she shall give notice of not less than 3 months of such intention to resign or vacation of office to the coroner for the coroner's district concerned and to the Minister.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F22 Substituted (2.08.2011) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011* (23/2011), s. 32(f)(i), commenced on enactment.

F23 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 7(a), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F24 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 7(b), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F25 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 7(c), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F26 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 7(d), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F27 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 7(e), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F28 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 7(e), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Editorial Notes:

E44 Previous affecting provision: subs. (1A) inserted (2.08.2011) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011* (23/2011), s. 32(f)(ii), commenced on enactment; substituted as per F-note above.

E45 Previous affecting provision: subs. (9) inserted (2.08.2011) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011* (23/2011), s. 32(f)(iii), commenced on enactment; substituted as per F-note above.

F29**[**Arrangement for coroner's district of Dublin

13A. (1) Notwithstanding subsection (3) of section 13, the Minister may, upon a request in writing in that behalf from a coroner for the coroner's district of Dublin, authorise a deputy coroner appointed by that coroner to act for that coroner—

(*a*) during a period, specified in the authorisation, that ends no later than 2 years from the commencement of section 8 of the Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019, and

(*b*) in any circumstances (not limited to the circumstances specified in that subsection),

for the purpose of increasing the number and progress of inquiries into deaths under this Act in that district during that period.

(2) A deputy coroner for the coroner's district of Dublin who is authorised under subsection (1) to act for a coroner for that district shall, for the period while the authorisation is in force, have all the powers and duties of the coroner for that district and he or she shall be paid in respect of that period such salary as the Minister may, with the consent of the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform, determine.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F29 Inserted (21.02.2020) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 8, S.I. No. 51 of 2020.

Editorial Notes:

E46 The section title is taken from the amending section in absence of one included in the amendment.

F30[Arrangements for coroners' districts other than coroner's district of Dublin

13B. (1) In addition to the instances set out in section 13(3) where a deputy coroner may act for the coroner by whom he or she was appointed, the Minister may, in exceptional circumstances arising from the number or nature of deaths resulting from a pandemic, catastrophic event or other occurrence leading to mass fatalities, upon a request in that behalf from a coroner for a coroner's district other than the coroner's district of Dublin, authorise a deputy coroner appointed by that coroner to act temporarily for that coroner in that district if the Minister is satisfied that such authorisation is necessary for the purpose of increasing the number and progress of inquiries under this Act into deaths in that district.

(2) An authorisation under subsection (1) shall be made only with the consent of the deputy coroner concerned.

(3) An authorisation under subsection (1) shall be in writing and shall be made for a specified period, not exceeding 6 months, from the date of the authorisation.

(4) (*a*) Subject to paragraph (b), an authorisation may, upon a request in that behalf from the coroner of the coroner's district concerned and with the consent of the person who is the subject of the authorisation, be renewed from time to time in writing by the Minister for a further period not exceeding 6 months from the expiration of the period specified in accordance with subsection (3) or, as the case may be, from the expiration of the last period of renewal under this subsection.

(*b*) An authorisation shall not be renewed under paragraph (a) unless the Minister is satisfied that at the time the renewal is requested—

(i) the exceptional circumstances referred to in subsection (1) exist, and

(ii) such renewal is necessary for the purpose referred to in that subsection.

(5) A request by a coroner under subsection (1) or (4) shall—

(*a*) be in writing, and

(*b*) specify the exceptional circumstances referred to in subsection (1) which apply and the reasons why the coroner considers that such authorisation or renewal, as the case may be, is necessary for the coroner's district concerned for the purpose referred to in that subsection.

(6) The Minister shall, before making or renewing an authorisation under this section, consult with the local authority in whose area the coroner's district is situate.

(7) The Minister shall, where an authorisation is in force under this section and no senior coroner stands designated under section 11B(9)(a), designate the coroner who made the request under this section as the senior coroner for that district for the period of such authorisation and that senior coroner shall order the work of the district.

(8) During the illness or absence of the person designated under subsection (7) to be the senior coroner for a coroner's district, the Minister may designate the deputy coroner for the district concerned to perform the functions of the senior coroner of that district for any period during such illness or absence.

(9) A designation under subsection (7) or (8) shall not affect the independence of any other coroner, or of any other person exercising the powers and duties of the coroner, for that district in the performance of his or her functions as such.

(10) A deputy coroner authorised to act for the coroner of a district under this section shall, for the period the authorisation is in force, have all the powers and duties, other than the power to appoint a deputy under section 13(1), of a coroner for that district.

(11) An authorisation given under this section may be revoked by the Minister at any time.

(12) A deputy coroner authorised to act for the coroner of a district under this section shall, while the authorisation is in force, be paid such salary, inclusive of any travelling, subsistence and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred by him or her in the course of his or her duties while so acting, as may be agreed with the local authority in whose area the district is situate.

(13) The local authority in whose area the district is situate shall, while an authorisation is in force under this section, pay such expenses, other than out-of-pocket expenses, as the deputy coroner incurs in the course of acting for the coroner.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F30 Inserted (21.08.2020) by *Civil Law and Criminal Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2020* (13/2020), s. 8, S.I. No. 306 of 2020.

Editorial Notes:

E47 The section heading is taken from the amending section in the absence of one included in the amendment.

F31**[**Qualification for appointment as coroner or deputy coroner.

14.— (1) A person shall not be appointed to be a coroner or a deputy coroner under this Act F32**[**, or a temporary coroner under section 11B(1)(b),**]** unless he or she is—

(*a*) a barrister who has practised as a barrister for not less than 5 years,

(*b*) a solicitor who has practised as a solicitor for not less than 5 years, or

(*c*) a registered medical practitioner who has practised as a medical practitioner for not less than 5 years.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), in reckoning the period of time a person has practised as a barrister, any period during which that person practised as a solicitor shall be taken into account.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1), in reckoning the period of time that a person has practised as a solicitor, any period during which that person practised as a barrister shall be taken into account.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (1), where a person who is a solicitor or a barrister has served in a position—

(*a*) as an officer in the civil service of the State,

(*b*) as an officer in the civil service of the Government, or

(*c*) as a member of the staff or as an officer of a body established by or under statute,

and it was a condition of eligibility for appointment to such position that the person be enrolled as a solicitor in the State or have been called to the Bar of Ireland, service in such position shall be reckoned as practice as a solicitor or barrister, as the case may be.

(5) Where a person has been appointed as a coroner or deputy coroner, the fact that such person ceases to practice as a barrister, solicitor or registered medical practitioner shall not affect the entitlement of that person to continue in office as a coroner or deputy coroner.

(6) Subsection (5) does not apply where the person concerned ceased to practice by reason of—

(*a*) in the case of a barrister, having being disbarred,

(*b*) in the case of a solicitor, having been struck off the roll of solicitors, or

(*c*) in the case of a medical practitioner, his or her registration in the Register of Medical Practitioners having been cancelled or suspended under the Medical Practitioners Act 2007,

otherwise than at the request of the person concerned.

(7) For the purposes of determining eligibility for appointment as a judge of any court established by the Courts (Establishment and Constitution) Act 1961—

(*a*) in the case of a person who, is a barrister who, but for this subsection would not be considered to be in practice as a barrister as respects a particular period, service as a coroner for that period shall be reckoned as practice as a barrister,

(*b*) in the case of a person who is a solicitor who, but for this subsection, would not be considered to be in practice as a solicitor as respects a particular period, service as a coroner for that period shall be reckoned as practice as a solicitor.

(8) Subsection (7) shall not apply where—

(*a*) in the case of a barrister, that person has been disbarred,

(*b*) in the case of a solicitor, that person has been struck off the roll of solicitors,

otherwise than at the request of the person concerned. **]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F31 Substituted (2.08.2011) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011* (23/2011), s. 32(g), commenced on enactment.

F32 Inserted (21.08.2020) by *Civil Law and Criminal Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2020* (13/2020), s. 9, S.I. No. 306 of 2020.

Modifications (not altering text):

C7 Term "registered medical practitioner" construed (3.07.2008) by *Medical Practitioners Act 2007* (25/2007), s. 108(1), S.I. No. 231 of 2008.

Construction of references to registered medical practitioner and Medical Council, etc

108.—(1) Every reference to a registered medical practitioner contained in any enactment or any statutory instrument shall be construed as a reference to a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of section 2.

...

Removal from office of coroner and deputy coroner.

15.—(1) Whenever the Minister is of opinion that any coroner or deputy coroner has been guilty of misconduct or neglect of duty or is unfit for office or incapable of the due discharge of his duties by reason of physical or mental infirmity, the Minister may send by registered post to such coroner or deputy coroner at his ordinary residence a notice in writing stating the said opinion and, if the Minister, after the expiration of seven days from the sending of the notice and after consideration of the representations (if any) made to him by such coroner or deputy coroner, remains of the said opinion, he may by order remove such coroner or deputy coroner from office.

(2) Every order removing a coroner or deputy coroner from office shall specify the reason for the removal.

First coroners under this Act.

16.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act—

(*a*) every person who, immediately before the commencement of this Act, was a coroner under the law then relating to coroners shall (save as otherwise provided by this section) be deemed immediately upon such commencement to have been appointed under and in accordance with this Act to be the first coroner for the coroner's district corresponding to the district for which he was coroner immediately before such commencement; and

(*b*) the salary of every such first coroner shall not be less than that which he was paid as coroner immediately before the commencement of this Act.

(2) The respective offices of coroner for the several boroughs of Kilkenny, Clonmel, Drogheda and Sligo shall, upon the commencement of this Act, cease to exist, and every coroner's district which, by virtue of section 6 of this Act, contains one of those boroughs shall be deemed for the purposes of subsection (1) of this section to correspond to the district, as existing immediately before such commencement, to which the borough was added to form that coroner's district.

(3) Every person who is deemed under this section to have been appointed to be a coroner shall furnish to the Minister the name and address of the person (if any) who immediately before the commencement of this Act was, under the law then relating to coroners, deputy coroner for the district of that coroner and thereupon, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the last mentioned person shall be deemed to have been appointed under and in accordance with this Act to be the deputy coroner for the district of that coroner.

F33[Part IIA

Reporting of Deaths]

Annotations

Amendments:

F33 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 9, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F34[Reportable deaths

16A. (1) The following shall be a reportable death for the purposes of this Act (in this Act referred to as a "reportable death"):

(*a*) the death of a person which occurred, or may have occurred, either directly or indirectly—

(i) in a violent or unnatural manner or by unfair means,

(ii) by misadventure,

(iii) unexpectedly and from unknown causes or in an unexplained manner,

(iv) as a result of negligence, misconduct or malpractice on the part of others, or

(v) in such circumstances as may, in the public interest, require investigation;

(*b*) the death of a person which occurred, or may have occurred, either directly or indirectly, from any cause other than natural illness or disease for which the person had been seen and treated by a registered medical practitioner within one month before his or her death;

(*c*) subject to paragraphs (a) and (b), the death of a person which occurred, or may have occurred, at a place or in circumstances which, under provisions in that behalf in any other enactment, require that an inquest should be held.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the death of a person of a kind specified in the Second Schedule shall be a reportable death.

(3) The Minister may, following consultation with such persons or bodies as he or she considers appropriate, by order vary (whether by amendment, addition or deletion) the reportable deaths specified in the Second Schedule.

