Summary of provisions.

Parts I and II. General amendments of 1914 Act.

Part II. Clause 11 to 14. Exclusion of the 6 Unionist Counties of Ulster, subject to a referendum by counties shortly after the end of the war and again 7 years later.

Clause 15 to 19, Schedule 4.

ESTABLISHMENT OF IRELAND COUNCIL,

representing both parts of Ireland, with powers of passing private bill legislation and of extending legislation by the Irish Parliament to the excluded area - subject in the latter case to confirmation by His Majesty by Order in Council.

By the method of voting by panel provided by section 15 of Schedule 4 no resolution can be passed by the Council without the assent both of the representatives of the excluded area and of the rest of Ireland.

Clause 20 to 29.

Consequential amendments to the 1914 Act.

2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

29th September, 1918.
Government of Ireland Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

PART I.

Bringing into operation principal Act.

1. Bringing into operation principal Act.

PART II.

General Amendments of principal Act.

2. Legislative powers of the Irish Parliament.
3. Reserved services.

Irish Parliament.


Finance.

5. Finance.

Miscellaneous.

6. Provisions as to Irish Court of Appeal.
7. Tenure, &c., of judges appointed by His Majesty.
8. Irish Civil Service.
9. Control of harbours, &c., in times of emergency.
10. Minor and consequential amendments and repeals.

PART III.

Provisions as to Part of Ulster.

Exclusion of Part of Ulster.

11. Excluded area.
12. Power of counties to vote for inclusion.
13. Special privileges of inhabitants of counties electing to come within principal Act.
14. Adjustments on county being included.

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Constitution and Powers of Irish Council.

Clause.
17. Extension of Irish legislation to excluded area.
18. Provisions as to private Bill legislation affecting both parts of Ireland.
19. Extension of principal Act to excluded area.

Consequential Modifications of principal Act.
20. Consequential changes in constitution of Irish Parliament and in representation of Ireland in United Kingdom House of Commons.

[22. Development Fund and Road Improvement grant.]
23. Irish appeals.
24. Judicial power in the excluded area.
26. Existing officers.
28. Extension of power to make Irish transfer orders.

Part IV.

Supplemental.

31. Short title.

Schedules.
DRAFT
OF A
BILL

Make provision for amending and bringing into operation A.D. 1919. the Government of Ireland Act, 1914.

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I.
BRINGING INTO OPERATION PRINCIPAL ACT.
1. The Suspensory Act, 1914, and any order made thereunder shall, so far as respects the Government of Ireland Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), cease to have effect; and section forty-nine of the principal Act shall be construed as if a reference to the month in which this Act is passed were substituted for the reference to the month in which the principal Act was passed.

PART II.
GENERAL AMENDMENTS OF PRINCIPAL ACT.

Legislative and Executive Authority.
2. For subsection (s) of section two of the principal Act the following subsection shall be substituted:—

“(s) Any postal services and the rates of charge therefor, post office savings banks, and trustees savings banks; or”

3.—(1) For subsection (1) of section five of the principal Act the following subsection shall be substituted:—

“The public services in connection with the administration of the Acts relating to the Dublin Metropolitan Police services.
and the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the management and control of those forces shall be reserved services until such day not being later than the expiration of six months from the termination of the present war, as His Majesty in Council may determine; and those services shall then cease to be reserved services and become Irish services;

"Provided that the date of the transfer may, if an application for the purpose is made by the Irish Government, be postponed till such date as to His Majesty seems fit.

"For the purpose of the management and control of those forces, whilst the services in connection therewith respectively remain reserved services, there shall be constituted a body consisting of a Secretary of State, or some person appointed by him, the head of an appropriate department of the Irish Government or some person appointed by him and a person appointed by His Majesty; and that body shall have such powers with relation to the maintenance of law and order in Ireland as His Majesty may by Order in Council determine."

(2) For subsection (2) of section five of the principal Act, the following subsection shall be substituted:

"All public services in connection with the administration of—

(a) the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1911;

and

(b) Part I. of the National Health Insurance Act, 1911, as amended by any subsequent enactments; and

(c) Part II. of the National Health Insurance Act, 1911, and the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, as amended by any subsequent enactments; and

(d) Friendly societies

shall as from such date not being later than one year after the appointed day as may be fixed by His Majesty, be transferred from the Government of the United Kingdom to the Irish Government, and shall on the transfer taking effect cease to be reserved services and become Irish services:
Provided that the date of the transfer may, if an application for the purpose is made by the Irish Government, be postponed till such date as to His Majesty seems fit.

Irish Parliament.

4. For Part I. of the First Schedule to the principal Act prescribing the constituencies returning members of the Irish House of Commons, and the number of members to be returned by the several constituencies, the First Schedule to this Act shall be substituted.

Finance.

5. For sections fourteen to nineteen of the principal Act, which relate to finance, the following provisions shall be substituted:

14.—(1) There shall be an Irish Exchequer and an Irish Consolidated Fund separate from those of the United Kingdom.

(2) The power of the Irish Parliament to make laws shall include power to make laws with respect to the charging, levying, and collection of taxes in Ireland, other than customs duties, excise duties on articles manufactured and produced, income tax (including super-tax), and excess profits duty, and the Irish Government shall have full control over the levying and collection of taxes with respect to which the Irish Parliament have power to make laws, and the proceeds of all such taxes shall be paid into the Irish Consolidated Fund.

(3) Provision shall be made by the Irish Parliament for the cost of Irish services within the meaning of this Act, and, except as provided by this Act, any charge on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom for those services, including any charge for the benefit of the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account, or any grant or contribution out of moneys provided by the Parliament of the United Kingdom so far as made for those services shall cease, and money for loans in Ireland shall cease to be advanced either by the Public Works Loans Commissioners or out of the Local Loans Fund.

(4) For the purposes of this Act the excise duty on a licence granted to a manufacturer or producer of an article the amount of which varies either directly or indirectly according to the amount of the article manufactured or produced, shall
be treated as an excise duty on the article manufactured or produced. But save as aforesaid, nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing the Irish Parliament from making laws with respect to excise licence duties or duties of excise other than excise duties on articles manufactured or produced.

