

This form must be used if you want to make a complaint about the conduct of a judge that is alleged to constitute judicial misconduct. Please read the following information to assist you before completing the complaint form.

Additional information is available on the Judicial Council's website, judicialcouncil.ie.

It is important to be aware that making a complaint to the Judicial Conduct Committee (JCC) cannot change the outcome of a court case. The JCC is not a court. It has no power to overturn or review a judge's decision made during or at the conclusion of a case, even in the event of the complaint being upheld. That is a function of the courts. Further information may be available from your legal advisor or on courts.ie.

The Judicial Council Act 2019 governs the making and consideration of complaints to the Judicial Council. The information provided in this form is set out having regard to that Act.

Who may make a complaint?

1. a person who is directly affected by the alleged misconduct of a judge or
2. a person who witnessed the alleged misconduct of a judge.

This person is referred to as a Complainant for the purpose of the complaint form.

Where you are a Complainant, complete Part 1A of the form.

A complaint may be made on behalf of a Complainant by another person only in the following circumstances:

- where a Complainant is aged under 18 years, by a parent or guardian;
- where a Complainant is unable to make the complaint himself or herself by reason of a mental or physical incapacity, by a person duly authorised by law to act on behalf of the complainant (in this case evidence of the legal authorisation may be required);
- where a Complainant is a solicitor who is a member of the Law Society, by an authorised officer of the Law Society;
- where a Complainant is a barrister who is a member of the Law Library, by an authorised officer of the General Council of the Bar of Ireland.

This person is referred to as the Representative for the purpose of the complaint form.

Where you are making the complaint as a Representative on behalf of a Complainant, complete Part 1B of the form.

In completing the form, all areas marked * are mandatory to complete.

How do you make a complaint?

There are two ways to make a complaint:

1. Online through our website, judicialcouncil.ie. Complete the online complaint form and click Submit. An automated acknowledgement of receipt will issue and a copy of your complaint form as submitted will be sent for your own records to the email address you provided.
2. By post. Complaint forms are available to be downloaded and printed from our website or on request by contacting us by phone or email. Our telephone number is 01 968 3988 and our email address is info@judicialcouncil.ie. Complete the complaint form and post it to The Registrar to the Judicial Conduct Committee, The Judicial Council, Green Street Courthouse, Green Street, Dublin D07 W568. You will be sent an acknowledgement email to the address you provided.

Please note that while the staff of the Judicial Council will assist you in accessing the complaint form and with information about the procedure, we will not discuss the circumstances or merits of a complaint with you or provide you with legal advice.

Who can you complain about?

You can complain about a serving judge of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, the High Court, the Circuit Court or the District Court in Ireland.

Please note that complaints about persons who are not judges cannot be considered. This includes Court Officers, County Registrars, Courts Service staff, Sheriffs, public servants and legal professionals.

What will not be considered?

The scope of the complaints process is set out in Part 5 of the Judicial Council Act 2019. A complaint cannot be dealt with by the Judicial Council if

- the alleged misconduct occurred before 3rd October 2022
- the judge you wish to complain about has retired, resigned or for any other reason is no longer a judge.
- the complaint is received anonymously, or about an unnamed judge, or group of judges.

You should also be aware that there is a time limit of three months to lodge a complaint from the date of the alleged misconduct by the judge. However, this time limit may be extended in certain circumstances.

What happens once you submit a complaint?

When your complaint is received the Registrar to the Judicial Conduct Committee will inform the judge concerned that the complaint was made. The Registrar, whose role is independent, will

decide whether the Act applies. The Registrar will make a determination in relation to the admissibility of your complaint pursuant to Section 53 of the Act and the JCC's procedures. In order to assist in doing so the Registrar may contact you or the judge to obtain further information in relation to the complaint as provided for in the Act or under those Procedures.

If you are dissatisfied with the Registrar's determination, you may seek a review by the Complaints Review Committee (CRC) by informing the Registrar in writing within 30 days of being notified of the determination.

If you do not seek a review within the statutory timeframe or where any review sought is unsuccessful, the complaint is then at an end and no further action will be taken.

If the Registrar or the CRC determines the complaint to be admissible the complaint is referred to the JCC. The JCC may refer the complaint for informal resolution or to a Panel of Inquiry (POI) for investigation. After these stages a report will be prepared for the JCC

What are the possible outcomes for your complaint?