(4) Where it is proposed to make an order under this section, a draft of the order shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas and the order shall not be made unless a resolution approving of the draft has been passed by each such House.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F34 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 9, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F35**[**Persons obliged to report death to coroner

16B. (1) A person specified in subsection (3) or (4) shall, as soon as practicable after becoming aware of a reportable death and unless he or she has reasonable grounds for believing that the death has already been reported to the coroner by another person specified in whichever of those subsections is appropriate, report, or cause to be reported, the death to the coroner for the district in which the body is lying.

(2) Any person who knowingly contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a class B fine.

(3) The following persons are required to report a death under subsection (1) to the coroner concerned:

(*a*) any medical practitioner, nurse or midwife who had responsibility for, or involvement in, the treatment or care of the deceased person in the period immediately before his or her death or who was present at his or her death;

(*b*) any registered medical practitioner who examines the body of the deceased person after death;

(*c*) any paramedic or advanced paramedic, registered with the Pre-Hospital Emergency Care Council under the Pre-Hospital Emergency Care Council (Establishment) Order 2000 (S.I. No. 109 of 2000), who had responsibility for, or involvement in, the care of the deceased person in the period immediately before his or her death or who was present at his or her death;

(*d*) the funeral undertaker responsible for the disposal of the body of the deceased person;

(*e*) the person in charge of a mortuary in which the body of the deceased person is lying or comes to lie;

(*f*) an occupier of a house or other dwelling, including a mobile dwelling, in which the deceased person was residing at the time of his or her death;

(*g*) the person in charge of any public or private institution or premises, or a part of such institution or premises, in which the deceased person was residing or receiving treatment or care at the time of his or her death;

(*h*) a person who had care of the deceased person immediately before his or her death;

(*i*) where the deceased person was in State custody or detention immediately before his or her death, a person who, pursuant to an enactment or otherwise, had responsibility for the deceased person;

(*j*) the person in charge of an aircraft, ship or other vessel landing or arriving in the State on which the deceased person was travelling at the time of his or her death;

(*k*) a registrar of deaths within the meaning of the Act of 2004 to whom particulars of the death of the deceased person are given for the purposes of the performance by the registrar of deaths of his or her functions under that Act.

(4) If the reportable death concerned is that of a stillborn child or a death intrapartum, any medical practitioner, nurse or midwife who had responsibility for, or involvement in, the treatment or care of the woman concerned in the period immediately before or after the delivery of the stillborn child, or who was present at the delivery, is required to report, or cause to be reported, the death under subsection (1) to the coroner concerned.

(5) The obligation imposed on a person by subsection (1) shall be deemed to be discharged if he or she reports the death as soon as practicable after becoming aware of it to a member of the Garda Síochána.

(6) It shall be the duty of a member of the Garda Síochána, on becoming aware of a reportable death (whether or not reported to him or her under subsection (5)), to report the death as soon as practicable to the coroner for the district in which the body is lying.

(7) Where the person reporting a death under subsection (1) is a registered medical practitioner who—

(*a*) provided treatment to the deceased person prior to his or her death,

(*b*) is required to report the death under that subsection in circumstances to which subsection (4) applies, or

(*c*) examined the body of the deceased person after death,

the registered medical practitioner shall, at the same time as reporting the death or as soon as practicable thereafter, inform the coroner concerned as to whether he or she can sign and give a medical certificate stating to the best of his or her knowledge and belief the cause of death for the purposes of the registration of the death under the Act of 2004.

(8) Any person who reports a death pursuant to this section shall give to the coroner (or, as the case may be, a member of the Garda Síochána) all such information available to him or her as may assist the coroner in the performance of his or her functions under this Act.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F35 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 9, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Editorial Notes:

E48 A class B fine means a fine not greater than €4,000 as provided (4.01.2011) by *Fines Act 2010* (8/2010), ss. 3, 5(1), S.I. No. 662 of 2010.

PART III

Inquests

General duty to hold inquest.

17.—F36**[**(1)**]** Subject to the provisions of this Act, where a coroner is informed that the body of a deceased person is lying within his district, it shall be the duty of the coroner to hold an inquest in relation to the death of that person if he is of opinion that the death may have occurred in a violent or unnatural manner, or F37**[**unexpectedly and from unknown causes**]** or in a place or in circumstances which, under provisions in that behalf contained in any other enactment, require that an inquest should be held.

F36**[**(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), it shall be the duty of a coroner to hold an inquest in relation to the death of a person in the following cases:

(*a*) the deceased person was, at the time of his or her death or immediately before his or her death, in State custody or detention;

(*b*) the death of the person is a maternal death or a late maternal death.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F36 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 10(1)(b), (c), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F37 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 10(1)(a), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Optional power to hold inquest and duty to notify coroner.

18.—(1) Where a coroner is informed that the body of a deceased person is lying within his district and that a medical certificate of the cause of death is not procurable F38**[**or such a certificate is not, in the opinion of the coroner, completed in a satisfactory manner to facilitate the registration of the death in accordance with the Act of 2004**]**, he may inquire into the circumstances of the death of that person and, if he is unable to ascertain the cause of death, may, if he so thinks proper, hold an inquest in relation to the death.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to any case to which section 17 of this Act applies.

(3) F39**[**...**]**

(4) F39**[**...**]**

(5) F39**[**...**]**

(6) F39**[**...**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F38 Inserted (16.09/2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 11, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F39 Repealed (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 39(c), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Modifications (not altering text):

C8 Term "registered medical practitioner" construed (3.07.2008) by *Medical Practitioners Act 2007* (25/2007), s. 108(1), S.I. No. 231 of 2008.

Construction of references to registered medical practitioner and Medical Council, etc

108. —(1) Every reference to a registered medical practitioner contained in any enactment or any statutory instrument shall be construed as a reference to a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of section 2.

...

F40**[**Purpose of inquest

18A. (1) The purpose of an inquest shall be to establish—

(*a*) the identity of the person in relation to whose death the inquest is being held,

(*b*) how, when and where the death occurred, and

(*c*) to the extent that the coroner holding the inquest considers it necessary, the circumstances in which the death occurred,

and to make findings in respect of those matters (in this Act referred to as "findings") and return a verdict.

(2) If, at an inquest, the coroner or, where he or she is sitting with a jury, the jury is unable to make findings in respect of any of the matters specified in paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (1), the coroner may adjourn the inquest for such period as he or she thinks proper.

(3) If, on the resumption of an inquest adjourned under subsection (2), the coroner or, as the case may be, the jury remains unable to make findings in respect of any matter specified in paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (1), the coroner shall record such findings as are made under those paragraphs and the verdict returned and shall close the inquest.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F40 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 12, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Editorial Notes:

E49 The section title is taken from the amending section in absence of one included in the amendment.

F41**[**Notice of inquest

18B. (1) A coroner shall, whether by post or such other means as he or she considers appropriate, arrange for notice of the date, time and place of the holding of an inquest in relation to the death of a person to be given to the following persons not less than 14 days before that date:

(*a*) a family member of the deceased person;

(*b*) a person required to attend at the inquest as a witness;

(*c*) any other person who, in the opinion of the coroner, ought to receive such notice.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not prevent a coroner from holding an inquest where less than 14 days' notice of it is given under that subsection if the coroner is satisfied that to do so does not unfairly prejudice the interests of a family member of the deceased person concerned and that it is appropriate to hold the inquest on an earlier date—

(*a*) due to the circumstances of the death of the deceased person, to facilitate the attendance of witnesses whose evidence would, in the opinion of the coroner, be of assistance at the inquest, or

(*b*) where the body of the deceased person is being repatriated to a place outside the State, to facilitate the repatriation of the body.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F41 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 13, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Editorial Notes:

E50 The section title is taken from the amending section in absence of one included in the amendment.

Post-mortem examination in lieu of inquest.

19.—F42**[**...**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F42 Repealed (16.01.2020) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 39(d), S.I. No. 12 of 2020.

Provisions where coroner and deputy coroner are prevented from holding inquest.

20.—(1) Whenever an inquest cannot be held save by virtue of this section on account of—

(*a*) the coroner for the relevant district being absent, ill, incapacitated or disqualified under this Act for holding the inquest or there being a vacancy in the office of coroner for the district, and

(*b*) the deputy coroner for the district being at the same time absent, ill, incapacitated or disqualified under this Act for holding the inquest,

F43**[**any member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of inspector, or a designated officer of the Ombudsman Commission where there is a relevant Ombudsman Commission investigation concerning the death of the person in relation to whose death an inquest is to be held, may request the Minister to direct any other coroner to hold the inquest and the Minister may, if he or she so thinks proper, so direct another coroner**]**, and thereupon such coroner shall hold the inquest accordingly and for that purpose shall be deemed to be the coroner for the first-mentioned district.

(2) Whenever an inquest is held by virtue of this section, the local authority liable to pay the salary of the coroner who would ordinarily hold the inquest F44**[**, or the Minister if that coroner is a coroner for the coroner's district of Dublin,**]** shall pay the coroner who holds the inquest such fee as may be prescribed together with F45**[**such sum to cover his or her travelling and other expenses as shall be agreed upon between

him or her and the local authority, or the Minister, in the case of a coroner for the coroner's district of Dublin**]**.

Annotations

Amendments:

F43 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 14(a), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F44 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 14(b)(i), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F45 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 14(b)(ii), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Editorial Notes:

E51 Power pursuant to subs. (2) exercised (29.04.2009) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2009* (S.I. No. 155 of 2009).

E52 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (2) exercised (16.12.2008) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2008* (S.I. No. 561 of 2008); revoked (29.04.2009) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2009* (S.I. No. 155 of 2009), reg. 6.

E53 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (2) exercised (18.05.2007) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2007* (S.I. No. 240 of 2007); revoked (16.12.2008) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2008* (S.I. No. 561 of 2008), reg. 6.

E54 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (2) exercised (3.03.2006) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2006* (S.I. No. 122 of 2006); revoked (18.05.2007) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2007* (S.I. No. 240 of 2007), reg. 6.

E55 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (7.04.2005) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2005* (S.I. No. 196 of 2005); revoked (3.03.2006) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2006* (S.I. No. 122 of 2006), reg. 6.

Inquest where several deaths arise from one occurrence.

21.—Where the bodies of two or more persons whose deaths appear to have been caused by the same occurrence are lying within the districts of different coroners, the Minister may, if he so thinks proper, direct that one of those coroners shall hold an inquest in relation to all of the deaths, and thereupon the coroner so directed shall hold the inquest in like manner as if all of the bodies were lying within his district.

Inquest without exhuming body.

22.—Where the body of any person upon which it is necessary to hold an inquest has been buried and it is known to the coroner that no good purpose will be effected by exhuming the body for the purposes of an inquest, he may proceed to hold an inquest without having exhumed the body.

Inquest where body destroyed or irrecoverable.

23.—Whenever a coroner has reason to believe that a death has occurred in or near his district in such circumstances that an inquest is appropriate and that, owing to the destruction of the body or its being irrecoverable, an inquest cannot be held except by virtue of this section, the Minister may, if he so thinks proper, direct an inquest in relation to the death to be held by that coroner or another coroner, and thereupon the coroner so directed shall hold an inquest in relation to the death in like manner as if the body were lying within his district and had been viewed by him.

Inquest on order of Attorney General.