15.—(1) The charging, levying, and collection of customs duties and excise duties on articles manufactured and produced, and the granting of customs and excise drawbacks and allowances and the charging, levying, and collection of income tax (including super-tax) and excess profits duty shall be reserved matters, and the proceeds from the duties and taxes so collected shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

(2) Such part of the proceeds of said duties and taxes collected in Ireland as is hereinafter mentioned (in this Act referred to as the Irish share of the reserved taxes) shall in each year be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom or the growing produce thereof to the Irish Exchequer.

16.—(1) On and after the appointed date—

(a) the powers and duties of collecting land purchase annuities in Ireland under the Acts relating to land purchase in Ireland (hereinafter referred to as the Land Purchase Acts) shall be transferred to the Government of Ireland, and the sums collected shall be available for revenue and capital purposes in Ireland in the manner hereinafter appearing; and

(b) the liability for the provision of such sums as may be required for the interest on, or by way of sinking fund for the redemption of, all stock which before the appointed day has been issued for the purpose of advances under the Land Purchase Acts in respect to land in Ireland, or which may after that date under the existing Acts or any future Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom providing for the completion of land purchase in Ireland be so issued (including the stock issued or to be issued for the purpose of raising the bonus payable under those Acts) shall be a liability of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

(2) For the purposes aforesaid a special account shall be opened at the Bank of Ireland divided into the revenue account and the capital account.
(3) All sums collected by the Irish Government on account of purchase annuities shall be paid into the said special account, and of the sum so paid into that account so much as represents the interest portion of the purchase annuities shall be carried to the said revenue account, and so much as represents the capital portion of the purchase annuities shall be carried to the said capital account.

(4) Whenever after the appointed date any sum is paid by way of redemption (whole or partial) of any purchase annuity, that sum shall be paid into the said special account and carried to the said capital account.

(5) As soon as may be after the appointed date there shall also be paid into the said capital account out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom—

(a) a sum equal to the aggregate amount which before the appointed date have been paid in cash by way of repayment of pre-1891 annuities payable in respect of land in Ireland;

(b) a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the sums paid before the appointed date out of post-1891 purchase annuities current on the appointed date and payable in respect of land in Ireland, or out of the Irish Development Grant by way of sinking payments under the Land Purchase Acts in respect of such annuities, together with compound interest thereon from the date on which the several payments were made at the rates appropriate to the several payments;

(c) a sum equal to the aggregate amount paid before the appointed date for the total or partial redemption of any purchase annuities payable in respect of land in Ireland, including any accumulated sinking fund applied for the purposes of any such redemption.

(6) The said capital account shall be sub-divided into two parts called respectively the accumulating part and the non-accumulating part; to the accumulating part shall be credited the sums paid before the appointed day by way of sinking fund payments in respect of post 1891 annuities still current on that day together with such interest thereon as aforesaid, and on receipt of such annuities hereafter so much thereof as represents the sinking fund payments; all other sums standing to the credit of the said capital account shall be credited to the non-accumulating part thereof.

(7) On any land purchase annuity expiring or being redeemed the funds in the accumulating part of the capital
A.D. 1919.

account representing that annuity shall be transferred from the accumulating part to the non-accumulating part.

"(8) The sums standing to the credit of the said capital account may be applied by the Irish Government for the purposes of (as for any purpose which the Irish Controller and 5 Auditor-General certifies to be) remunerative expenditure of a capital nature, or as advances to any local or other public authorities in Ireland, or may be invested in any parliamentary stocks or public funds or Government securities of Ireland or the United Kingdom, but shall not be applied in any other manner.

"(9) Any interest or dividends or other income derived from such expenditure, advances, or investments shall

\( \text{(a)} \) if the expenditure, advance or investment represents sums credited to the accumulating part of the said capital account be paid into that part of that account and similarly applied; and

\( \text{(b)} \) if the expenditure, advance, or investments represent sums credited to the non-accumulating part of the said capital account be paid into the said revenue account;

"(10) The sums standing to the credit of the said revenue account, shall in each year (subject to any provision for the security of the holders of stock issued under the Land Purchase Acts) be paid into the Irish Exchequer, and shall be available for current expenditure as part of the Irish revenue.

"(11) If any question arises under this section as to—

\( \text{(a)} \) the amount to be carried in any year to the said revenue or capital account; or

\( \text{(b)} \) the amount to be paid to the said capital account out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom; or

\( \text{(c)} \) which funds represent an annuity; or

\( \text{(d)} \) the amount available for current expenditure as part of the Irish revenue,

the question shall be determined by the Joint Exchequer Board.

"(12) For the purpose of providing the sums to be issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom under this section or of the repayment to that fund of any part of the sums so issued, the Treasury may, if they think fit, borrow money by
the creation and issue of securities bearing such rate of interest and subject to such conditions as to repayment, redemption, or otherwise as they think fit.

"(13) For the purposes of this section the expression "purcha-
se annuities" includes annuities for the repayment of advances
made under any of the Land Purchase Acts prior to the
Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, and fee farm rents
payable in respect of any such advances, and the expression
'pre-1891 annuities' means annuities and fee farm rents payable
in respect of advances made under any such Acts, and the
expression 'post-1891 annuities' means annuities payable in
respect of advances made under the Purchase of Land (Ire-
land) Act, 1891, or any of the Land Purchase Acts passed after that
Act.

(14) Where any Guaranteed Land Stock has been or is
hereafter transferred to the National Debt Commissioners for
the redemption of any land purchase annuities, a sum equal to
the value of the stock at the date of transfer shall be deemed
for the purposes of this section to have been paid in respect
of the redemption of that annuity.

(17)—(1) The Joint Exchequer Board shall determine—
(a) what sum represents the net annual cost to the
Exchequer of the United Kingdom at the time of
the passing of this Act of Irish services (which sum
is hereinafter referred to as the cost of Irish ser-
vices); and

(b) what sum represents such part of the annual proceeds
at the time of the passing of this Act of the existing
taxes the management and control whereof are
transferred to the Irish Government as is properly
attributable to Ireland (which sum is hereinafter
referred to as the Irish proportion of transferred
taxes; and

Provided that when any reserved service is transferred
from the Government of the United Kingdom to the Govern-
ment of Ireland, the cost of Irish services shall be increased by
such sum as may be determined by the Joint Exchequer Board
to represent the net annual cost to the Exchequer of the
United Kingdom at the date of the transfer of that service.