The Act provides for a variety of different outcomes on conclusion of the complaints process, which may be:

That the complaint has not been substantiated

That the complaint has been substantiated, which may in turn result in

- The issuing of advice to the judge concerned,
- The making of a recommendation that the judge concerned pursue a specified course of action including attending a course or training of a specified type,
- The issuing of an admonishment to the judge concerned,
- Recommendation(s) as considered necessary for the purposes of safeguarding the administration of justice, or
- Referral by the Judicial Conduct Committee to the Minister for Justice for the purpose of Article 35.4 of the Constitution.

This means that the Dáil and Seanad may consider passing a resolution to have the judge removed from office.

Where can more information on the complaints process be found?

The following, which are available on the Judicial Conduct section of our website, will be of further assistance in explaining the overall process.

[Complaints Procedures](#)
[Guidelines in relation to Judicial Conduct and Ethics](#)
[Judicial Council Act 2019](#)

COMPLETE EITHER PART 1A OR PART 1B

COMPLETE PART 1A WHERE YOU ARE MAKING A COMPLAINT ON YOUR OWN BEHALF

COMPLETE PART 1B WHERE YOU ARE MAKING A COMPLAINT ON BEHALF OF A COMPLAINANT

PART 1A: MAKING A COMPLAINT ON YOUR OWN BEHALF

Basis on which the Complaint is made* (please tick as appropriate)

- ☒ I am directly affected by the conduct complained of
- ☒ I witnessed the conduct complained of

Forename*

Niocláisín Cóilín

Surname*

de Ghlostéir

Address*

A/C Dr^a Marília Bacanhim Catarino,
R Pe António Nogueira Gonçalves, Lt 4 - 3^o Dto,
3030-416 COIMBRA,
an Phortaingéil.

Phone number

Email address*

Gloucester@Insomnia247.NL Fainic! Ní cuntas foirfe r-phost an cuntas seo! Cf.

HTTP://Gloucester.Insomnia247.NL/drochdhliodoiri/mun/Latbhia/

PART 1B: MAKING A COMPLAINT ON BEHALF OF A COMPLAINANT

Basis on which

cas_faoi_Inbox.Lv/2026-06-16u_Email_server_unavailable_for_circa_7_hours_on_16-06-2026.HTML

- ☐ The Complainant is directly affected by the conduct complained of.
- ☐ The Complainant witnessed the conduct complained of

Complainant's Forename*

Complainant's Surname*

Capacity in which the Complaint is made* (please tick one option as appropriate)

- ☐ I am making the complaint as the parent or guardian of the Complainant who is a child, being a person aged under 18 years.
- ☐ I am making the complaint as a person duly authorised by law to act on behalf of the Complainant who is unable to do so by reason of that person's mental or physical incapacity. Please state below the basis in law on which you are so authorised. (You may be requested to furnish evidence to support this).

- ☐ I am making the complaint as a duly authorised officer of the Law Society on behalf of the Complainant who is a solicitor and who is a member of the Law Society.
- ☐ I am making the complaint as a duly authorised officer of the General Council of the Bar of Ireland on behalf of the Complainant who is a barrister and who is a member of the Law Library.

Forename*

Surname*

Address*

Phone number

Email address*

PART 2: DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINT

Name of the Judge complained of *

Éirinn mic nó nic Tighearnáin

Place where the alleged misconduct occurred (including the court building and the courtroom if applicable to your complaint)

Cúirt 3 um Theach na Cúirte um Shráid an Mhargaidh um Baile Átha Troim

Date and time of the alleged misconduct complained of *

an 24/03/2026 ag an 1:38i.n. a chlog (i rith 56 shoicind!) nuair a bhí mé ag fanacht ó am roimh an 10r.n.: cf. [HTTPS://Gloucester.Insomnia247.NL/gardai/](https://Gloucester.Insomnia247.NL/gardai/)
~~Where are you from/uaim Good afternoon District-~~
~~Judge conversation lasted barely 1 minute on 24th March 2026.M4A~~

In outlining what you are complaining about, it is essential to clearly describe what you believe that the judge did or did not do which constitutes judicial misconduct.

