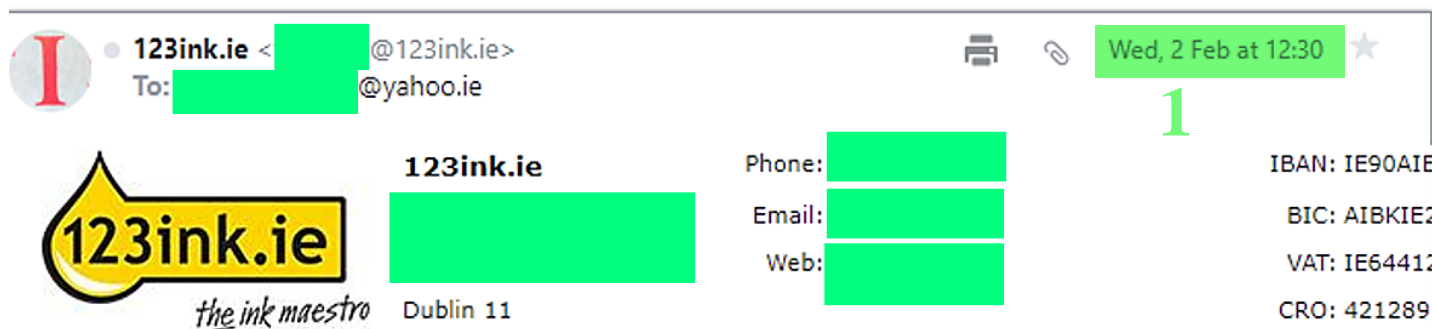


- Your order (invoice 1249837) has been shipped



Your order (invoice 1249837) has been shipped

Dear Dusko,

Your order will leave our warehouse shortly. We've attached the invoice for your records. From tomorrow you can track your package via the Fastway link below.

[Click here to track your order.](#)

Your tracking ID: 3C1000242157

Most orders are delivered the next day. If you don't receive yours promptly, go to <https://www.fastway.ie/cc> enter your tracking number to get the latest information.

After receiving your order:

Check the contents carefully. In the unlikely event of a discrepancy please report it to us at info@123ink.ie i

Best regards,

Your **123ink.ie** team

Invoice

County Kildare,
IRELAND

R14F 2

3

08766 9

5

CUSTOMER ID. 281026
INVOICE NO. D1249837
DATE 01-02-2022
VAT NO.
P.O. NO.

123ink contact	PAYMENT TERMS	DUE DATE
info@123ink.ie	creditCard	Paid

QUANTITY	SKU	DESCRIPTION	VAT	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	018702	Canon PG-540 black ink cartridge (original Canon)	23%	€ 17.00	€ 17.00
1	018704	Canon CL-541 colour ink cartridge (original Canon)	23%	€ 21.00	€ 21.00
1	150400	75g Impulse A4 paper, 500 sheets	23%	€ 5.40	€ 5.40
1	RECYCLE	ADD RECYCLE RETURN BAG			
1	SH	Shipping and handling	23%	€ 3.95	€ 3.95
SUBTOTAL				€ 38.50	€ 47.35
VAT				€ 8.85	
TOTAL					€ 47.35

VAT rate	Net amount	VAT amount
23.00%	€ 38.50	€ 8.85

1
2

APPENDIX 1

page 2

THIS INVOICE WAS PRINTED USING A 123INK GENERIC TONER

fastway.ie/courier-services/track-your-parcel/?l=3C1000242157

Acapulco climate: A...  Heat Index Chart -...

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2022-02-02 16:03:33

Pickup

Your parcel has been picked up by the courier and is on it's way to its destination.

Region: **Dublin**

Courier/Sorter: **979**

Label: **3C1000242157**

2022-02-02 22:30:42

Recvd in Depot:Inbound Freight

We've received your parcel in our depot. It will be out for delivery within the delivery service timeframe you requested

Region: **Midlands**

Courier/Sorter: **NS2**

Label: **3C1000242157**

2022-02-02 16:03:33

Region: **Dublin**

Pickup

Courier/Sorter: **979**

Your parcel has been picked up by the courier and is on it's way to its destination.