(2) The Irish share of reserved taxes shall be the amount
by which the cost of Irish services exceeds the Irish proportion
of transferred taxes, and a sum equal to the amount of such
excess shall in each year be paid to the Irish Exchequer as aforesaid:

“Provided that in each year for the first seven years after the appointed day the amount to be so paid to the Irish Exchequer shall be increased by two million pounds, with a view to providing funds for capital expenditure for housing purposes in Ireland.

“(3) In determining the amount representing the net cost to the Exchequer of the United Kingdom at the time of the passing of this Act of Irish services, the Joint Exchequer Board shall treat the whole of the death duty grant payable under section nineteen of the Finance Act, 1894, and of the Exchequer contribution payable under section five of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, and of the agricultural grant payable under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, as part of that cost 15 without taking into account any diminution of those grants owing to their being included in the Guarantee Fund.

Miscellaneous.

6. The Master of the Rolls and the ordinary judges of the Court of Appeal shall continue to be appointed by His Majesty.

7. The Master of the Rolls and every ordinary judge of the Court of Appeal, judge of the High Court, judge of a county court or court of like jurisdiction, appointed by His Majesty after the appointed day shall hold his office by the same tenure as that by which the office is held immediately before the appointed day, and shall be entitled to receive the like salary, allowances and pension as the salary, allowances and pension attached to the office at that time, and the salaries, allowances and pensions of all judges so appointed shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom or the growing produce thereof [and shall be made good by means of deductions from the Irish share of reserved taxes in accordance with regulations made by the Treasury].

8.——(1) There shall be established a Civil Service Commission for Ireland consisting of three members appointed, one by the governing body of the University of Dublin, one by the governing body of the Queen’s University of Belfast, and one by the governing body of the National University of Ireland, and any vacancy arising shall be filled by the governing body by whom the member whose place is vacant was appointed.
(2) The Civil Service Commission may regulate their own A.D. 1919.
procedure.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Civil Service Commission to formulate a scheme of examinations for admission to the public service, and no person shall be admitted to an established position in the public service unless he holds a certificate from the Commission.

(4) There shall also be established a Commission consisting of three members appointed by His Majesty to prepare a scheme of appointments to established positions in the public service, with recommendations as to the scales of salary for the several appointments. Any such scheme when prepared shall be submitted for approval to the Irish Parliament, and if a resolution is passed by both Houses of the Irish Parliament approving the scheme, either without modification or subject to such modifications as may be approved by both Houses, the scheme, subject to such modifications (if any), shall have effect as if enacted in an Act passed by the Irish Parliament, and any appointment to the public service made before such a scheme has been so approved shall be provisional only, and shall be void unless confirmed after the scheme has been so approved, but no appointment which is inconsistent with the scheme shall be confirmed.

9. At the end of section forty-seven of the principal Act, which relates to Irish Transfer Orders, the following paragraph shall be inserted; “and

“(h) provide for the reservation of power to His Majesty to confer on the naval, military, or air-force authorities of the United Kingdom control over any harbours, lighthouses, light vessels, buoys, beacons, or other navigational marks to such extent, at such times and in such circumstances as may appear to His Majesty to be required in the national interests.”

10.—(1) In the provisions of the principal Act specified in the first column of the Second Schedule to this Act the amendments of a consequential or minor nature mentioned in the second column of that Part shall be made.

(2) References in the principal Act to the date of the passing of that Act shall be construed as references to the date
PART III.

PROVISIONS AS TO PART OF ULSTER.

Exclusion of Part of Ulster.

11.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act, the principal Act (which expression in this Part of this Act means the principal Act as amended by Part II. of this Act) shall not extend to the parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, or the parliamentary boroughs of Londonderry, and Belfast, and the area to which the principal Act does not extend is in this Act referred to as the excluded area:

Provided that when, on a poll being taken in manner provided by this Part of this Act, any part of the excluded area elects to come within the provisions of the principal Act, that part shall thereupon cease to form part of the excluded area.

(2) The executive power of His Majesty the King, as regards all Irish services within the meaning of section four of the principal Act, in the excluded area shall be exercised on behalf of His Majesty by a Secretary of State through such officers and departments (not being in any way responsible to the Irish Parliament) as His Majesty may by Order in Council direct, and that Order in Council may provide for the constitution of any new department or departments or officers for the purpose, and for the discontinuance of any Irish department existing at the time of the passing of this Act:

Provided that nothing in this provision shall prevent arrangements being made under section forty of the principal Act for the exercise and performance in the excluded area of any powers and duties of a department by officers of an Irish department.

12.—(1) On such date within months after the termination of the present war as may be fixed by him the Secretary of State shall cause a poll to be taken of each of the counties included in the excluded area.
(2) The question to be submitted to the electors shall be
in the following form:

Are you in favour of the extension of the Government of
Ireland Act, 1914, to _________?

Yes

No

(3) If on any such poll a majority of the votes recorded
are, as respects any county, in favour of the extension of
the principal Act to that county, that county shall cease to
form part of the excluded area, and the principal Act shall
extend to that county, subject to the provisions hereinafter
contained.

(4) Unless all the counties in the excluded area on such poll
vote in favour of the extension to them of the principal Act or in
the meantime the principal Act has been extended to the whole
of the excluded area in manner provided by this Part of this
Act, the Secretary of State shall cause a second poll to be taken
after an interval of not less than seven or more than ten years
after the date of the taking of the first poll, and subsequently
shall cause a further poll to be taken whenever so requested by
the Irish Council hereinafter constituted, and the provisions of
the foregoing subsection shall apply in the case of such second
or subsequent poll in like manner as they apply in the case of
the first poll.

(5) A poll under this section shall be taken by ballot in the
same manner, so far as possible, as a poll for the election of
a member to serve in Parliament, and His Majesty may make
rules adapting the election laws for the purpose of the taking
of the poll.

(6) In this section the expression "county" means a
parliamentary county, and includes the parliamentary borough of
Belfast, and for the purposes of this section the parliamentary
borough of Londonderry shall be deemed to be included in the
parliamentary county of Londonderry, and the electors of the
parliamentary borough of Londonderry shall be entitled to vote
at a poll taken of the county of Londonderry.

(7) In the case of a parliamentary county (including the
parliamentary borough of Belfast) divided into divisions for the
purpose of the election of members the poll shall be taken of
the county as a whole and not separately for each division,
but a person shall not vote more than once at the poll although registered in more than one division.