24.—(1) Where the Attorney General has reason to believe that a person has died in circumstances which in his opinion make the holding of an inquest advisable he may direct any coroner (whether or not he is the coroner who would ordinarily hold

the inquest) to hold an inquest in relation to the death of that person, and that coroner shall proceed to hold an inquest in accordance with the provisions of this Act (and as if, not being the coroner who would ordinarily hold the inquest, he were such coroner) whether or not he or any other coroner has viewed the body, made any inquiry, held any inquest in relation to or done any other act in connection with the death.

F46**[**(2) Whenever an inquest is held by virtue of this section by a coroner other than a coroner who would ordinarily hold the inquest—

(*a*) the Minister, if the coroner who would ordinarily hold the inquest is a coroner for the coroner's district of Dublin, or

(*b*) the local authority liable to pay the salary of the coroner who would ordinarily hold the inquest,

shall pay the coroner who holds the inquest such fee as may be prescribed together with such sum to cover his or her travelling and other expenses as shall be agreed upon—

(i) between the coroner who holds the inquest and the Minister, in the case of an inquest that would ordinarily be held by a coroner for the coroner's district of Dublin, or

(ii) in all other cases, between the coroner who holds the inquest and the local authority referred to in *paragraph (b)* or, in default of agreement, as shall be fixed by the Minister.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F46 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 15, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Modifications (not altering text):

C9 Reference construed (22.07.2022) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022* (19/2022), s. 50(2)-(3), S.I. No. 370 of 2022.

Application of Act of 1962 and Act of 1976

50. (1) Subject to *subsections (2)* and *(3)*, this Part is without prejudice to the application of the Act of 1962 to a Stardust inquest.

(2) In the case of a Stardust inquest, the reference to "in accordance with the provisions of this Act" in section 24 of the Act of 1962 shall be read as a reference to "in accordance with the provisions of this Act and Part 8 of the Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022".

(3) The following provisions of the Act of 1962 shall not apply in respect of a Stardust inquest:

(*a*) section 36, insofar as that section relates to jurors;

(*b*) section 37(1);

(*c*) section 39;

(*d*) section 40;

(*e*) section 43;

(*f*) section 44;

(*g*) subsections (1) (b) and (2) of section 56, insofar as they relate to jurors;

...

Editorial Notes:

E56 Power pursuant to subs. (2) exercised (29.04.2009) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2009* (S.I. No. 155 of 2009).

E57 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (2) exercised (16.12.2008) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2008* (S.I. No. 561 of 2008); revoked (29.04.2009) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2009* (S.I. No. 155 of 2009), reg. 6.

E58 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (2) exercised (18.05.2007) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2007* (S.I. No. 240 of 2007); revoked (16.12.2008) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2008* (S.I. No. 561 of 2008), reg. 6.

E59 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (2) exercised (3.03.2006) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2006* (S.I. No. 122 of 2006); revoked (18.05.2007) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2007* (S.I. No. 240 of 2007), reg. 6.

E60 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subs. (2) exercised (7.04.2005) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2005* (S.I. No. 196 of 2005); revoked (3.03.2006) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2006* (S.I. No. 122 of 2006), reg. 6.

Adjournment of inquest where criminal proceedings are being considered or have been instituted.

25.—F47**[**(1) Where, at an inquest in relation to a death—

(*a*) a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of inspector in any case other than a case to which paragraph (c) applies,

(*b*) a member of the Defence Forces not below the rank of commandant in a case of the death of a person who is subject to military law under the Defence Acts 1954 to 2015, or

(*c*) a designated officer of the Ombudsman Commission in a case where there is a relevant Ombudsman Commission investigation,

requests the coroner to adjourn the inquest on the ground that criminal proceedings in relation to the death are being considered, the coroner—

(i) shall adjourn the inquest for such period as he or she thinks proper, and

(ii) shall further adjourn the inquest for similar periods so often as a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of inspector, a member of the Defence Forces not below the rank of commandant or a designated officer of the Ombudsman Commission, as the case may be, so requests the coroner on the ground aforesaid so to do.**]**

(2) F48**[**Where, at an inquest in relation to a death—

(*a*) a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of inspector in any case other than a case to which paragraph (c) applies,

(*b*) a member of the Defence Forces not below the rank of commandant in a case of the death of a person who is subject to military law under the Defence Acts 1954 to 2015, or

(*c*) a designated officer of the Ombudsman Commission in a case where there is a relevant Ombudsman Commission investigation,

requests the coroner to adjourn the inquest**]** on the ground that criminal proceedings in relation to the death have been instituted, the coroner shall adjourn the inquest until such proceedings have been finally determined, but it shall not then be obligatory on the coroner to resume the inquest unless he thinks there are special reasons for so doing.

(3) It shall be the duty of the clerk or registrar of any court, at the conclusion of criminal proceedings in that court in relation to the death of a person, to inform the coroner holding an inquest in relation to the death of the result of such proceedings.

(4) When adjourning under this section an inquest a coroner may discharge the jury (if any) summoned therefor.

(5) Where a coroner resumes an inquest which was adjourned under this section and the jury for which has been discharged, he shall proceed in all respects as if the inquest had not been begun.

Annotations

Amendments:

F47 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 16(a), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F48 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 16(b), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Summoning of witnesses.

26.—(1) A coroner may, at any time before the conclusion of an inquest held by him, cause a summons in the prescribed form to attend and give evidence at the inquest to be served on any person (including in particular any registered medical practitioner) whose evidence would, in the opinion of the coroner, be of assistance at the inquest.

(2) F49**[**...**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F49 Repealed (21.12.2005) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2005* (33/2005), s. 1(a), commenced on enactment.

Modifications (not altering text):

C10 Application of subs. (1) restricted (26.5.1999) by *Criminal Justice (Location of Victims' Remains) Act 1999* (9/1999), s. 10, S.I. No. 155 of 1999.

10.—Section 26 (1) of the Corners Act, 1962, does not apply to a member of the Commission or a member of the staff of, or a person performing functions assigned to him or her by, the Commission, or an agent of the Commission in relation to any matter within his or her knowledge resulting from the process.

View of the body.

F50**[27.** (1) For the purpose of establishing the identity of a deceased person, a coroner may request a member of the Garda Síochána, a designated officer of the Ombudsman Commission where there is a relevant Ombudsman Commission investigation concerning the death of that person, a family member of the deceased person or, if the circumstances of the death so require, a suitably qualified person who has expertise regarding the identification of human remains—

(*a*) to view the body of the deceased person, or

(*b*) if such a viewing would not assist with the identification of the deceased person or in circumstances to which section 22 or 23 relates, to examine and consider other evidence of identity of the deceased person,

and the person so requested shall give evidence of identity of the deceased person to the coroner.

(2) Where evidence of identity of a deceased person is given to a coroner under subsection (1) and that evidence is subsequently presented by the coroner at an inquest in relation to the death of that person, it shall be evidence of the identity of the deceased person without further proof, unless the contrary is shown.

(3) If evidence of identity of a deceased person is disputed at an inquest in relation to the death of that person, the member of the Garda Síochána or other person who gave the evidence to the coroner under subsection (1) shall attend the inquest regarding that evidence.

(4) Where it is not possible to identify the deceased person, the absence of such identification shall not prevent the coroner from inquiring into the circumstances of the death of that person or from holding an inquest in relation to the death.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F50 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 17, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Note of names, addresses of witnesses.

28.—Where a coroner holding an inquest does not take depositions, he shall take a note of the name and address of every person who gives evidence at the inquest.

Preservation of certain documents.

29.—(1) Every deposition or note of the names and addresses of witnesses taken at an inquest, every report of a post-mortem examination made in pursuance of this Act and every record of the verdict returned at an inquest shall be preserved by the coroner.

(2) When a coroner ceases to hold office, all documents preserved by him under this section shall be handed over to the county registrar for the county or county borough in which his district is situate and the county registrar shall preserve the documents.

F51**[**(3) A coroner shall furnish a copy of any document preserved by him or her under this section to every person who applies for a copy of such document and, except where the application is made on behalf of—

(*a*) a Minister of the Government,

(*b*) the Attorney General,

(*c*) the Garda Síochána,

(*d*) the Defence Forces,

(*e*) the Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission, or

(*f*) an applicant within the meaning of section 60,

shall charge for the copy such fee as may be prescribed.**]**

F51**[**(4) A county registrar shall furnish a copy of any document preserved by him or her under this section to every person who applies for a copy of such document and, except where the application is made on behalf of—

(a) a Minister of the Government,

(b) the Attorney General,

(c) the Garda Síochána,

(d) the Defence Forces,

(e) the Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission, or

(f) an applicant within the meaning of section 60,

shall charge for the copy such fee as may be prescribed.**]**

(5) The following provisions shall have effect in relation to all fees payable to a county registrar under this section:

(*a*) they shall be collected and taken in such manner as the Minister for Finance shall from time to time direct and shall be paid into or disposed of for the benefit of the Exchequer in accordance with the directions of the said Minister,

(*b*) the Public Offices (Fees) Act, 1879, shall not apply in respect of them.

Annotations

Amendments:

F51 Substituted (24.07.2013) by *Courts and Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2013* (32/2013), s. 24(a)(i), (ii), commenced on enactment.

Modifications (not altering text):

C11 Functions transferred and references to "Department of Finance" and "Minister for Finance" construed (29.07.2011) by *Finance (Transfer of Departmental Administration and Ministerial Functions) Order 2011* (S.I. No. 418 of 2011), arts. 2, 3, 5 and sch. 1 part 2, in effect as per art. 1(2), subject to transitional provisions in arts. 6-9.

2. (1) The administration and business in connection with the performance of any functions transferred by this Order are transferred to the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform.

(2) References to the Department of Finance contained in any Act or instrument made thereunder and relating to the administration and business transferred by paragraph (1) shall, on and after the commencement of this Order, be construed as references to the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform.

3. The functions conferred on the Minister for Finance by or under the provisions of —

(a) the enactments specified in Schedule 1, and

(b) the statutory instruments specified in Schedule 2,

are transferred to the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform.

...

5. References to the Minister for Finance contained in any Act or instrument under an Act and relating to any functions transferred by this Order shall, from the commencement of this Order, be construed as references to the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform.

...

Schedule 1

Enactments

...

Part 2

1922 to 2011 Enactments

Number and Year (1)	Short Title (2)	Provision (3)
...	...	...
No. 9 of 1962	Coroners Act 1962	Section 29(5)(a)
...	...	...

Editorial Notes:

E61 Power pursuant to subs. (1) exercised (29.04.2009) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2009* (S.I. No. 155 of 2009).

E62 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subss. (3), (4) exercised (16.12.2008) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2008* (S.I. No. 561 of 2008); revoked (29.04.2009) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2009* (S.I. No. 155 of 2009), reg. 6.

E63 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subss. (3), (4) exercised (18.05.2007) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2007* (S.I. No. 240 of 2007); revoked (16.12.2008) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2008* (S.I. No. 561 of 2008), reg. 6.

E64 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subss. (3), (4) exercised (3.03.2006) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2006* (S.I. No. 122 of 2006); revoked (18.05.2007) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2007* (S.I. No. 240 of 2007), reg. 6.

E65 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to subss. (3), (4) exercised (7.04.2005) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2005* (S.I. No. 196 of 2005); revoked (3.03.2006) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2006* (S.I. No. 122 of 2006), reg. 6.