Label: **3C1000242157**

2022-02-02 22:30:42

Region: **Midlands**

Recvd in Depot:Inbound Freight

Courier/Sorter: **NS2**

We've received your parcel in our depot. It will be out for delivery within the delivery service timeframe you requested

Label: **3C1000242157**

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2022-02-02 22:30:42

Recvd in Depot:Inbound Freight

We've received your parcel in our depot. It will be out for delivery within the delivery service timeframe you requested

Region: **Midlands**

Courier/Sorter: **NS2**

Label: **3C1000242157**

2022-02-03 08:50:43

On Board with Courier

Your parcel is on the way! Our courier loaded it onto their van.

Region: **Midlands**

Courier/Sorter: **475**

Label: **3C1000242157**

2022-02-03 09:05:11

Signature captured on paper.

Your parcel has been delivered and a signature received.

2

1

Region: **Midlands**

Courier/Sorter: **475**

Label: **3C1000242157**

3

2022-02-02 22:30:42

Region: **Midlands**

Courier/Sorter: **NS2**

Label: **3C1000242157**

Recvd in Depot:Inbound Freight

We've received your parcel in our depot. It will be out for delivery within the delivery service timeframe you requested

2022-02-03 08:50:43

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Region: **Midlands**

Courier/Sorter: **475**

Label: **3C1000242157**

Signature captured on paper.

Your parcel has been delivered and a signature received.

2

1

3

APPENDIX 3



To: [REDACTED]@yahoo.ie>
[REDACTED]@123ink.ie

1



Thu, 3 Feb at 10:34



Dear Madam or Sir,

On the tracking page it says the following: 2022 - 02 - 03 09:05:11 SIGNATURE CAPTURED ON PAPER - YOUR PARCEL HAS BEEN DELIVERED AND A SIGNATURE RECEIVED

Region: Midlands
Courier/sorter: 475
Label: 3C1000242157

Dear Madam or Sir, I HAVE NOT, I REPEAT, I HAVE NOT RECEIVED MY PARCEL AND [REDACTED] HAVE NOT SIGNED ANYTHING. NOBODY DELIVERED MY PARCEL TO ME.

Dear Madam or Sir, be kind and do something so that my parcel be delivered to me.

Respectfully,



2



APPENDIX 4



123ink.ie <[REDACTED]@123ink.ie>

To: [REDACTED]@yahoo.ie

Cc: [REDACTED]@123ink.ie



Thu, 3 Feb at 11:22



Hi [REDACTED]

Thank you for your email.

I have emailed Fastway asking them for an update of the delivery.

I will contact you with any further updates.

Apologies for any inconvenience we have caused you.

Best Regards,

Megan McDonald
Customer Service
123ink.ie

[REDACTED]

Phone: [REDACTED]
E-mail: [REDACTED]
Website: [REDACTED]

> [Show original message](#)

1




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Deliver on your promises

At Fastway Couriers, we're focused on providing, on behalf of our client, a superior customer care experience, along with the highest levels of quality and reliability. Whether you're looking to book a collection, organise a return, purchase your shipments, our customer care team are on hand to help you.

If you're a parcel sender

Our customer care team, based in Portarlinton, County Laois, are available to support you with any query you may have.

Contact us

Your name (optional)

Email address

@yahoo.ie

Tracking Number*


Please enter your tracking number (not the order number) to help resolve your query quicker. This will be available from the sender or on the dispatch email you received. Enter N/A if you don't have one

3C1000242157

Where is the parcel being delivered?

zendesk

Send




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Contact us

Tracking Number*

Please enter your tracking number (not the order number) to help resolve your query quicker. This will be available from the sender or on the dispatch email you received. Enter N/A if you don't have one

3C1000242157

Where is the parcel being delivered?

Kildare

How can we help you?