13.—(1) Where on a poll being taken under section twelve of this Act the principal Act is extended to any county within the meaning of that section any British subject who at the date of the taking of the poll resided or was in occupation of business premises within the county shall, on application being made in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed time by him, or, if he is a person under disability, by the prescribed person on his behalf, be registered by the prescribed authority in the prescribed manner.

(2) Any person so registered shall, so long as he continues to have a place of residence or business within the county and until the principal Act is extended to the whole of the excluded area, be entitled to the following privileges—

(a) he shall be entitled for all judicial purposes civil and criminal to be treated as if his place of residence or business and any property belonging to him situated within the county was situated in such adjoining or neighbouring county remaining part of the excluded area as may be prescribed;

(b) if he suffers any direct or substantial loss or damage in consequence of—

(i) any riot or civil strife or criminal act; or

(ii) by reason of any unlawful act or intentional default on the part of any officer of the Irish Government when acting as such; or

(iii) by any legislative enactment of the Irish Parliament directly affecting his property or business or the trade conditions in which such business is carried on,

he shall be entitled to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom (to be made good by deductions from the Irish share of reserved taxes) such compensation as, in default of agreement, may be determined by the arbitration of a single arbitrator appointed by the Joint Exchequer Board, and the Common Law Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1856, shall apply for the purposes of such an arbitration, and
the arbitrator shall have power to make such order as to costs as he thinks just:

Provided that if the person who suffers such loss or damage as aforesaid would have been entitled to compensation in respect thereof under the enactments relating to criminal injury specified in Part I. of the First Schedule to the Local Government Act, 1898, the Joint Exchequer Board shall be entitled to recover any compensation which would have been recoverable by that person if he had proceeded under those enactments and had complied with all the provisions thereof, and any sum so recovered by the Joint Exchequer Board shall be treated as part of the Irish share of reserved taxes.

(3) His Majesty may by Order in Council prescribe anything which under this section is to be prescribed, and any such Order in Council may contain any incidental, consequential, and supplemental provisions (including provisions requiring periodical returns to be made as to places of residence and business, and imposing fines not exceeding [ten] pounds, recoverable summarily in the case of failure to make returns or of false returns) which appear necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving effect to this section.

14.—(1) In the event of any county within the meaning of section twelve of this Act electing at any poll that the principal Act should extend thereto, His Majesty may by Order in Council make such adjustments of the principal Act and this Act as may be necessary, and in particular the Order in Council may provide—

(a) for readjusting the representation in the Irish Senate of the various provinces;

(b) for members being returned to the Irish House of Commons by the constituencies in the county in accordance with Part I. of the First Schedule to the principal Act as amended by this Part of this Act, and for the issue of writs for the election of such members;

(c) for members returned by the county or the constituencies comprised therein to serve in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and then sitting in that Parliament, vacating their seats;
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Constitution of Irish Council.

15.—(1) With a view to bringing about harmonious action between the inhabitants of the excluded area and the inhabitants of the area to which the principal Act extends, and to the promotion of mutual intercourse and uniformity in relation to matters affecting Ireland and to facilitating the eventual union of the two areas, a council, to be called the Irish Council, shall be constituted, consisting of a president and of members representing the Irish Parliament and the excluded area (hereinafter referred to as the representative members).

(2) The representative members shall be the persons who are for the time being members returned by constituencies in the excluded area to serve in the Parliament of the United Kingdom and an equal number of persons being members of one or other of the Houses of the Irish Parliament chosen in such manner as the Irish House of Commons may determine.
(3) The president of the Irish Council shall be appointed, at a meeting convened for the purpose, by the representative members of the Council voting in manner provided by this Part of this Act, or, if on such vote being taken there is equality of 5 votes, shall be appointed by His Majesty; and for the purpose of appointing the first president a meeting of the representative members of the Council shall be convened by His Majesty as soon as may be after the members of the Council representing the Irish Parliament have been appointed.

(4) The provisions of the Fourth Schedule to this Act shall have effect with respect to the president, the representatives of the Irish Parliament, meetings of the Council, the method of voting thereat, and the procedure of the Council.

16.—(1) The Irish Council shall have such powers with regard to the extension to the excluded area of enactments passed by the Irish Parliament, and with regard to private Bill legislation affecting both the excluded area and the area to which the principal Act extends, and with regard to the extension of the principal Act to the whole of the excluded area, as are hereinafter mentioned, and may consider any questions which appear in any way to bear on the welfare of Ireland, including proposals as to amending the principal or this Act, and may by resolution make such suggestions in relation to those questions as they may think proper, but suggestions so made shall have no legislative effect.

(2) The Council shall have power to appoint such secretaries and officers as, subject to the consent of the Treasury and the Irish Treasury, they think fit, and the salaries and remuneration of such officers and any other expenses of the Council, to such amount as the Treasury and the Irish Treasury may jointly approve, shall be paid out of moneys provided by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, but one half of the sums so paid shall be made good by means of deductions from the Irish share of reserved taxes in accordance with regulations made by the Treasury.

(3) All fees received by the Council in connection with any of their powers and duties shall be paid as to one half into the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, and as to the other half into the Irish Consolidated Fund.

17.—(1) The Irish Council may consider any Bill which having passed through all its stages in both Houses of the Irish Parliament is awaiting His Majesty's assent, or any Act that may have been passed by the Irish Parliament, and if it appears
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to the Council that it is expedient for the purpose of promoting uniformity of law throughout Ireland that all or any of the provisions of the Bill when enacted, or of the Irish Act, should be extended to the excluded area, they may pass a resolution to that effect, and thereupon His Majesty may, if he thinks fit, by Order in Council declare that the Bill when enacted, or the Act, or such provisions thereof as aforesaid shall, as from such date as may be specified in the Order, extend to the excluded area or any part thereof, either without modification or subject to such modifications as may be recommended by the Irish Council.

(2) The Order in Council may contain any incidental, consequential, or supplemental provisions (including provisions repealing, as respects the excluded area or any part thereof, any enactment of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which may be inconsistent with or superseded by the provisions of the Irish Act) which may appear necessary or proper for the purpose of giving effect to the Order.

(3) Any such Order in Council shall have the effect of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, but may, on the application of the Irish Council, be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order in Council.

Provisions as to private Bill legislation affecting both parts of Ireland.