Prohibition of consideration of civil and criminal liability.

30.—Questions of civil or criminal liability shall not be considered or investigated at an inquest F52**[**...**]**.

Annotations

Amendments:

F52 Deleted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 18, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Prohibition of censure and exoneration.

31.—(1) Neither the verdict nor any rider to the verdict at an inquest F53**[**, nor any findings made at an inquest,**]** shall contain a censure or exoneration of any person.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection (1) of this section, F54**[**recommendations of a general character that are designed to prevent further fatalities or are considered necessary or desirable in the interests of public health or safety**]** may be appended to the verdict at any inquest.

Annotations

Amendments:

F53 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s.19(a), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F54 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 19(b), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Record of verdict returned at an inquest.

32.—The record of F55**[**the findings made and the verdict returned at an inquest**]** shall be signed by the coroner holding the inquest and, where he is sitting with a jury, by the foreman of the jury.

Annotations

Amendments:

F55 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 20, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F56**[**Post-mortem examinations.

33. (1) Subject to section 33A(3), a coroner may, for the purposes of inquiring into the death of a person, direct a registered medical practitioner to make a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased person.

(2) Where a registered medical practitioner makes a post-mortem examination of the body of a deceased person under this section, section 33A or 33C, he or she shall do so under the direction of the coroner.

(3) Where a coroner has directed a registered medical practitioner under this section, section 33A or 33C to make a post-mortem examination of the body of a deceased person, he or she shall ensure, in so far as practicable, that a family member of the deceased person is informed of the fact and is informed that material may be removed from the body and retained for the purposes of a post-mortem examination or an inquest in relation to the death of the person.

(4) Where, in the opinion of the coroner, the report of a post-mortem examination furnished to him or her under section 33E shows that an inquest in relation to the death is not necessary, it shall not be obligatory upon him or her to hold an inquest.

(5) Nothing in this section shall authorise a coroner to dispense with holding an inquest in relation to the death of a person in circumstances to which section 17 applies.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F56 Substituted (16.01.2020) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 21, S.I. No. 12 of 2020.

F57**[**Duty to direct post-mortem examination

33A. (1) It shall be the duty of a coroner to direct that a post-mortem examination of the body of a deceased person, whose death has been reported to him or her under this Act, be made in the following cases:

(*a*) the death of the person may, in the opinion of the coroner, have occurred in a violent or unnatural manner, or in suspicious circumstances;

(*b*) the death of the person may, in the opinion of the coroner, have occurred unexpectedly and from unknown causes or in an unexplained manner;

(*c*) the deceased person was, at the time of his or her death or immediately before his or her death, in State custody or detention;

(*d*) the death of the person was a maternal death or a late maternal death;

(*e*) the death of the person may, in the opinion of the coroner, have occurred in circumstances which, under provisions in that behalf in any other enactment, require that an inquest should be held;

(*f*) the death of the person occurred as a result of an accident at work or was due to an industrial or occupational injury or disease or industrial poisoning.

(2) It shall be the duty of a coroner to exercise his or her power to direct a post-mortem examination where—

(*a*) a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of inspector in any case other than a case to which paragraph (d) applies,

(*b*) a member of the Defence Forces not below the rank of commandant in a case of the death of a person who is subject to military law under the Defence Acts 1954 to 2015,

(*c*) a duly authorised officer of a statutory body who is empowered under another enactment to investigate accidents, incidents or diseases resulting in death in a case in which the body is investigating the accident, incident or disease resulting in the death concerned, or

(*d*) a designated officer of the Ombudsman Commission in a case in which there is a relevant Ombudsman Commission investigation,

requests him or her so to do, and states the reasons for such request in writing.

(3) Upon receipt of a request under paragraph (a) or (d) of subsection (2) to direct a post-mortem examination in the case of a death in suspicious circumstances, a coroner shall direct a registered medical practitioner appointed by or on behalf of the Minister to make a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased person.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F57 Inserted (16.01.2020) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 21, S.I. No. 12 of 2020.

F58**[**Provisions relating to post-mortem examinations directed by coroner

33B. (1) A post-mortem examination of the body of a deceased person directed by a coroner under section 33, 33A or 33C shall be made by a registered medical practitioner and he or she may do so—

(*a*) with the assistance of such other registered medical practitioners, or

(*b*) such technical or clinical assistance as may be required for the examination,

or both, as the first-mentioned registered medical practitioner considers appropriate for the examination.

(2) A post-mortem examination of the body of a deceased person under section 33, 33A or 33C shall not be made by a registered medical practitioner who had attended the deceased person within the period of 28 days before his or her death, nor shall a registered medical practitioner assist in making such an examination if he or she attended the deceased person within that period.

(3) Subsection (2) shall not apply to a registered medical practitioner who is a pathologist on the staff of, or associated with, a hospital save where the coroner considers that the conduct of such practitioner in relation to his or her attendance on the deceased person is likely to be called in question at an inquest in relation to the death of that person.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F58 Inserted (16.01.2020) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 21, S.I. No. 12 of 2020.

F59**[**Further post-mortem examination

33C. Where a post-mortem examination has been directed by a coroner under section 33 or 33A, the coroner may direct the same registered medical practitioner,

or another registered medical practitioner, to make a further post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased person concerned if the coroner is of opinion that—

(*a*) a further post-mortem examination is necessary as further information relating to the death, or the circumstances of the death, becomes known after the first post-mortem examination was made, or

(*b*) the first post-mortem examination was not made properly.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F59 Inserted (16.01.2020) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 21, S.I. No. 12 of 2020.

F60**[**Medical records of deceased person for purposes of post-mortem examination

33D. (1) Where, under section 33, 33A or 33C, a coroner directs that a post-mortem examination of the body of a deceased person be made, the coroner may direct—

(*a*) a person in charge of a hospital, or other health institution, in which the deceased person received treatment immediately before his or her death,

(*b*) a medical practitioner, nurse or midwife who has possession or control of medical records relating to the deceased, or

(*c*) a paramedic or advanced paramedic registered with the Pre-Hospital Emergency Care Council under the Pre-Hospital Emergency Care Council (Establishment) Order 2000 (S.I. No. 109 of 2000) who has possession or control of medical records relating to the deceased,

to give to the registered medical practitioner making the examination, within such period as may be specified in the direction, such medical records relating to the deceased person as are, in the opinion of the coroner, necessary to enable a proper examination of the body to be made.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a person to whom a direction is given by a coroner under subsection (1) shall comply with the direction forthwith.

(3) A person to whom a direction is given by a coroner under subsection (1) may refuse to comply with the direction in relation to a medical record only if he or she would be entitled, by virtue of section 38(3), as a witness at an inquest to refuse to comply with a direction of the coroner to produce the record at the inquest.

(4) A direction given by a coroner under subsection (1) shall be given in writing or, if given orally, it shall be confirmed in writing as soon as practicable.

(5) The validity of a direction given by a coroner under subsection (1) shall not be limited to the coroner's district in respect of which he or she holds the office of coroner.

(6) Where a person to whom a direction is given by a coroner under subsection (1) fails or refuses to comply with the direction, other than in circumstances to which subsection (3) applies, the High Court may, on application to it in that behalf by the coroner—

(*a*) order the person to comply with the direction immediately or within such period as the Court may determine and specify in the order, and

(*b*) make such other order, if any, as it considers necessary to enable the order made under paragraph (a) to have effect and such order as to costs, if any, as it considers just.

(7) An application under subsection (6) may, if the High Court so directs, be heard otherwise than in public.

(8) In determining an application under subsection (6), the High Court shall have regard to—

(*a*) the public interest in the medical record concerned being given for the purposes of the post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased person concerned,

(*b*) the likely importance of the information contained in the medical record concerned for the purposes of that examination, and

(*c*) the likely impact on the effectiveness of that examination if the medical record concerned is not given, or there is a delay in its being given, for the purposes of that examination.

(9) A registered medical practitioner to whom medical records are given pursuant to a direction of a coroner under subsection (1), or an order of the High Court under subsection (6), shall return those records to the hospital or other health institution or the medical practitioner, nurse, midwife, paramedic or advanced paramedic, as the case may be, from whom they were received, as soon as practicable after the post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased person concerned has been made or, as may be appropriate, an inquest in relation to the death of that person has been held.

(10) Rules of court may make provision for the expeditious hearing of applications to the High Court under subsection (6).**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F60 Inserted (16.01.2020) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2020* (29/2019), s. 21, S.I. No. 12 of 2020.

Editorial Notes:

E66 Power pursuant to subs. (10) exercised (17.02.2020) by *Rules of the Superior Courts (Coroners) 2020* (S.I. No. 43 of 2020), in effect as per rule 1(1).

F61**[**Report of post-mortem examination

33E. (1) Where a post-mortem examination of the body of a deceased person is directed by a coroner under section 33, 33A or 33C, the registered medical practitioner to whom the direction was given shall, as soon as practicable, furnish a report in writing of the examination to the coroner.

(2) A report of a post-mortem examination under subsection (1) shall contain a record of any material, whether tissue, organs, biological fluids or other part of the body of the deceased person concerned, retained for further examination or for the purposes of an inquest in relation to the death of the person.

(3) In a case where a request for a post-mortem examination is received by a coroner under section 33A(2), the coroner to whom a report of the post-mortem examination is furnished under subsection (1) shall, in accordance with the request, provide a copy of the report to, as may be appropriate—

(*a*) a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of inspector,

(*b*) a member of the Defence Forces not below the rank of commandant,

(*c*) a duly authorised officer of a statutory body who is empowered under another enactment to investigate accidents, incidents or diseases resulting in death, or

(*d*) a designated officer of the Ombudsman Commission,

and the copy of the report shall be so provided not later than the commencement of an inquest in relation to the death of the person concerned or, if an inquest is not held, as soon as practicable after the coroner receives the report.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), a coroner to whom a report of a post-mortem examination is furnished under subsection (1) shall, if so requested by a family member of the deceased person concerned, provide a copy of the report to that family member.

(5) The coroner shall not provide a copy of the report of a post-mortem examination furnished to him or her under subsection (1) to a family member of the deceased person if the coroner thinks that it is not proper to do so as it may prejudice criminal proceedings in relation to the death of the deceased person that are being considered or have been instituted.

(6) Nothing in this section shall prevent a registered medical practitioner directed by a coroner under section 33, 33A or 33C to make the post-mortem examination of the body of a deceased person from furnishing a preliminary report of the examination to the coroner before the report referred to in subsection (1) is furnished to him or her.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F61 Inserted (16.01.2020) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 21, S.I. No. 12 of 2020.

Holding of adjourned inquest by different coroner.

34.—An inquest which has been adjourned and at which only evidence of identification has been given may be resumed by a different coroner.

Disqualification of certain coroners for holding certain inquests.

35.—(1) A coroner or deputy coroner who is a registered medical practitioner shall not hold an inquest on the body of, or inquire into the death of, any person who was attended by him within one month before the person's death.

(2) (*a*) A coroner or deputy coroner shall not hold an inquest on the body of, or inquire into the death of, any person if he has drawn up, or assisted in the drawing up of, and benefits under, any testamentary disposition made by that person.