Please outline in the following area sufficient supporting information to enable a determination be made as to whether the complaint is admissible *

"phrionsabail an iompair bhreithiúnaigh lena gceanglaítear ar bhreithiúna neamhspleáchas breithiúnach, neamhchlaontacht bhreithiúnach, ionracas breithiúnach, cuibheas breithiúnach (lena n-áirítear cuma an chuibhis), inniúlacht bhreithiúnach agus dúthracht bhreithiúnach a chumhdach agus a bheith ina n-eiseamláir den chéanna agus a chinntiú go dtabharfar an chóir chéanna do gach duine" arsa An tAcht um Chomhairle na mBreithiúna, 2019.

"It seems at least arguable, however, that this approach could be defeated by a canny complainant who makes it clear in their initial complaint that they refuse to consent to informal resolution under Chapter 4. By suggesting that 'no attempt' may be made at resolution, section 62(1) could be read as closing off Chapter 4 in its entirety if a complainant does this. In this event, section 60(1) would appear to oblige the JCC to refer the matter on to a formal investigatory panel." arsa alt dá bhrí sin séanaim! (Patrick O'Brien, INFORMAL RESPONSES TO JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT: ASSESSING CHAPTER 4 OF THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL ACT, [2022] Irish Judicial Studies Journal Vol 6(1))

Claonann coirpigh ceartais. Cleachtann coirpigh go córasach forleathan ag drochoibreachaibh dúnmharaithe agus ag drochoibreachaibh na céastóireachta agus ag drochoibreachaibh anchoir. Cf. "exercising judicial power may affect others beyond the immediate parties to the litigation.²⁴" arsa alt. (Brian M. Barry, JUDICIAL IMPARTIALITY IN THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL ACT 2019: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES, [2022] Irish Judicial Studies Journal Vol 6(1)) "Judicial impartiality also has *instrumental* value because it promotes accuracy of fact-finding[. . .] harmoniously alongside the other functions set out in s 7(1) of the 2019 Act. In particular, the Council's other functions to 'promote and maintain ... (a) excellence in the exercise by judges of their judicial functions ... d) continuing education of judges' and '... (f) public confidence in the judiciary and the administration of justice' all closely link to promoting and maintaining high standards of judicial conduct and to assist judges in upholding and exemplifying judicial impartiality. [. . .] In order for judges to truly uphold judicial and exemplify impartiality, it is better for the Council to help judges achieve the 'realistic goal' of being 'impartial enough,' as Geyh put it, by identifying flaws in the judicial process and in their decision-making[. . .] Judicial processes and court rules can also be considered as levers to help improve judicial impartiality. [. . .] If research demonstrates that '[t]o know the Court is to love it' then it is incumbent on the Council to explain what it does, how it works, and how the judicial system improves as a result of its efforts. [. . .] 20 Where there is judicial impartiality in a procedural sense, parties enjoy a fair hearing from a judge who adheres to norms of procedural justice (the right to a fair trial, or due process in the United States). Rules of litigation are adhered to." arsa an t-alt seo.

"Judicial conduct refers to behaviours relating to litigation, [...] the management of litigation within the court room, [...] communication [...] as behaviours may affect the standing and legitimacy of the judiciary. [...] integrity, competence and diligence [...] feedback and monitoring, [...] aptitudes. [...] to ensure equality of treatment to all persons before the courts.³² [...] Panels are empowered to collect information and require witnesses to attend.⁴⁷" arsa alt. (Colin Scott, JUDGES IN REGULATORY SPACE: TOWARDS RESPONSIVE REGULATION OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT, [2022] Irish Judicial Studies Journal Vol 6(1))

"There is, however, extensive reference to the Bangalore Principles in the Department of Justice's 2017 Regulatory Impact Analysis ('RIA') for the Judicial Council Bill 2017.⁶ The RIA contains an informative account of the domestic context for the enactment of the 2019 Act, as well as the international context, including not only the Bangalore Principles but also the very poor rating that Ireland received from the Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption, GRECO (the acronym for Groupe d'Etats contre la Corruption). [...] Ireland fell further behind other jurisdictions. [...] The six Bangalore Principles, and their constitutional analogue, are: [...] • Propriety: Article 40.3 includes the unenumerated/derived right to fair procedures, which includes two core elements: that both sides to a dispute must be heard on an even-handed basis; and that the decision-maker must ensure that he or she is unbiased [...] GRECO recommended (i) that a code of conduct for judges be formally established[...] 3.1. A judge shall ensure that his or her conduct is above reproach in the view of a reasonable observer.