18.—(1) Where any public authority or any persons (hereinafter referred to as the promoters) desire to obtain parliamentary powers in regard to any matter affecting interests both in the area to which the principal Act extends and the excluded area, and of such a nature that if the matter had affected interests in the former area only it would have been within the powers of the Irish Parliament, being a matter to effect which it would, apart from this provision, have been necessary to apply to the Parliament of the United Kingdom by petition for leave to bring in a private Bill, the promoters may proceed by presenting a petition to the Irish Council praying them to issue an order in accordance with the draft order submitted to them by the promoters, or in accordance with that draft subject to such modifications as may appear necessary.

(2) The Council may make standing orders (subject, in the case of orders as to fees, to the consent of the Treasury and the Irish Treasury) with respect to the procedure under this section and in particular with respect to—

(a) the time and manner in which petitions are to be presented;
(b) the deposit of plans and books of reference;
(c) the publication of notices, and, where land is to be taken, the service of notices on owners, lessees, and occupiers;
(d) the deposit of copies of the draft order, whether as originally presented or as proposed to be altered, with the Irish Council, the Secretary of State, and such departments of the Irish Government as may be prescribed by the Lord Lieutenant;
(e) the holding of meetings of the Council for the consideration of petitions and draft orders;
(f) the reference of petitions, draft orders, and oppositions to examiners for examination and report whether standing orders have been complied with and otherwise;
(g) the reference of draft orders for consideration by committees of the Council in manner prescribed by the Fifth Schedule to this Act;
(h) oppositions to draft orders;
(i) fees;
so, however, that the standing orders shall authorise oppositions to a draft order by any persons who, if the petition had been a petition for a Bill presented to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, would have been entitled to appear and oppose the Bill, and shall require the reference of the draft order to a committee of the Council in any case where it is opposed and the opposition has not been withdrawn.

(3) The Council shall, after considering any reports received by them from the Secretary of State or any department of the Irish Government with which copies of the draft order have been deposited, and, where the draft order has been referred to a committee of the Council, the report of that committee, determine whether to issue the order as prayed for, or to issue the order with such modifications as may appear to be necessary having regard to such representations and report as aforesaid, or to refuse to issue any order:

Provided that, where a draft order has been referred to a committee of the Council and that committee has reported that the order should not be made, the Council shall refuse to issue an order.
(4) Any order so made by the Council shall have effect in the area to which the principal Act extends as if enacted by the Irish Parliament, and in the excluded area as if enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

(5) If any question arises as to whether any petition is a petition with which the Council have jurisdiction to deal, the question may, if His Majesty so directs, be forthwith referred to and heard and determined by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council constituted in manner provided by section twenty-eight of the principal Act.

19.—(1) If after the taking of the first poll under section twelve of this Act any counties within the meaning of that section remain in the excluded area and the Irish Council at any time thereafter resolve that it is expedient that the principal Act should, with or without any modifications, be extended to the whole of the excluded area, the Secretary of State shall cause a poll to be taken throughout such of those counties as are still included in the excluded area, and if on any such poll a majority of the votes recorded are in favour of such extension, it shall be lawful for His Majesty if he thinks fit by Order in Council to extend the Act to the excluded area, subject to such modifications (if any) as may be specified in the resolution of the Council, and any such Order in Council may contain such incidental consequential and supplemental provisions as may appear necessary or proper for giving effect to the 25 resolution of the Council, and shall have effect as if it were an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom:

Provided that before any such Order in Council is made a draft thereof shall be laid before each House of the Parliament of the United Kingdom for a period of not less than sixty days during the session of Parliament, and if either of those Houses before the expiration of those sixty days presents an address to His Majesty against the draft or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, without prejudice however to the making of any new draft order.

(2) A poll under this section shall be taken in each such county in like manner as a poll taken under section twelve of this Act, but the votes recorded in the several counties shall be counted all together, and the provisions of that section as to the taking of polls shall apply accordingly with the necessary modifications.
Consequential Modifications of principal Act.

20. The provisions of the principal Act with respect to the constitution of the Irish Senate and the Irish House of Commons, and with respect to the representation of Ireland in the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom, shall have effect subject to the following modifications:

(a) The senators shall continue to be nominated by the Lord Lieutenant until the expiration of six months after the date when the second poll under section twelve of this Act is taken or after the date when the principal Act becomes extended to the whole of the excluded area, whichever may be the earlier, and at the expiration of such six months, if later than the date fixed under the principal Act for the retirement of the first senators, the senators then in office shall retire all together and their seats shall be filled by election; and for the purpose of the election of senators any portion of the province of Ulster to which the principal Act extends shall be treated as a separate constituency, and His Majesty may, by Order in Council, make such provisions as seem to him necessary or proper for adjusting the representation on the Irish Senate of that constituency and of the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connacht, whether on the basis of population or otherwise and for adapting Part III. of the First Schedule to the principal Act accordingly:

(b) Members shall not be elected to the Irish House of Commons for constituencies forming part of the excluded area, and the number of members of that House shall be reduced accordingly:

(c) Every parliamentary constituency which forms part of the excluded area shall continue to be a parliamentary constituency returning a member to serve in the Parliament of the United Kingdom so long as the constituency remains part of the excluded area, and so much of the principal Act as provides that members returned by constituencies in Ireland shall vacate their seats at the first meeting of the Irish Parliament shall not apply to members for those constituencies:
A.D. 1919. (d) Part II. of the First Schedule to the principal Act shall be read—

(i) as if any county or borough which forms part of the excluded area were omitted from the said Part II., so long as it remains part of that area;

(ii) as if the counties of Donegal and Monaghan were separate constituencies each returning one member;

(iii) if the principal Act is extended to either of the counties of Fermanagh or Tyrone, as if that county were a separate constituency returning one member.

Finance.

21.—(1) In ascertaining the cost of Irish services, the Joint Exchequer Board shall, in the first place, determine that cost for the whole of Ireland, and then divide the sum so ascertained with respect to the whole of Ireland between the excluded area and the rest of Ireland in proportion to population.

The cost of Irish services shall be taken to be the sum so ascertained for the rest of Ireland, subject to any adjustment which the Board may think necessary in order to assign to the excluded area or to the rest of Ireland the actual cost of any Irish service in that area or in the rest of Ireland, where that actual cost can be definitely ascertained.

(2) On the principal Act being extended to the excluded area or any part thereof the provisions of this Act relating to purchase annuities shall extend to purchase annuities payable in respect of land in the excluded area or such part thereof with the substitution of references to the date when the principal Act is so extended thereto for references to the appointed day.