Dear madam or Sir, on the tracking page it says: "2022-02-03 09:05:11 Region: Midlands Signature captured on paper. Courier/sorter 475 Your parcel has been delivered and a signature received. Label: 3C1000242157"

zendesk [Send](#)

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Contact us

Tracking number

Please enter your tracking number (not the order number) to help resolve your query quicker. This will be available from the sender or on the dispatch email you received. Enter N/A if you don't have one

3C1000242157

Where is the parcel being delivered?

Kildare

How can we help you?

on paper. Courier/sorter 475 Your parcel has been delivered and a signature received Label: 3C1000242157" Dear Madam or Sir, My parcel was NOT, I repeat, was NOT delivered AT ALL and I was ALL the time

zendesk


Send

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Contact us

Tracking Number

Please enter your tracking number (not the order number) to help resolve your query quicker. This will be available from the sender or on the dispatch email you received. Enter N/A if you don't have one

3C1000242157

Where is the parcel being delivered?

Kildare

How can we help you?

parcel was NOT, I repeat, was NOT delivered AT ALL and I was ALL the time at home and THERE WAS NO incoming call on my mobile. I would appreciate if my parcel be delivered AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Respectfully,

zendesk

Send

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At Fastway Couriers, we're focused on providing, on behalf of our client, a world-class customer care experience, along with the highest levels of quality and service. Whether you're looking to book a collection, organise a return, purchase or track your shipments, our customer care team are on hand to help you.

If you're a parcel sender

Our customer care team, based in Portarlinton, County Laois, are available to support you with any query you may have.

Privacy & Cookies Policy

of Fastway Couriers' there are several communication channels

Contact us


How can we help you?

parcel was NOT, I repeat, was NOT delivered AT ALL and I was ALL the time at home and THERE WAS NO incoming call on my mobile. I would appreciate if my parcel be delivered AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Respectfully,

☒ **We need your consent to proceed**

By submitting this form, you are agreeing to our Privacy and Cookie Policy which is available on our homepage. To change your consent options, please click the Cookie Policy icon in the bottom left corner of this site.

Attachments (1)

 3 DELIVERY MISSING.PNG
49 KB

zendesk

Send

12:05

Attachments (1) 3 DELIVERY MISSING.PNG

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2022-02-03 08:50:43

On Board with Courier

Your parcel is on the way! Our courier loaded it onto their van.

Region: Midlands

Courier/Sorter: 475

Label: 3C1000242157

2022-02-03 09:05:11

Signature captured on paper.

Your parcel has been delivered and a signature received.

Region: Midlands

Courier/Sorter: 475


Label: 3C1000242157

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If you're a parcel sender

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Message sent



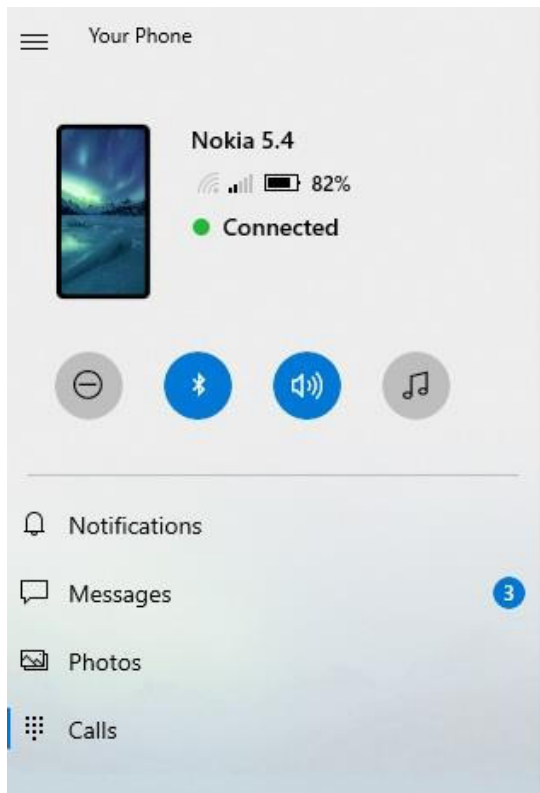
Thanks for reaching out
Someone will get back to you soon