(*b*) For the purpose of paragraph (*a*) of this subsection, a coroner or deputy coroner who is a solicitor and an executor of the deceased shall not be taken to benefit under a testamentary disposition merely because he is authorised to charge fees in respect of the administration of the estate.

Annotations

Modifications (not altering text):

C12 Term "registered medical practitioner" construed (3.07.2008) by *Medical Practitioners Act 2007* (25/2007), s. 108(1), S.I. No. 231 of 2008.

Construction of references to registered medical practitioners and Medical Council, etc

108.—(1) Every reference to a registered medical practitioner contained in any enactment or any statutory instrument shall be construed as a reference to a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of section 2.

...

Service of summons.

F62**[36.**—A summons requiring the attendance of a person at an inquest as a juror or witness shall be served on the person by a member of the Garda Síochána F63**[**, or, where there is a relevant Ombudsman Commission investigation concerning the death of the person in relation to whose death the inquest is to be held, by a designated officer of the Ombudsman Commission,**]** in one of the following ways:

(*a*) by delivering it to the person;

(*b*) by delivering it at the address at which the person ordinarily resides to a person who has attained the age of 16 years and who resides or is employed at that address; or

(*c*) by sending it by prepaid registered post to the address at which the person ordinarily resides or, in a case where an address for service has been furnished, to that address.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F62 Substituted (21.12.2005) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2005* (33/2005), s. 1(b), commenced on enactment.

F63 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 22, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Modifications (not altering text):

C13 Application of section restricted (22.07.2022) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022* (19/2022), s. 50(2)-(3), S.I. No. 370 of 2022.

Application of Act of 1962 and Act of 1976

50. (1) Subject to *subsections (2)* and *(3)*, this Part is without prejudice to the application of the Act of 1962 to a Stardust inquest.

(2) In the case of a Stardust inquest, the reference to "in accordance with the provisions of this Act" in section 24 of the Act of 1962 shall be read as a reference to "in accordance with the provisions of this Act and Part 8 of the Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022".

(3) The following provisions of the Act of 1962 shall not apply in respect of a Stardust inquest:

(*a*) section 36, insofar as that section relates to jurors;

(*b*) section 37(1);

(*c*) section 39;

(*d*) section 40;

(*e*) section 43;

(*f*) section 44;

(*g*) subsections (1) (b) and (2) of section 56, insofar as they relate to jurors;

...

Non-attendance of jurors and witnesses.

F64**[37.**—(1) A person who, having been duly served with a summons requiring him to attend an inquest as a juror, fails F65**[**without reasonable excuse**]** to attend on the date and at the time and place specified in the summons shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding €500.

(2) A person who, having been duly served with a summons requiring him to attend an inquest as a witness, fails F65**[**without reasonable excuse**]** to attend on the date and at the time and place specified in the summons shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

F65**[**(2A) Where a person who, having been duly served with a summons requiring him or her to attend an inquest as a witness, fails without reasonable excuse to attend on the date and at the time and place specified in the summons, the High Court may, on application to it in that behalf by a coroner—

(*a*) order the person to comply with the summons, and

(*b*) make such other order (including an order as to costs), if any, as it considers necessary and just to enable the order made under paragraph (a) to have full effect.

(2B) The amendment of this section (other than this subsection) effected by section 23 of the Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019 shall not apply if the date specified in the summons concerned falls before the coming into operation of that section.**]**

(3) The amendment of this Act (other than this subsection) effected by paragraph (c) of section 1 of the Coroners (Amendment) Act 2005 shall not apply if the date specified in the summons concerned falls before the passing of the second-mentioned Act.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F64 Substituted (21.12.2005) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2005* (33/2005), s. 1(c), commenced on enactment.

F65 Inserted (16.01.2020) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 23, S.I. No. 12 of 2020.

Modifications (not altering text):

C14 Application of subs. (1) restricted (22.07.2022) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022* (19/2022), s. 50(2)-(3), S.I. No. 370 of 2022.

Application of Act of 1962 and Act of 1976

50. (1) Subject to *subsections (2)* and *(3)*, this Part is without prejudice to the application of the Act of 1962 to a Stardust inquest.

(2) In the case of a Stardust inquest, the reference to "in accordance with the provisions of this Act" in section 24 of the Act of 1962 shall be read as a reference to "in accordance with the provisions of this Act and Part 8 of the Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022".

(3) The following provisions of the Act of 1962 shall not apply in respect of a Stardust inquest:

(*a*) section 36, insofar as that section relates to jurors;

(*b*) section 37(1);

(*c*) section 39;

(*d*) section 40;

(*e*) section 43;

(*f*) section 44;

(*g*) subsections (1) (b) and (2) of section 56, insofar as they relate to jurors;

...

Editorial Notes:

E67 A fine of €500 translates into a class E fine, not exceeding €500, as provided (4.01.2011) by *Fines Act 2010* (8/2010), ss. 3, 8(3) and table ref. no. 1, S.I. No. 662 of 2010.

A fine of €3,000 translates into a class B fine, not greater than €4,000, as provided (4.01.2011) by *Fines Act 2010* (8/2010), ss. 3, 5(3) and table ref. no. 1, S.I. No. 662 of 2010.

Powers with respect to the taking of evidence, etc., at inquest.

F66**[38.** (1) If a coroner considers it necessary for the purposes of the proper conduct of an inquest, the coroner may—

(*a*) direct the taking of an oath or affirmation by any witness,

(*b*) direct a witness to answer questions,

(*c*) direct the production by any person of any document, article, substance or thing in his or her possession or under his or her power or control,

(*d*) inspect, copy and keep for such period as the coroner considers necessary any document, article, substance or thing produced at the inquest, or

(*e*) give any other direction that the coroner considers necessary.

(2) Where a person fails or refuses without reasonable excuse to comply with a direction under subsection (1), the High Court may on application to it in that behalf by a coroner—

(*a*) order the person to comply with the direction, and

(*b*) make such other order, if any, as it considers necessary and just to enable the direction to have full effect.

(3) A witness at an inquest shall be entitled to the same immunities and privileges as if he or she were a witness before the High Court.

(4) Any person who gives evidence to an inquest knowing it to be false or misleading shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a class A fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or both.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F66 Substituted (16.01.2020) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 24, S.I. No. 12 of 2020.

Editorial Notes:

E68 A class A fine means a fine not greater than €5,000 as provided (4.01.2011) by *Fines Act 2010* (8/2010), ss. 3, 4(1), S.I. No. 662 of 2010.

F67**[**Taking of evidence from person about to leave State

38A. Whenever a coroner is satisfied that a person who may be summoned to give evidence or to produce a document, article, substance or thing relevant to an inquest is likely to be absent from the State during the conduct of the inquest, he or she may direct that the evidence of that person be taken or the document, article, substance or thing be produced before him or her, at any time before the inquest, in the same manner as the evidence would be taken or the document, article, substance or thing would be produced at the inquest.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F67 Inserted (16.01.2020) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 25, S.I. No. 12 of 2020.

Editorial Notes:

E69 The section title is taken from the amending section in absence of one included in the amendment.

PART IV

Juries at Inquests

General power to sit with or without jury.

39.—Save as otherwise provided by this Part, a coroner may hold any inquest either, as he thinks proper, with or without a jury.

Annotations

Modifications (not altering text):

C15 Application of section restricted (22.07.2022) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022* (19/2022), s. 50(2)-(3), S.I. No. 370 of 2022.

Application of Act of 1962 and Act of 1976

50. (1) Subject to *subsections (2)* and *(3)*, this Part is without prejudice to the application of the Act of 1962 to a Stardust inquest.

(2) In the case of a Stardust inquest, the reference to "in accordance with the provisions of this Act" in section 24 of the Act of 1962 shall be read as a reference to "in accordance with the provisions of this Act and Part 8 of the Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022".

(3) The following provisions of the Act of 1962 shall not apply in respect of a Stardust inquest:

(*a*) section 36, insofar as that section relates to jurors;

(*b*) section 37(1);

(*c*) section 39;

(*d*) section 40;

(*e*) section 43;

(*f*) section 44;

(*g*) subsections (1) (b) and (2) of section 56, insofar as they relate to jurors;

...

Obligation on coroner to sit with jury in certain cases.

40.—(1) An inquest shall be held with a jury if, either before or during the inquest, the coroner becomes of opinion—

(*a*) that the deceased came by his death by murder, infanticide or manslaughter, or

(*b*) that the death of the deceased occurred in a place or in circumstances which, under provisions in that behalf contained in any other enactment, require that an inquest should be held, or

(*c*) that the death of the deceased was caused by accident, poisoning or disease of which, under provisions in that behalf contained in any other enactment, notice is required to be given to a Minister or Department of State or to an inspector or other officer of a Minister or Department of State, or

(*d*) F68**[**...**]**

(*e*) that the death of the deceased occurred in circumstances the continuance or possible recurrence of which would be prejudicial to the health or safety of the public or any section of the public.

(2) The jury at an inquest shall be sworn by or before the coroner.

(3) Where a coroner, before commencing or resuming an inquest in relation to any death, F69**[**is informed by a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of inspector, a member of the Defence Forces not below the rank of commandant or a

designated officer of the Ombudsman Commission that he or she will, under subsection (1) or (2) of section 25, request an adjournment of the inquest**]** on the ground either that criminal proceedings in relation to the death are being considered or have been instituted, every (if any) obligation under subsection (1) of this section to hold the inquest with a jury shall be deemed to be suspended unless and until the full hearing of the inquest takes place.

Annotations

Amendments:

F68 Deleted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 26(a), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F69 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 26(b), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Modifications (not altering text):

C16 Application of section restricted (22.07.2022) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022* (19/2022), s. 50(2)-(3), S.I. No. 370 of 2022.

Application of Act of 1962 and Act of 1976

50. (1) Subject to *subsections (2)* and *(3)*, this Part is without prejudice to the application of the Act of 1962 to a Stardust inquest.

(2) In the case of a Stardust inquest, the reference to "in accordance with the provisions of this Act" in section 24 of the Act of 1962 shall be read as a reference to "in accordance with the provisions of this Act and Part 8 of the Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022".

(3) The following provisions of the Act of 1962 shall not apply in respect of a Stardust inquest:

(*a*) section 36, insofar as that section relates to jurors;

(*b*) section 37(1);

(*c*) section 39;

(*d*) section 40;

(*e*) section 43;

(*f*) section 44;

(*g*) subsections (1) (b) and (2) of section 56, insofar as they relate to jurors;

...

Number of coroner's jury.

41.—A coroner's jury shall consist of not less than six and not more than twelve persons.

Annotations

Modifications (not altering text):

C17 Application of section restricted (22.07.2022) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022* (19/2022), s. 58(1), S.I. No. 370 of 2022.

Additional jurors

58. (1) Notwithstanding section 41 of the Act of 1962 and subject to subsection (2), at any time before the selection of a jury for a Stardust inquest pursuant to section 57, the coroner for the coroner's district of Dublin may, on his or her own motion, request the county registrar for the county of Dublin to order that a specified number of persons not exceeding 15 in number be selected to serve as jurors at and sworn in the Stardust inquest concerned.

...

Liability to serve on coroner's jury.

42.—F70**[...]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F70 Repealed (2.03.1976) by *Juries Act 1976* (4/1976), s. 4 and sch. 2, commenced on enactment.

Summoning of jury.