(3) Any charge on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom for Irish services, including any charge for the benefit of the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account, and any grant or contribution out of moneys provided by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, shall, so far as respects public services in connection with the administration of the civil government of the excluded area, be continued, [and any charge on the Guarantee Fund for sums and arrears arising under the Irish Land Purchase Acts shall, so far as respects sums and arrears in the excluded area, be similarly continued].

(4) Nothing in this Part of this Act shall prevent the transfer to the Irish Government of the Irish Church Temporali-
ties Fund, nor prevent any fund which is applicable for any Irish services being managed, administered, or disposed of by the Irish Government, subject, however, to such provision as may be made by the Joint Exchequer Board for securing the payment out of the fund of any sum which, in their opinion, represents the portion of the fund (if any) applied to purposes within the excluded area at the time of the passing of the principal Act, and the application of that sum to the same or similar purposes within the excluded area.

10 (5) Any payments which, but for this provision, would be made good by means of deductions from the Irish share of reserved taxes under section thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five, or thirty-seven of the principal Act, and the said sum of two million pounds a year for housing purposes shall be appropriated by the Joint Exchequer Board as between the excluded area and the rest of Ireland in the like manner and subject to the like adjustments as the cost of Irish services.

(6) The sum of eighteen thousand pounds, payable annually, for the purposes of the Queen’s University of Belfast under the Irish Universities Act, 1908, shall, so long as the parliamentary borough of Belfast remains part of the excluded area, be paid in accordance with that Act and not out of moneys provided by the Irish Parliament.

(7) Advances for loans in the excluded area may continue to be made by the Public Works Loans Commissioners and out of the local loans fund.

[22.—(1) During years after the appointed day where the Treasury on the recommendation of the Development Commissioners make an advance out of the Development Fund for any purpose in Great Britain, they shall set apart out of that Fund the Irish equivalent, and the sum so set apart shall be applied in making advances for such purposes in the part of Ireland to which the principal Act for the time being extends, being purposes authorised by Part I. of the Development and Road Improvement Fund Act, 1909, as may be recommended by the Development Commissioners with the approval of a Committee appointed by the Irish House of Commons from amongst members of both Houses of the Irish Parliament.

(2) For the purposes of this section “the Irish equivalent” means a sum bearing the same proportion to the sum advanced for purposes in Great Britain as the population of the part of
A.D. 1919.

Ireland to which the principal Act for the time being extends bears to the population of Great Britain, such population being calculated according to the published returns of the last census for the time being.]

23.—(1) The existing appeal from courts in Ireland to the House of Lords shall continue, and section twenty-eight of the principal Act shall not have effect so far as it provides for appeals from courts in Ireland to the Privy Council, and where any right of appeal from courts in Ireland to the Privy Council is conferred by the principal Act, the appeal shall lie to the House of Lords instead of to the Privy Council, and in subsection (1) of section thirty of the principal Act the reference to His Majesty in relation to the granting of leave to appeal shall be construed as a reference to the House of Lords.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect reference of questions to the Privy Council under the principal Act other than appeals from courts in Ireland, or affect the constitution of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council when hearing such references.

24. The provisions of the principal Act (as amended by this Act) as to judicial power shall apply, subject as follows:—

(1) Sittings of the High Court shall, subject to vacations, be held at Belfast continuously throughout the year so far as reasonably practicable, and so far as necessary to dispose of civil business arising in the excluded area, which can properly be transacted by a single judge or by a judge and jury:

All business which, but for the amount of the claim or the extent or value of the property involved, would be within the jurisdiction of a county court in the excluded area, and any other business which under rules of court is to be treated as business arising in the excluded area, shall be deemed to be business arising in the excluded area:

Business assigned to any division of the High Court may be disposed of by or before the judge forming the court at any such sitting, and in the case of business so disposed of, applications by way of appeal or with respect to verdicts, findings or judgments which but for this provision would be heard and determined by a divisional court of the King's Bench Division shall be heard and determined by the Court of Appeal:
(2) The judge forming the court at any such sitting, and the judge of assize at any assizes held for any part of the excluded area, shall be either an existing judge of the Supreme Court, or a judge appointed under this section:

The next vacancy in the office of a judge of the High Court which is filled after the appointed day shall be filled by the appointment of a judge by His Majesty instead of by the Lord Lieutenant; and any vacancy occurring in the office held by such a judge shall be filled in like manner:

(3) Where any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, have been commenced in any court in Ireland and any of the parties resides in the excluded area, the Court of Appeal, if satisfied on the application of any party to the proceedings that a more fair and impartial trial can be had if the proceedings are removed to some other court or place, may, in accordance with rules of court, make an order for the removal of the proceedings to such other court or place:

(4) The enactments relating to the summoning of jurors in the county of Dublin and the county of the city of Dublin for the purpose of sittings of the High Court in Dublin, shall be extended by rules of court so as to apply to the counties of Antrim and Down and the county of the city of Belfast and to sittings of the High Court in Belfast:

(5) The judges of any county court or other court of like jurisdiction in the excluded area [including the county court judge of any area comprising a county in the excluded area and a county not in the excluded area] shall, on the occurrence of any vacancy, be appointed by His Majesty instead of the Lord Lieutenant:

(6) Appeals from any county court in the excluded area shall at the option of the appellant lie to the High Court sitting in Belfast instead of to the judge of assize, and the enactments relating to those appeals shall apply accordingly:

(7) The provisions of the Judicature (Ireland) Acts, 1877 to 1907, with respect to the making of rules of court shall extend to rules under this section, and to rules regulating the procedure in county courts in...
the excluded area, and for the purpose of such rules and of rules regulating the procedure in the Court of Appeal those provisions shall have effect, with the substitution of existing judges of the Supreme Court and judges of the Supreme Court appointed by his Majesty after the appointed day for the persons specified in those provisions as the persons on whose recommendation rules of court may be made.

25. The Lord Lieutenant or the Secretary of State shall have the same power under section twenty-nine of the principal Act of procuring the determination of any question arising in connection with the relations of the excluded area and the rest of Ireland by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as he has of procuring the determination of the questions mentioned in that section.

26.—(1) The provisions of the principal Act as to existing Irish officers shall not apply—

(a) to officers in the civil service of the Crown who, at the time of the passing of this Act, are solely employed in public services in the excluded area; or

(b) to officers in the civil service of the Crown who are allotted to the excluded area by the Civil Service Committee under this section.