3.2. The behaviour and conduct of a judge must reaffirm the people's faith in the integrity of the judiciary. Justice must not merely be done but must also be seen to be done. [...] The judge must [...] be honest [...] Four things belong to a judge: to hear courteously; to answer wisely; to consider soberly; and to decide impartially. [...] Courtesy and patience must be [...] virtues [...] they are essential if our courts are to enjoy public confidence. [...] ANNEX [TO ECOSOC 2006/23] Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct WHEREAS the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes as fundamental the principle that everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of rights and obligations and of any criminal charge, [...] 1.1. A judge shall exercise the judicial function independently on the basis of the judge's assessment of the facts and in accordance with a conscientious understanding of the law[...] 2.3. A judge shall, as far as is reasonable, so conduct himself or herself as to minimize the occasions on which it will be necessary for the judge to be disqualified from hearing or deciding cases. [...] 5.3. A judge shall carry out judicial duties with appropriate consideration for all persons[...] 6.4. A judge shall keep himself or herself informed about relevant developments of international law, including international conventions and other instruments establishing human rights norms. [...] 6.6. A judge shall [...] be patient, dignified and courteous in relation to litigants, [...] witnesses, [...] with whom the judge deals in an official capacity. The judge shall require similar conduct of [...] court staff[...] must refrain from comments that suggest they have made up their minds in advance." arsa alt. (Raymond Byrne, "JUDICIAL CONDUCT IN IRELAND: A FRAMEWORK FIT FOR PURPOSE?" THE BANGALORE PRINCIPLES AND THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL ACT 2019", [2022] Irish Judicial Studies Journal Vol 6(1)) "Good afternoon." arsa an breitheamh seo. Ní dúirt sí leam ach as an Sacs-Bhéarla. Níor bhain sí úsáid as fíú ateangaire. "Eh. Bíonn eh síniú eh le breitheamh uaim le do thoil." arsa mise. "So. So. So you're asking me to issue these summonses." ar sise. "Eh tá eh. Eh. Eh. Tá seo ag teastáil uaim." arsa mise ach ní thuigean sí an Ghaeilge mar "Yeah, good afternoon." ar sise mar gheall ar réamhfhocal uaim as an Gaeilge agus fuaim chosúil as an Sacs-Bhéarla. Dúirt aturnae agus abhcóide ar mo shon sular bhuaill an breitheamh seo leam gur caingean inluaite caingean sa choinne an Antoine seo de u Maoileoin faoin 13/09/2025 ach "Now having considered these matters and I've looked at the summonses and I do not believe that there is any legal basis to issue them and I'm refusing to issue them under the act. Thank you." arsa an breitheamh seo go bréagach ar an 24/03/2026. "Conas?" arsa mise ach ní chomhlíonann sí an t-iarratas sin ar rochtain sonra mar cleachtann sí go mímhúinte. "I I'm refusing to issue them. Thank you." ar sise go coiriúil agus í ag cúlcheaduihbh coireanna. "Cén fáth?" arsa mise mar iarratas gan freagra ar rochtain sonra. "So the next matter then is [...]" arsa bean fhionn cúirte. Cf. "With this in mind, it is worth considering examples and academic discussion of judicial misconduct in Australia to aid our understanding of 'acknowledged standards' of judicial misconduct in Ireland. Appleby and Le Mire helpfully provide ten categories through which one may assess whether conduct amounts to judicial misconduct based on the Australian experience of misconduct.³⁵ These categories are: [...] incivility while in office;" arsa alt. (Eunice Collins, "THE DEFINITION OF JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT IN THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL ACT 2019", [2022] "Irish Judicial Studies Journal" Vol 6(1))

- ☒ I confirm that I am aware that it is a requirement of section 50 (5) of the Judicial Council Act 2019 that my name and particulars of my complaint will be provided to the judge complained of *
- ☒ I confirm that I am aware that the particulars of complaints made are confidential*
- ☒ I agree with the handling of my data in accordance with the Judicial Council privacy policy *
- ☒ I confirm that I have read and understand the information contained in pages 1 – 3 of this document *

I declare that the particulars in this form are correct.

Signed*

Fields marked * are mandatory to complete