Go Back

zendesk

Privacy & Cookies Policy

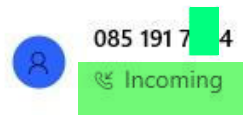
APPENDIX 6



Calls

Last updated on 10/02/2022 at 01:28 [Refresh](#)

Recent calls



03/02/2022 at 13:09

1

APPENDIX 7

mail.yahoo.com/d/folders/1/messages/9154

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MAIL NEWS FINANCE SPORT ENTERTAINMENT LIFE SHOPPING MORE...

Find messages, documents, photos or people

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[Fastway Couriers Ireland] Re: Dear madam or Sir, on the tracking page it says: "...

Yahoo/Inbox

Forrest Conlon (Fastway Couriers Ireland) <@fastwaynapier.zendesk.com>

To:

Thu, 3 Feb at 13:26

##- Please type your reply above this line -##

You've received an update on your request (1433662). To add additional comments, reply to this email.

Forrest Conlon (Fastway Couriers Ireland)

Feb 3, 2022, 13:26 UTC

Hi

Thank you for contacting Fastway Couriers.

Your goods are confirmed delivered to a safe delivery location, safe delivery locations are normally closed porch's, shed's, behind side gates or with a neighbour. Can you possibly check the area's highlighted, if you have not received please make contact.

Kind Regards

Forrest Conlon

Customer Service Executive

Napier Couriers LTD | Havelock Investment LTD | T/A Fastway Couriers (Ireland)

1

2

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Physiologic Responses to the elements of music; music therapy; Brain function [View project](#)

Seven Basic Principles of Logical Reasoning



Dr. Schneck is W.S. White Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Engineering Science and Mechanics, Virginia Tech, P.O. Box 396, Christiansburg, VA 24068-0396, U.S.A.; tel.: 540-382-6496; e-mail: adanIELj@vt.edu.

As an "expert" consultant, I am often asked to evaluate the validity of the reasoning used by litigants to justify their claims. In many cases, I find such reasoning to be based on arbitrary axioms (unsubstantiated assumptions taken to be true without proof) and non sequiturs (conclusions that do not follow directly and logically from the arguments that led up to them). In the latter case, to be valid, arguments must be based on the following types of logical reasoning:

1. *Modus Ponens*: From the Latin *pōnere*, meaning "to put," and *modus*, meaning "mode," a method of reasoning based on proposing. In *modus ponens*, a hypothetical proposition—*whether valid or invalid* (the subject of another editorial)—is offered ("set down") first. For example, one might propose an antecedent (literally "go before," hence, by inference, *cause*) of the form: "If A. . ." Next, as a result of "A" having occurred, an effect, or consequent, is presumed to follow, stated as: ". . . then B." Finally, if the antecedent is affirmed, then so is the consequent, i.e., "If A, then B. . . but A is true. . . therefore B is true."

Note: To say "If A, then B" merely asserts that A is a *sufficient* condition for B to occur, but not *inescapably necessary*. For example, it is easy to affirm that, "If your skull is hit hard enough with a hammer (antecedent, A). . . then it will be exposed to a force *sufficient* to crack it open (consequent, B)." However, it does not necessarily follow that, "If your skull was exposed to a force sufficient to crack it open (i.e., 'if B'). . . then it was hit hard enough with a hammer ('then A')"! In other words, the converse—"If B, then A"—of the proposition "If A, then B" is not necessarily true, because in this case the sufficient force might have resulted not from the blow of a hammer, but from a serious automobile accident, or taking a hard fall down a flight of stairs, or many other confounding variables. The only thing you can say is, "If B, then *perhaps* as a result of A, but not *necessarily*." To conclude otherwise, when an inverse, commutative relationship between A and B has not been proven, is called an illogical Fallacy of Affirming the Consequent.