(2) The Civil Service Committee shall allot to the excluded area such number of officers in the civil service of the Crown not solely employed in public services in the excluded area as they think proper, having regard to the requirements of the excluded area as compared with those of the rest of Ireland, and shall decide which of the officers employed at the time of the commencement of this Act in that service are to be so allotted, having regard to the suitability of the officer with respect to the service, and any officers so allotted to the excluded area shall not be transferred to the Irish Government.

27. The following general alterations, consequential on this Act, shall be made in the construction of the principal Act—

(a) the words "Ireland" and "Irish" shall be construed unless the context otherwise requires as not including the excluded area; and

(b) any transfer of a reserved service from the Government of the United Kingdom to the Irish Government shall not have effect in the excluded area.
28. The power of His Majesty to make Irish transfer orders shall be extended so as to include power to make such adaptations of enactments and such provision with respect to the transfer and apportionment of property, rights, and liabilities, and such other provisions as may appear to him necessary for the purpose of dealing with the government of the excluded area and with the relations between the excluded area, the rest of Ireland, and Great Britain.

29. So long as the parliamentary borough of Belfast remains a part of the excluded area, the Civil Service Commission constituted under Part II. of this Act shall not include a member appointed by the governing body of the Queen's University of Belfast.

PART IV.
SUPPLEMENTAL.

30. It is hereby declared that the Irish Parliament and Irish Government have no power to repeal, alter, or in any way impair the force of any emergency legislation of the Parliament of the United Kingdom in connection with the present war, including any orders, rules or regulations made thereunder; and obedience to any such legislation is to be absolutely enforced, notwithstanding that that obedience may conflict with any law of the Irish Parliament or any executive action of the Irish Government.

31. This Act may be cited as the Government of Ireland Act, 1918, and the principal Act and this Act may be cited together as the Government of Ireland Acts, 1914 and 1918.
FIRST SCHEDULE.

[To be substituted for Part I. of the First Schedule to the principal Act.]

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS CONSTITUENCIES, AND NUMBER OF ORDINARY ELECTIVE MEMBERS.

N.B.—This Schedule will be necessary whether or not the proposals of the Convention as to the constitution of the Irish House of Commons are adopted, as the constituencies settled by the Act of 1914 will require revision in consequence of the passing of the Redistribution of Seats (Ireland) Act, 1918.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

CONSEQUENTIAL AND MINOR AMENDMENTS OF PRINCIPAL ACT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section of Principal Act</th>
<th>Nature of Amendment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. 2 (12)</td>
<td>For paragraph (6) there shall be substituted the following paragraph:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;(b) The charging, levying, and collection of Customs duties and of Excise duties on articles manufactured or produced, income tax (including super-tax and excess profits duty).&quot;</td>
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<td>S. 3</td>
<td>At the end of the section the following subsection shall be inserted:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>&quot;(2) Any existing enactment by which any penalty, disadvantage, or disability is imposed on account of religious belief or on a member of any religious order as such shall as from the appointed day cease to have effect in Ireland.&quot;</td>
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<td>S. 7</td>
<td>For paragraph (2) the following paragraph shall be substituted:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>&quot;(2) He shall, if so directed by His Majesty, reserve any such Bill for the signification of His Majesty’s pleasure, and a Bill so reserved shall not have any force unless and until within one year from the day on which it was presented to the Lord Lieutenant for His Majesty’s assent the Lord Lieutenant makes known that it has received His Majesty’s assent.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Section of Principal Act</td>
<td>Nature of Amendment</td>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. 21</td>
<td>After the words &quot;a Consolidated Fund and&quot; there shall be inserted the words &quot;subject to the provisions of any Irish Act, or this or any other Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, charging any sums on the Irish Consolidated Fund, all such sums shall.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. 22</td>
<td>For the words &quot;the Superannuation Acts, 1839 to 1909,&quot; wherever those words occur there shall be substituted the words &quot;the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1914,&quot; and after the words &quot;the Superannuation Act, 1909,&quot; wherever those words occur, there shall be inserted the words &quot;as amended by the Superannuation Act, 1914.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. 23</td>
<td>For the words &quot;of the Royal Irish Constabulary&quot; there shall be substituted the words &quot;of the Dublin Metropolitan Police or the Royal Irish Constabulary.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. 37</td>
<td>In subsection (5) the words &quot;after the appointed date&quot; shall be omitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| S. 46                    | For subsection (1) the following subsection shall be substituted:—
  "(1) Pending the ascertainment of the sums payable from the Exchequer of the United Kingdom to the Irish Exchequer in the first year after the appointed day, the Treasury may make such payments on account of those sums in the Irish Exchequer as the Joint Exchequer Board may direct." |
| S. 47                    | In paragraph (f), after the words "Irish services" there shall be inserted the words "and the transfer of the right to recover any taxes charged but not paid before the appointed day," and at the end of the same paragraph the following words shall be inserted:—
  "for apportioning as between the Exchequer of the United Kingdom and the Irish Exchequer the proceeds of taxes properly attributable to Ireland and levied in respect of the financial year in which the appointed day falls, and" |
| S. 50                    | For the definition of "existing" the following definition shall be substituted:—
  "The expression ‘existing’ means existing on the appointed day." |
| S. 20, 22, 23, 51, 42, 47 | For the words "transferred sum" wherever they occur there shall be substituted the words "Irish share of reserved taxes." |

**THIRD SCHEDULE.**

**PROVISIONS OF PRINCIPAL ACT REPEALED.**

50 Subsections (8) and (9) of section two, and in paragraph (d) of subsection (12) thereof the words "Post Office Savings Banks, Trustee Savings Banks, and"
In subsection (2) of section five the words "Post Office Savings Banks" and the words "being a date not less than a year after the date on which the resolution is passed" and the proviso to that subsection.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen [and nineteen].

Sections twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six.

Subsection (1) of section twenty-eight.

Subsection (3) of section thirty, down to and including the words "as if it were the decision of the Joint Exchequer Board".

The proviso to subsection (2) of section forty-one.

Subsection (1) of section forty-six.

In section forty-seven paragraphs (c) and (e).

In section fifty the words from "the expression 'tax'" to "in respect of such persons or such property" (inclusive).