43.—Whenever a jury is required for an inquest at any time and place, F71**[**the coroner shall so inform a member of the Garda Síochána or, where there is a relevant Ombudsman Commission investigation concerning the death of the person in relation to whose death the inquest is to be held, a designated officer of the Ombudsman Commission, and the member or designated officer, as the case may be, shall assemble**]** not less than six and not more than twelve persons qualified to be jurors at the inquest at such time and place and may, if he thinks it necessary, serve summonses in the prescribed form to ensure their attendance.

Annotations

Amendments:

F71 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 27, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Modifications (not altering text):

C18 Application of section restricted (22.07.2022) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022* (19/2022), s. 50(2)-(3), S.I. No. 370 of 2022.

Application of Act of 1962 and Act of 1976

50. (1) Subject to *subsections (2)* and *(3)*, this Part is without prejudice to the application of the Act of 1962 to a Stardust inquest.

(2) In the case of a Stardust inquest, the reference to "in accordance with the provisions of this Act" in section 24 of the Act of 1962 shall be read as a reference to "in accordance with the provisions of this Act and Part 8 of the Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022".

(3) The following provisions of the Act of 1962 shall not apply in respect of a Stardust inquest:

(*a*) section 36, insofar as that section relates to jurors;

(*b*) section 37(1);

(*c*) section 39;

(*d*) section 40;

(*e*) section 43;

(*f*) section 44;

(*g*) subsections (1) (b) and (2) of section 56, insofar as they relate to jurors;

...

Failure of jury to agree.

44.—If the jury at an inquest fail to agree on a verdict, the following provisions shall have effect:

(*a*) if a majority of the jury agree on a verdict, the verdict shall be accepted by the coroner, and

(*b*) in any other case, the coroner shall discharge the jury and hold a new inquest.

Annotations

Modifications (not altering text):

C19 Application of section restricted (22.07.2022) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022* (19/2022), s. 50(2)-(3), S.I. No. 370 of 2022.

Application of Act of 1962 and Act of 1976

50. (1) Subject to *subsections (2)* and *(3)*, this Part is without prejudice to the application of the Act of 1962 to a Stardust inquest.

(2) In the case of a Stardust inquest, the reference to "in accordance with the provisions of this Act" in section 24 of the Act of 1962 shall be read as a reference to "in accordance with the provisions of this Act and Part 8 of the Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022".

(3) The following provisions of the Act of 1962 shall not apply in respect of a Stardust inquest:

(*a*) section 36, insofar as that section relates to jurors;

(*b*) section 37(1);

(*c*) section 39;

(*d*) section 40;

(*e*) section 43;

(*f*) section 44;

(*g*) subsections (1) (b) and (2) of section 56, insofar as they relate to jurors;

...

Holding of adjourned inquest with different jury.

45.—An inquest which has been adjourned and at which only evidence of identification has been given may be resumed with a different jury.

PART V

Miscellaneous

Removal and custody of body pending inquest, etc.

46.—(1) Where a coroner considers it necessary to hold an inquest on, or a post-mortem examination of, the body of a deceased person, he may direct that the body be removed into a convenient mortuary or morgue or other suitable place (whether inside or outside his district) and kept therein until he otherwise directs, and he may make such arrangements for the removal of the body as he considers necessary or desirable.

(2) The person in charge of a mortuary, morgue or other place into which the body of a deceased person is directed to be removed under subsection (1) of this section shall allow the body to be deposited in such mortuary, morgue or other place and shall keep the body therein until the coroner otherwise directs.

(3) Any person who obstructs the removal of a body pursuant to a direction under subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this subsection and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to F72**[**a class C fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or both**]**.

(4) Any person in charge of a mortuary, morgue or other place who fails to comply with subsection (2) of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this subsection and shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to F72**[**a class C fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or both**]**.

(5) The removal of a body in pursuance of a direction by a coroner under subsection (1) of this section to any place outside his district shall not affect his powers and

duties in relation to the body or the inquest thereon, nor shall it confer or impose any rights, powers or duties upon any other coroner.

Annotations

Amendments:

F72 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), ss. 28(1), S.I. No. 448 of 2019, subject to transitional provision in subs. (2).

Editorial Notes:

E70 A class C fine means a fine not greater than €2,500 as provided (4.01.2011) by *Fines Act 2010* (8/2010), ss. 3, 6(1), S.I. No. 662 of 2010.

Exhumation.

47.—(1) Where a coroner is informed by a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of inspector that, in his opinion, the death of any person whose body has been buried in the coroner's district may have occurred in a violent or unnatural manner, the coroner may request the Minister to order the exhumation of the body by the Garda Síochána.

F73**[**(1A) Where there is a relevant Ombudsman Commission investigation and a coroner is informed by a designated officer of the Ombudsman Commission that, in his or her opinion, the death of the person concerned whose body has been buried in the coroner's district may have occurred in a violent or unnatural manner, the coroner may request the Minister to order the exhumation of the body by the Ombudsman Commission.**]**

(2) On being requested under this section to authorise by order the exhumation of any body, the Minister may, as he thinks proper, either make or refuse to make the order.

(3) Every order made under this section for the exhumation of a body shall operate to authorise the exhumation in accordance with the terms of the order.

(4) Where the body of a deceased person is exhumed in pursuance of an order made under this section, the coroner concerned shall have the like powers and duties as if the body had not been buried.

Annotations

Amendments:

F73 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 29, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Removal of body outside the State.

48.—Where it is brought to the notice of a coroner that it is intended to remove out of the State the body of a deceased person which is within his jurisdiction he may certify, in such form as may be prescribed, that he has been satisfied as to the cause of death and that no circumstances exist necessitating the retention of the body, or any part thereof, in the State.

Inquest on treasure trove.

49.—A coroner shall have jurisdiction to inquire into the finding of treasure trove in his district and the provisions of this Act (other than those relating to post-mortem examinations or to the removal of bodies) shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, apply to every such inquest.

F74**[**Entry to premises to inspect, copy, take extracts from or seize documents, etc.

49A. (1) A coroner may not enter any premises for the purposes of the performance of his or her functions under this Act in relation to the death of any person except—

(*a*) with the consent of the occupier of those premises, or

(*b*) under the authority of a warrant issued under this section.

(2) If a judge of the District Court is satisfied by information on oath of a coroner that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that there are in any premises any documents, articles, substances or things required by the coroner for the performance of his or her functions under this Act in relation to the death of any person, the judge may issue a warrant authorising the coroner to enter those premises and to inspect, copy or take extracts from or, if necessary, to seize those documents or to inspect or, if necessary, to seize those articles, substances or things.

(3) A warrant issued under this section shall be expressed, and shall operate, to authorise the coroner named in the warrant, accompanied by such (if any) members of the Garda Síochána, or designated officers of the Ombudsman Commission where there is a relevant Ombudsman Commission investigation concerning the death of the person in relation to whose death the warrant is issued, as the coroner considers necessary—

(*a*) to enter, at any time or times within one week of the date of the issue of the warrant, on production if so requested of the warrant or a copy of it and if necessary by the use of reasonable force, the premises named in the warrant, and

(*b*) to inspect, copy or take extracts from or, if necessary, to seize the documents concerned, or to inspect or, if necessary, to seize the articles, substances or things concerned, in those premises.

(4) A coroner who, under a warrant issued under this section, seizes any documents, articles, substances or things shall return those documents, articles, substances or things to the person from whom they were seized when they are no longer required for the performance by the coroner of his or her functions under this Act in relation to the death of the person concerned.

(5) A person who obstructs or attempts to obstruct the coroner, a member of the Garda Síochána or a designated officer of the Ombudsman Commission acting under the authority of a warrant issued under this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a class A fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or both.

(6) The power of the District Court to issue a warrant under this section shall be exercisable by a judge of the District Court who is assigned to the district court district in which the premises concerned are situate.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F74 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 30, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Editorial Notes:

E71 A class A fine means a fine not greater than €5,000 as provided (4.01.2011) by *Fines Act 2010* (8/2010), ss. 3, 4(1), S.I. No. 662 of 2010.

Furnishing of particulars to registrars of births and deaths.

50.—F75**[...]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F75 Repealed (5.12.2005) by *Civil Registration Act 2004* (3/2004), s. 4 and sch. 2, S.I. No. 764 of 2005, subject to transitional provisions in subs. (5).

Extension of power of coroner to authorise burial.

51.—F76**[...]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F76 Repealed (5.12.2005) by *Civil Registration Act 2004* (3/2004), s. 4 and sch. 2, S.I. No. 764 of 2005, subject to transitional provisions in subs. (5).

Provisions governing post-mortem examination caused to be made by coroner.

52.—F77**[...]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F77 Repealed (16.01.2020) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 39(d), S.I. No. 12 of 2020.

Editorial Notes:

E72 Previous affecting provision: Term "registered medical practitioner" construed (3.07.2008) by *Medical Practitioners Act 2007* (25/2007), s. 108(1), S.I. No. 231 of 2008; section repealed as per F-note above.

Prohibition on certain coroners from acting in certain proceedings.

53.—A coroner or deputy coroner who is a solicitor or barrister shall not act as solicitor or barrister in criminal proceedings arising out of any matter which may have come before him as coroner or deputy coroner.

F78**[**Expert advice and assistance for coroners in certain circumstances.

53A. If a coroner considers that he or she requires the advice or assistance of an expert in respect of a matter for the purposes of his or her inquiry into a death, he or she may seek and obtain such advice or assistance from a person who has expertise in respect of the matter.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F78 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 31, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Editorial Notes:

E73 The section title is taken from the amending section in absence of one included in the amendment.

Supply of forms to coroner.

F79**[54.** For the purposes of discharging his or her duties as a coroner—

(*a*) the Minister, in the case of a coroner for the coroner's district of Dublin, and

(*b*) the local authority by whom a coroner was appointed in all other cases,

shall supply the coroner concerned with such supplies of stationery and of prescribed forms as shall be reasonably required by him or her for the discharge of those duties.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F79 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 32, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Returns to be made by coroner.

55.—(1) Every coroner shall, on or before the 1st day of February in each year, furnish to the Minister a written return of the inquests held and deaths inquired into in his district during the year ended on the immediately preceding 31st day of December.

(2) In addition to the yearly return specified in subsection (1) of this section, every coroner shall furnish to the Minister or to such other Minister as the Minister may direct such written returns in relation to inquests held and deaths inquired into in his district as the Minister may from time to time require.

(3) Every return furnished under this section shall be in such form and contain such particulars as the Minister may from time to time direct.

Prescribing of forms of oaths, etc., in respect of inquests.

56.—(1) The following forms may be prescribed in respect of inquests, namely, the form of—

(*a*) oath to be taken by jurors and to be taken by witnesses,

(*b*) summons to be served on jurors and to be served on witnesses,

(*c*) deposition, and

(*d*) record of verdict

(2) Until forms have been prescribed under this section, the forms of oaths, summonses, depositions and inquisitions in use in respect of inquests immediately before the commencement of this Act may continue to be used and may, where necessary, be modified so as to conform with the provisions of this Act.

Annotations

Modifications (not altering text):

C20 Application of subss. (1)(b), (2) restricted (22.07.2022) by *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022* (19/2022), s. 50(2)-(3), S.I. No. 370 of 2022.