Moreover, it is equally invalid to assume that if your skull was *not* hit hard enough with a hammer (the negation of A), then it was *not* exposed to a force sufficient to crack it open, because, again, that force might have originated from a variety of different sources. The latter is called an illogical Fallacy of Denying the Antecedent, emphasizing again that the antecedent might be sufficient for causing the consequent, but not necessary.

The two fallacies above result from "A" requiring the use of a hammer to supply the blow to the skull. Thus, given the reasonable assumption that the skull needs to be hit hard enough in order for it to crack, one might propose a more general argument that eliminates identifying the source of the blow: "If your skull gets hit *hard enough*, then it will crack open." Getting hit hard enough now becomes necessary *and* sufficient for cracking open (as opposed to sawing or drilling) the skull, because now, "If A, then B" and its converse, "If B, then A," are *both* true. That is, if your skull has cracked open, it is reasonable to presume that it was hit hard enough to do

so, or, stated in negation form, if your skull is *not* hit hard enough, it is likely that it will not otherwise crack open. To prove the concept of "necessary and sufficient conditions for causation," one must prove that a statement *and its converse* are both universally valid.

To say "If A, then B" merely asserts that A is a sufficient condition for B to occur, but not inescapably necessary.

2. The reasoning offered in the next-to-last sentence above goes by the name *modus tollens* (from the Latin for "removing"). It is a

mode ("modus") of reasoning wherein, if the *consequent* is denied (removed, "tollens")—your skull is *not* cracked open—then so is the *antecedent*—the skull was *not* hit hard enough to do so. In other words, "If A (skull gets hit *hard enough*), then B (skull fractures)". . . but. . . "Skull is *not* fractured (B is false). . . thus. . . skull was *not* hit *hard enough* (A is false)."

3. Now consider the case of two *modus ponens* arguments forming a conjunction, i.e., coupled by the word "and": "If your skull is struck hard enough (A), then it will crack open (B)"; AND "If the potential blow misses your head completely (C), then you will escape unharmed (D)." This is called a *Constructive Dilemma* mode of reasoning, wherein we have: "If A, then B; AND If C, then D." Thus, "If A OR C, then B OR D," i.e., either your skull is struck hard enough (A), in which case it cracks open (B). . . OR. . . the blow misses your head completely (C), in which case you escape unharmed (D).
4. By the same token, we can have a *Destructive Dilemma*, involving a conjunction between two *modus tollens* arguments: "If A, then B; AND If C, then D," so, if B *didn't*

happen OR D *didn't* happen, then either A *didn't* happen OR C *didn't* happen—thus, if your skull did *not* crack open (the negation of B), in which case your skull was *not* struck hard enough (the negation of A), OR you did *not* escape unharmed (the negation of D), in which case the blow did *not* miss your skull (the negation of C).

5. *Hypothetical Syllogism*: A syllogism (from the Greek prefix *syn-*, meaning “together,” and *lógos*, meaning “a reckoning”) is a type of reasoning wherein a major premise is coupled with a minor premise to deduce a conclusion drawn necessarily from the two of them. If *both* premises are explicit, and not constrained by qualifying conditions, the syllogism is called *categorical*, the classic example being: “All men are mortal (major premise); Socrates is a man (minor premise); Therefore, Socrates is mortal (conclusion).”

If at least one of the premises is conditional (i.e., constrained by an “If . . .” statement), the syllogism is called *hypothetical*. Thus, in the situation being considered herein, one might offer the major premise: “If your skull is struck *hard enough* (antecedent, A, containing two constraints: *if* your skull is *struck*, and *if* it is struck *hard enough*), then it will crack (consequent, B)””; and the minor premise: “If your skull cracks (B), then you might die (C)””; from which two statements one may logically conclude that, “If your skull gets struck hard enough (A), *then* you might die (C).” Note that the hypothetical syllogism is of the form: “If A, then B; If B, then C; Therefore, If A, then C.” This is quite different from saying: “If A (e.g., ‘If an object is human’), then