Part I. of the First Schedule.

The Second Schedule.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS AS TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS REPRESENTING THE IRISH PARLIAMENT, MEETINGS, METHOD OF VOTING, AND PROCEDURE IN THE IRISH COUNCIL.

President.

1. The term of office of the president shall be five years, but a retiring president shall be eligible for reappointment.

2. The president may be, but need not be, chosen from amongst the representative members of the Council:

Provided that if a representative member of the Council is chosen to be president, he shall, on ceasing to be a representative member of the Council, vacate the office of president.

3. The president of the Council may at any time resign his office.

Members representing the Irish Parliament.

4. The members representing the Irish Parliament shall be chosen in such manner as the Irish House of Commons may determine.
5. The members representing the Irish Parliament shall hold office during such period as the Irish Parliament may determine, but if any such member ceases [for two months] to be a member of the Irish Parliament he shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Council.

6. Any vacancy in the members representing the Irish Parliament shall be filled by appointment of a new member chosen in the like manner.

7. The first members of the Council representing the Irish Parliament shall be appointed as soon as may be after the first meeting of the Irish Parliament.

Meetings.

8. Ordinary meetings of the Irish Council shall be held in January and in July in every year.

9. Meetings for the consideration of petitions and draft orders shall be held at such times as may be fixed by or under standing orders.

10. The president may at any time, and shall if so required by a written demand signed by a majority of the members representing constituencies in the excluded area, or of the members representing the Irish Parliament, or by the Secretary of State, or by the Lord Lieutenant, convene a special meeting of the Council to consider any matter which may be desired to be brought before the Council by the president or the persons signing the demand.

11. Every meeting of the Council shall be convened by the president: Provided that if there is a vacancy in the office of president the power and duty of convening meetings shall rest with the Secretary of State.

12. At least fourteen days' clear notice shall be given of the holding of a meeting, and the notice shall set forth the business proposed to be brought before the meeting, and no matter shall be considered at any meeting of the Council which is not included in such notice.

13. Any meeting of the Council may be adjourned from time to time.

14. The [ordinary] meetings of the Council shall be held alternately in Dublin and Belfast.

Method of Voting.

15. If at any meeting of the Council it becomes necessary to take a vote, the vote shall be taken in the following manner, and the result shall be deemed to be the decision of the Council, that is to say, the representatives of the constituencies in the excluded area shall have one vote, and the members representing the Irish Parliament shall have one vote.
16. In the case of the votes on any matter being equal, the matter shall be treated as dismissed.

17. The vote of the representatives of the constituencies in the excluded area shall be determined in accordance with the wishes of the majority of those representatives voting in person or by proxy on the subject, and the vote of the members representing the Irish Parliament shall be determined in like manner.

18. Subject as aforesaid, the manner in which the wishes of the majority of the representatives of the constituencies in the excluded area and of the majority of the members representing the Irish Parliament are to be ascertained shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made by the representatives of the constituencies in the excluded area and by the members representing the Irish Parliament respectively, and the rules may provide for giving, in the case of an equality of votes, to one of those members a second or casting vote.

19. The president, if a representative member of the Council, shall be entitled to vote as such member, but shall, whether a representative member or not, not have any vote as president.

20. Every proxy shall be in writing and shall be signed by the person giving it, and no proxy shall be valid for a longer period than six calendar months.

21. In order to constitute a meeting of the Irish Council at least two-thirds of the whole number of the representatives of the constituencies in the excluded area and at least two-thirds of the members representing the Irish Parliament must be present in person or by proxy.

22. No act of the Council shall be invalid by reason of there being a vacancy amongst the representative members of the Council [or in the office of president].

23. The president shall preside at all meetings of the Council at which he is present. In his absence the Council may appoint one of the representative members of the Council to preside.

24. The Council may appoint committees consisting [wholly or partly] of members of the Council, and may refer to any such committee any business before the Council for consideration and report.

25. Subject to the provisions of this Act the Irish Council may regulate their own procedure.
1. A committee to which a draft order is referred shall consist of an equal number not less than three of the members representing the Irish Parliament and of the representatives of the constituencies in the excluded area [selected in such manner as may be prescribed by standing orders, or, in the absence of any standing orders for the purpose, selected by the president].

2. The president of the Council shall ex officio be chairman of the committee.

3. Where a vote of the committee is taken the voting shall be in accordance with the principles laid down as respects voting at meetings of the Council, except that the chairman of the committee shall, as such, have a second or casting vote and no proxies shall be allowed.

4. The committee shall sit at any place in Ireland which they may determine, due regard being had to the subject-matter of the proposed order and to the locality to which its provisions relate.

5. The sittings of the committee shall be held in public.

6. The committee shall hear and determine any question of locus standi, but the committee shall not sustain the locus standi of any person who has not, in the manner and within the time prescribed by standing orders, objected to the proposed order, unless on special grounds established to the satisfaction of the committee, and subject to such conditions as to payment of costs or otherwise as the committee may determine.

7. Subject to standing orders, any person shall be allowed to appear before the committee in opposition of the order by himself, his counsel, agents, and witnesses, and counsel, agents, and witnesses may be heard in support of the order.

8. Subject to standing orders, whenever a recommendation has been made by the Secretary of State or by any department of the Irish Government, it shall be referred to the committee, who shall notice such recommendation in their report, and shall state their reasons for dissenting should such recommendation not be agreed to.

9. The committee shall, as far as possible, sit from day to day until they finish the inquiry and submit their report to the Council, with the evidence taken and the recommendations made by them; and they may recommend that the order shall be issued as prayed for, or shall be issued with modifications, or shall be refused, and if they recommend
that the order should be issued with modifications they shall submit a copy of the order showing the modifications they recommend.

10. The committee may summon and examine on oath such witnesses as they think fit to call or allow to appear before them.

11. The committee may require the production of all books, papers, plans, and documents relating to the matters dealt with by the draft order referred to them.

12. The committee may, when sitting in open court, report to the High Court any person who has been guilty of contempt of court, and the High Court may punish that person as if the contempt had been committed in proceedings before the High Court.

13. Orders of the committee may be enforced as if they had been pronounced by the High Court.
DRAFT A.
Confidential.

Government of Ireland.

DRAFT
OF A
BILL
To make provision for amending and bringing into operation the Government of Ireland Act, 1914.

CXXVII. (2.)

29th September 1919.

202—1