Application of Act of 1962 and Act of 1976

50. (1) Subject to *subsections (2)* and *(3)*, this Part is without prejudice to the application of the Act of 1962 to a Stardust inquest.

(2) In the case of a Stardust inquest, the reference to "in accordance with the provisions of this Act" in section 24 of the Act of 1962 shall be read as a reference to "in accordance with the provisions of this Act and Part 8 of the Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022".

(3) The following provisions of the Act of 1962 shall not apply in respect of a Stardust inquest:

(*a*) section 36, insofar as that section relates to jurors;

(*b*) section 37(1);

(*c*) section 39;

(*d*) section 40;

(*e*) section 43;

(*f*) section 44;

(*g*) subsections (1) (b) and (2) of section 56, insofar as they relate to jurors;

...

Prescribing of certain fees and expenses.

57.—The following fees and expenses shall be prescribed, after consultation with the Minister for Local Government, namely—

(*a*) the fees payable to persons performing, or assisting at, post-mortem and special examinations,

(*b*) the expenses payable to witnesses at inquests, and

(*c*) the expenses payable in connection with removal or custody, in accordance with the direction of a coroner, of a body.

Annotations

Editorial Notes:

E74 Power pursuant to section exercised (29.04.2009) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2009* (S.I. No. 155 of 2009).

E75 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to section exercised (16.12.2008) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2008* (S.I. No. 561 of 2008); revoked (29.04.2009) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2009* (S.I. No. 155 of 2009), reg. 6.

E76 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to section exercised (18.05.2007) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2007* (S.I. No. 240 of 2007); revoked (16.12.2008) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2008* (S.I. No. 561 of 2008), reg. 6.

E77 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to section exercised (3.03.2006) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2006* (S.I. No. 122 of 2006); revoked (18.05.2007) by *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2007* (S.I. No. 240 of 2007), reg. 6.

E78 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to section exercised (7.04.2005) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2005* (S.I. No. 196 of 2005); revoked (3.03.2006) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2006* (S.I. No. 122 of 2006), reg. 6.

E79 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to section exercised (1.01.1999) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2000* (S.I. No. 429 of 2000), in effect as per reg. 7; revoked (7.04.2005) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2005* (S.I. No. 196 of 2005), reg. 6.

E80 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to section exercised (1.01.1995) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1996* (S.I. No. 151 of 1996), in effect as per reg. 7; revoked (1.01.1999) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2000* (S.I. No. 429 of 2000), reg. 6, in effect as per reg. 7.

E81 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to section exercised (9.01.1990) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1990* (S.I. No. 19 of 1990); revoked (1.01.1995) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1996* (S.I. No. 151 of 1996), in effect as per reg. 7.

E82 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to section exercised (25.07.1984) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1984* (S.I. No. 196 of 1984); revoked (9.01.1990) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1990* (S.I. No. 19 of 1990), reg. 6.

E83 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to section exercised (8.12.1981) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) (No. 2) Regulations 1981* (S.I. No. 416 of 1981); revoked (25.07.1984) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1984* (S.I. No. 196 of 1984), reg. 6.

E84 Previous affecting provision: power pursuant to section exercised (27.05.1981) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1981* (S.I. No. 201 of 1981); revoked (8.12.1981) by *Coroners Act, 1962 (Fees and Expenses) (No. 2) Regulations 1981* (S.I. No. 416 of 1981), reg. 6.

Certification and payment of certain sums.

58.—(1) A coroner may, in respect of any matter for which a fee or expenses is or are prescribed under section 57 of this Act, issue his certificate for the payment by F80**[**the Minister, if the matter relates to the coroner's district of Dublin or**]** a specified local authority to the person concerned of a sum not greater than the sum prescribed in that behalf.

F81**[**(2) Every person to whom a certificate has been issued under this section may present the certificate to—

(*a*) the Minister, if the matter relates to the coroner's district of Dublin, or

(*b*) the local authority specified in the certificate in any other case,

and, thereupon, the Minister or the local authority, as the case may be, shall pay the sum mentioned in the certificate to the person.**]**

(3) The local authority to be specified in a certificate issued under this section F82**[**(other than a certificate relating to a matter concerning the coroner's district of Dublin)**]** shall be—

(*a*) in a case where the certificate is issued after an inquest by a coroner who would not ordinarily hold the inquest, the local authority by whom the coroner who would ordinarily hold the inquest was appointed,

(*b*) in case the certificate is issued by a deputy coroner acting in place of a coroner, the local authority by whom the coroner was appointed,

(*c*) in every other case, the local authority by whom the coroner issuing the certificate was appointed.

(4) No certificate for the payment of any fee shall be issued under this section to a registered medical practitioner who is on the staff of a health institution, within the meaning of the Health Act, 1947, or a hospital in connection with an inquest on the body of a person who died in the institution, if it was his duty to attend the person.

Annotations

Amendments:

F80 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 33(a), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F81 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 33(b), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F82 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 33(c), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Modifications (not altering text):

C21 Term "registered medical practitioner" construed (3.07.2008) by *Medical Practitioners Act 2007* (25/2007), s. 108(1), S.I. No. 231 of 2008.

Construction of references to registered medical practitioner and Medical Council, etc

108.—(1) Every reference to a registered medical practitioner contained in any enactment or any statutory instrument shall be construed as a reference to a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of section 2.

...

Amendment of Juries Act, 1927.

59.—F83**[...]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F83 Repealed (2.03.1976) by *Juries Act 1976* (4/1976), s. 4 and sch. 2, commenced on enactment.

F84**[**Legal aid and legal advice for inquests

60. (1) Where an inquest in relation to the death of a person is to be held under Part III of this Act, a family member of the deceased (in this section referred to as "the applicant") may apply to the coroner for a request to be submitted by that coroner to the Legal Aid Board in relation to the granting of legal aid or legal advice, or both, to the applicant pursuant to the Civil Legal Aid Act 1995.

(2) An application referred to in subsection (1) shall be made before the commencement of the inquest, unless the coroner otherwise permits.

(3) A coroner shall determine an application referred to in subsection (1) and shall notify the applicant of his or her determination within 10 working days of the receipt of the application.

(4) Subject to subsections (5) and (6), where a coroner receives an application referred to in subsection (1) in respect of an inquest, he or she shall request the Legal Aid Board to grant legal aid or legal advice, or both, to the applicant in respect of the inquest concerned.

(5) A coroner shall not make a request referred to in subsection (4) unless—

(*a*) the deceased was, at the time of his or her death or immediately before his or her death, in the custody of the Garda Síochána,

(*b*) the deceased was, at the time of his or her death or immediately before his or her death, in custody in a prison F85**[...]**,

(*c*) the deceased was, at the time of his or her death or immediately before his or her death, in service custody F86**[...]**,

(*d*) the deceased was, at the time of his or her death or immediately before his or her death, involuntarily detained under Part 2 of the Mental Health Act 2001 in an approved centre within the meaning of section 2 of that Act,

(*e*) the deceased was, at the time of his or her death or immediately before his or her death, detained in a designated centre within the meaning of section 3 of the Criminal Law (Insanity) Act 2006 or was a person to whom section 20 of that Act refers,

(*f*) the deceased was, at the time of his or her death or immediately before his or her death, F87**[**remanded in a remand centre**]** within the meaning of section 3 of the Children Act 2001 or detained in a children detention school within the meaning of that section,

(*g*) the deceased was, at the time of his or her death or immediately before his or her death, a child in care, F88**[**...**]**

F89**[**(*ga*) the death of the deceased was a maternal death or a late maternal death, or,**]**

(*h*) the coroner is of the opinion that the death of the deceased occurred in circumstances the continuance or possible recurrence of which would be prejudicial to the health or safety of the public or any section of the public such that there is a significant public interest in the family member of the deceased person being granted legal aid or legal advice, or both, for the purposes of the inquest concerned.

(6) Where legal aid or legal advice, or both, are granted by the Legal Aid Board to an applicant in respect of an inquest further to a request by a coroner under subsection (4), no further applications under subsection (1) may be made by a family member in respect of the inquest concerned.

(7) In this section—

F90**[**...**]**

F90**[**...**]**

"legal advice" has the same meaning as it has in the Civil Legal Aid Act 1995;

"legal aid" has the same meaning as it has in the Civil Legal Aid Act 1995.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F84 Inserted (24.07.2013) by *Courts and Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2013* (32/2013), s. 24(b), commenced on enactment.

F85 Deleted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 34(a)(i), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F86 Deleted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 34(a)(ii), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F87 Substituted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 34(a)(iii), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F88 Deleted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 34(a)(iv), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F89 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 34(a)(iv), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F90 Deleted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 34(b), S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F91**[**Offences by body corporate

61. Where an offence under this Act is committed by a body corporate and is proved to have been so committed with the consent or connivance of any person, being a director, manager, secretary or other officer of the body corporate, or a person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, that person shall, as well as the body corporate, be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished as if he or she were guilty of the first-mentioned offence.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F91 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 35, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Editorial Notes:

E85 The section title is taken from the amending section in absence of one included in the amendment.

F92**[**Directions of High Court

62. (1) A coroner may, whenever he or she considers it appropriate to do so, apply to the High Court for directions on a point of law regarding the performance of his or her functions under this Act in relation to the death of any person.

(2) The High Court shall determine an application under subsection (1) by giving such directions and making such orders as it considers appropriate.

(3) The High Court may, on application to it in that behalf, hear an application under subsection (1) otherwise than in public if satisfied that it is appropriate to do so because of—

(*a*) the subject matter in relation to which directions are sought,

(*b*) a risk of prejudice to criminal proceedings, or

(*c*) any other matter relating to the nature of the evidence to be given at the hearing of the application.

(4) The High Court shall give such priority as it reasonably can, having regard to all of the circumstances, to the disposal of proceedings in the Court under this section.

(5) An appeal shall lie by leave of the High Court to the Court of Appeal from a determination of the High Court of an application under subsection (1).

(6) The Superior Court Rules Committee may, with the concurrence of the Minister, make rules of court to facilitate the giving of effect to subsection (4).**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F92 Inserted (16.01.2020) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 36, S.I. No. 12 of 2020.

Editorial Notes:

E86 Power pursuant to subs. (6) exercised (17.02.2020) by *Rules of the Superior Courts (Coroners) 2020* (S.I. No. 43 of 2020), in effect as per rule 1(1).

Section 5.

F93[FIRST] SCHEDULE

Enactments Repealed

Session and Chapter or Number and Year (1)	Short Title (2)	Extent of Repeal (3)
4 Edw. I.	The Office of the Coroner.	The whole Act.
6 Geo. IV, c. 51.	The Assizes (Ireland) Act, 1825.	So much of section 4 as relates to any inquisition taken before a coroner; in section 6, the words from "and by order" to "his or their jurisdictions;".
9 Geo. IV, c. 54.	Criminal Law (Ireland) Act, 1828.	Section 4; sections 5 and 6 in so far as they relate to coroners.
10 Geo. IV, c. 37.	Coroners (Ireland) Act, 1829.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Will. IV, c. 89.	Coroners (Ireland) Act, 1836.	The whole Act.
3 & 4 Vic., c. 108.	Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act, 1840.	Sections 153, 154, 155 and 156.
6 & 7 Vic., c. 12.	Coroners Act, 1843.	The whole Act.
8 & 9 Vic., c. 18.	Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.	Sections 39 and 40, in so far as they relate to coroners.
9 & 10 Vic., c. 37.	Coroners (Ireland) Act, 1846.	The whole Act.
23 & 24 Vic., c. 74.	Borough Coroners (Ireland) Act, 1860.	The whole Act.
36 & 37 Vic., c. 76.	Railways Regulation Act (Returns of Signal Arrangements, Workings, etc.), 1873.	Section 5.
39 & 40 Vic., c. xciii.	Coroners (Dublin) Act, 1876.	The whole Act except section 6.
41 & 42 Vic., c. 69.	Petty Sessions Clerks and Fines (Ireland) Act, 1878.	In section 9, the words "or coroner" wherever they occur.
43 & 44 Vic., c. 13.	Births and Deaths Registration Act (Ireland), 1880.	In section 16, from the beginning of the section to the words "from the coroner".
44 & 45 Vic., c. 35.	Coroners (Ireland) Act, 1881.	The whole Act.
55 & 56 Vic., c. 56.	Coroners Act, 1892.	Subsections (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (8) of section 1.

Session and Chapter or Number and Year (1)	Short Title (2)	Extent of Repeal (3)
61 & 62 Vic., c. 37.	Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.	Subsections (1), (2) and (5) of section 14; subsection (3) of section 40; in subsection (1) of section 69, the word "coroner".
8 Edw. VII, c. 37.	Coroners (Ireland) Act, 1908.	The whole Act.
No. 4 of 1924.	Coroners (Qualification) Act, 1924.	The whole Act.
No. 1 of 1927.	Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1927.	The whole Act.
No. 27 of 1930.	Local Government (Dublin) Act, 1930.	Subsection (2) of section 23
No. 3 (Private) of 1937.	Local Government (Galway) Act, 1937.	Section 36.
No. 21 of 1940.	Local Government (Dublin)(Amendment) Act, 1940.	Subsection (1) of section 9.
No. 50 of 1947.	Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1947.	The whole Act.
No. 1 (Private) of 1950.	Local Government Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1950.	Paragraph 1 of Article 9 of the Order set out in the First Schedule.
No. 10 of 1953.	Local Government (Dublin)(Amendment) Act, 1953.	Section 2.
No. 1 (Private) of 1955.	Local Government Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1955.	Article 11 of the Order set out in the First Schedule; Article 11 of the Order set out in the Third Schedule.

Annotations

Amendments:

F93 Schedule designated as First Schedule (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 38, S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

F94**[**SECOND SCHEDULE

Deaths Reportable to Coroner

1. Any death that may be murder, manslaughter or infanticide.

2. Any death that appears to be connected with a crime or suspected crime.

3. Any death, whether or not accidental, caused wholly or partly by stabbing, drowning, poisoning, hanging, electrocution, asphyxia or a gunshot wound.

4. Any death where the deceased person is dead on arrival at a hospital.

5. Any death which may be by suicide.

6. Any death where the body of the deceased person is unidentified.

7. Any death where no family member of the deceased person can be traced within a reasonable time of the death.

8. Any death where the body of the deceased person is found or recovered in circumstances that indicate that the death may have occurred a considerable period of time previously.

9. Any death (other than in circumstances to which paragraph 8 applies) in respect of which the date of death may not be ascertainable.

10. Any death caused wholly or partly by any of the following:

(*a*) an incident, whether or not accidental, resulting in any physical injury, including a cut, fracture or contusion;

(*b*) a fall;

(*c*) self-neglect;

(*d*) an eating disorder;

(*e*) exposure or hypothermia;

(*f*) burns.

11. Any death which may be by assisted suicide.

12. Any death caused wholly or partly by any of the following:

(*a*) an accident arising out of the use of a vehicle in a public place;

(*b*) an incident occurring on a railway;

(*c*) an incident arising on a train, aircraft, ship or other vessel.

13. Any death caused wholly or partly by any of the following:

(*a*) a notifiable disease or condition that is, under provisions in that behalf in any other enactment, required to be notified to a Minister of the Government, a Department of State or a statutory body or to an inspector or other officer of a Minister of the Government, a Department of State or a statutory body;

(*b*) an adverse reaction to any drug;

(*c*) a drugs overdose or the presence of toxic substances;

(*d*) in the case of an infant death, maternal drug addiction;

(*e*) an infection contracted as a result of previously contaminated blood product administration;

(*f*) a lack of care or neglect;

(*g*) starvation or malnutrition.

14. Any death which may be due to a prion disease.

15. Any death caused wholly or partly by an accident at work or due to industrial or occupational injury or disease.

16. Any death occurring in a hospital or other health institution—

(*a*) that is unexpected,

(*b*) within 24 hours of presentation or admission, whichever is the later, or

(*c*) of a person transferred from a nursing home.

17. Any maternal death or late maternal death.

18. Any death of a stillborn child, death intrapartum or infant death.

19. Any death occurring in a hospital or other health institution that is directly or indirectly related to a surgical operation or anaesthesia (including recovery from the effects of anaesthesia) or to any other medical, surgical or dental procedure, regardless of the length of time between the procedure and death.

20. Any death which may be due to any healthcare acquired infection.

21. Any death where an allegation is made or a concern has been expressed regarding the medical treatment provided to the deceased person or the management of his or her healthcare.

22. Any death which may be as a result of an unconventional medical procedure or treatment.

23. Any death occurring in—

(*a*) an institution for the care and treatment of persons with a physical or mental disability, or

(*b*) any public or private institution for the care of elderly or infirm persons, including a nursing home.

24. Any death where the deceased person was at the time of his or her death, or immediately before his or her death, in State custody or detention.

25. Any death of a child in care.**]**

Annotations

Amendments:

F94 Inserted (16.09.2019) by *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019), s. 38 and sch., S.I. No. 448 of 2019.

Number 9 *of* 1962

CORONERS ACT 1962

REVISED

Updated to 22 July 2022

About this Revised Act

This Revised Act presents the text of the Act as it has been amended since enactment, and preserves the format in which it was passed.

Related legislation

Coroners Acts 1962 to 2020: this Act is one of a group of Acts included in this collective citation, to be construed together as one (*Civil Law and Criminal Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2020*, s. 1(3)). The Acts in this group are:

- *Coroners Act 1962* (9/1962)
- *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2005* (33/2005)
- *Courts and Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2013* (32/2013), s. 24
- *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019)
- *Civil Law and Criminal Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2020* (13/2020), Part 2

Annotations

This Revised Act is annotated and includes textual and non-textual amendments, statutory instruments made pursuant to the Act and previous affecting provisions.

An explanation of how to read annotations is available at www.lawreform.ie/annotations.

Material not updated in this revision

Where other legislation is amended by this Act, those amendments may have been superseded by other amendments in other legislation, or the amended legislation may have been repealed or revoked. This information is not represented in this revision but will be reflected in a revision of the amended legislation if one is available.

Where legislation or a fragment of legislation is referred to in annotations, changes to this legislation or fragment may not be reflected in this revision but will be reflected in a revision of the legislation referred to if one is available.

A list of legislative changes to any Act, and to statutory instruments from 1972, may be found linked from the page of the Act or statutory instrument at www.irishstatutebook.ie.

Acts which affect or previously affected this revision

- *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022* (19/2022)
- *Civil Law and Criminal Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2020* (13/2020)
- *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2019* (29/2019)
- *Criminal Justice (Forensic Evidence and DNA Database System) Act 2014* (11/2014)
- *Courts and Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2013* (32/2013)
- *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011* (23/2011)
- *Fines Act 2010* (8/2010)
- *Chemicals Act 2008* (13/2008)
- *Coroners (Amendment) Act 2005* (33/2005)
- *Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005* (10/2005)
- *Public Service Management (Recruitment and Appointments) Act 2004* (33/2004)
- *Civil Registration Act 2004* (3/2004)
- *Local Government Act 2001* (37/2001)
- *Local Government (Dublin) Act 1993* (31/1993)
- *Juries Act 1976* (4/1976)

All Acts up to and including *Protected Disclosures (Amendment) Act 2022* (19/2022), enacted 21 July 2022, were considered in the preparation of this revision.

Statutory instruments which affect or previously affected this revision

- *Rules of the Superior Courts (Coroners) 2020* (S.I. No. 43 of 2020)
- *European Union (Personal Protective Equipment) Regulations 2018* (S.I. No. 136 of 2018)
- *European Union (Pressure Equipment) Regulations 2017* (S.I. No. 233 of 2017)
- *European Union (Lifts and Safety Components for Lifts) Regulations 2017* (S.I. No. 232 of 2017)
- *European Union (Equipment and Protective Systems Intended for Use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres) Regulations 2017* (S.I. No. 230 of 2017)
- *Finance (Transfer of Departmental Administration and Ministerial Functions) Order 2011* (S.I. No. 418 of 2011)
- *European Communities (Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment) Regulations 2011* (S.I. No. 349 of 2011)
- *European Communities (Safety of Toys) Regulations 2011* (S.I. No. 14 of 2011)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2009* (S.I. No. 155 of 2009)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2008* (S.I. No. 561 of 2008)
- *European Communities (Machinery) Regulations 2008* (S.I. No. 407 of 2008)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2007* (S.I. No. 240 of 2007)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2006* (S.I. No. 122 of 2006)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2005* (S.I. No. 196 of 2005)
- *European Communities (Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances) Regulations 2000* (S.I. No. 476 of 2000)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 2000* (S.I. No. 429 of 2000)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1996* (S.I. No. 151 of 1996)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1990* (S.I. No. 19 of 1990)
- *European Communities (Major Accident Hazards of Certain Industrial Activities) Regulations 1986* (S.I. No. 292 of 1986)
- *Local Government (Reorganisation) Act 1985, (County Borough of Galway) Order 1985* (S.I. No. 426 of 1985)
- *Local Government Reorganisation (Supplementary Provisions) (Dublin) Regulations 1985* (S.I. No. 128 of 1985)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1984* (S.I. No. 196 of 1984)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) (No. 2) Regulations 1981* (S.I. No. 416 of 1981)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1981* (S.I. No. 201 of 1981)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) (No. 2) Regulations 1980* (S.I. No. 381 of 1980)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1980* (S.I. No. 167 of 1980)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) (No. 2) Regulations 1979* (S.I. No. 72 of 1979)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1979* (S.I. No. 11 of 1979)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1977* (S.I. No. 337 of 1977)

- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) (No. 2) Regulations 1976* (S.I. No. 199 of 1976)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1976* (S.I. No. 88 of 1976)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1973* (S.I. No. 256 of 1973)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1970* (S.I. No. 196 of 1970)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1965* (S.I. No. 32 of 1965)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1963* (S.I. No. 145 of 1963)
- *Coroners Act, 1962 (Particulars For Registration of Death) Regulations 1962* (S.I. No. 95 of 1962)
- *Coroners Act, 1962 (Forms) Regulations 1962* (S.I. No. 94 of 1962)
- *Coroners Act, 1962 (Commencement) Order 1962* (S.I. No. 93 of 1962)
- *Coroners Act 1962 (Fees and Expenses) Regulations 1962* (S.I. No. 92 of 1962)

All statutory instruments up to and including *Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022 (Parts 1, 4, 5 and 8) (Commencement) Order 2022* (S.I. No. 370 of 2022), made 22 July 2022, were considered in the preparation of this revision.