B (‘It is an animal’); and “If A (‘If an object is human’), then C (‘It is bipedal’);” Therefore, “If B (‘If an object is an animal’), then C (‘It is bipedal’),” which is clearly not the case! Nor, using converses, is it generally true that: “If B, then A (not all animals are human!), and If C, then A (not all bipedal animals are human!); Therefore, If B, then C (not all animals are bipedal!).” Yet another type of syllogism is the:

6. *Disjunctive Syllogism*: Here, at least one of the premises contains a *disjunctive preposition*, such as “or” (as opposed to the hypothetical “if”). For example, one might say, “The blow to your skull was either on target (A), *or* missed your head completely (B)” (major premise). Followed by: “But the blow did *not* miss your head completely” (minor premise, in the form of the negation of B). Thus, we conclude that, “Therefore, the blow to your skull was on target” (A). This syllogism is of the form: “*Either* A, *or* B; But *not* B, Therefore, A.” Note: In many “and/or” situations where it is possible for *both* A and B to be true simultaneously, a seemingly analogous argument of the form: “A *and/or* B. . . But B exists, so A doesn’t” is not valid, even though attempts are often made to use it!
7. *Proof by Contradiction*: Finally, a type of *modus tollens* argument called proof by contradiction or *reductio ad absurdum* (Latin “reduction to absurdity”) is a method of proving something false by showing that conclusions to which it leads are absurd, or in violation of something known to be true. So, having said that, here is a question: Are you, or are you *not* a Cretan if you say, “I am a Cretan,” given that “All Cretans are liars”?

fastway
couriers®

2

National Serv

D

C

8

Street

3

County Kildare, R14 2

08

9

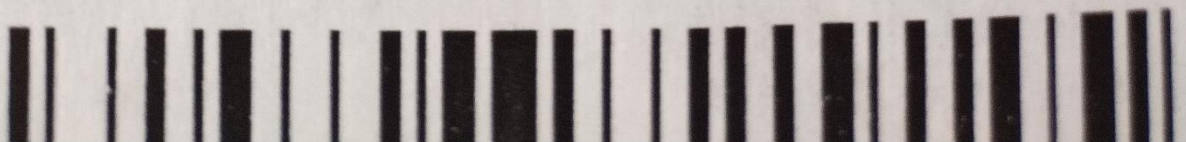
From:

Ink Maestro Ltd

DUBLIN 11

Item 1 of 1

Print d



fastway
couriers

2

National Service 24hr

D

C

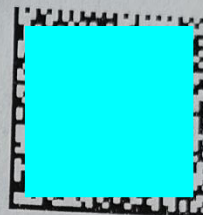
8

Street

County Kildare, R14 2

08 9

3



From:
Ink Maestro Ltd

DUBLIN 11

Item 1 of 1

Print date: 02/02/2022



1

3C1000242157

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parcelconnect

FASTWAY COURIERS



APPENDIX 10

[2001.] *Criminal Justice (Theft and Fraud Offences) Act, 2001.* [No. 50.]

(6) A person who is arrested pursuant to this section by a person other than a member of the Garda Síochána shall be transferred by that person into the custody of the Garda Síochána as soon as practicable. Pt.2 S.8

(7) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on conviction on indictment to a fine not exceeding £3,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or both.

9.—(1) A person who dishonestly, whether within or outside the State, operates or causes to be operated a computer within the State with the intention of making a gain for himself or herself or another, or of causing loss to another, is guilty of an offence. Unlawful use of computer.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on conviction on indictment to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or both.

10.—(1) A person is guilty of an offence if he or she dishonestly, with the intention of making a gain for himself or herself or another, or of causing loss to another— False accounting.

(a) destroys, defaces, conceals or falsifies any account or any document made or required for any accounting purpose,

(b) fails to make or complete any account or any such document, or

(c) in furnishing information for any purpose produces or makes use of any account, or any such document, which to his or her knowledge is or may be misleading, false or deceptive in a material particular.

(2) For the purposes of this section a person shall be treated as falsifying an account or other document if he or she—

(a) makes or concurs in making therein an entry which is or may be misleading, false or deceptive in a material particular, or

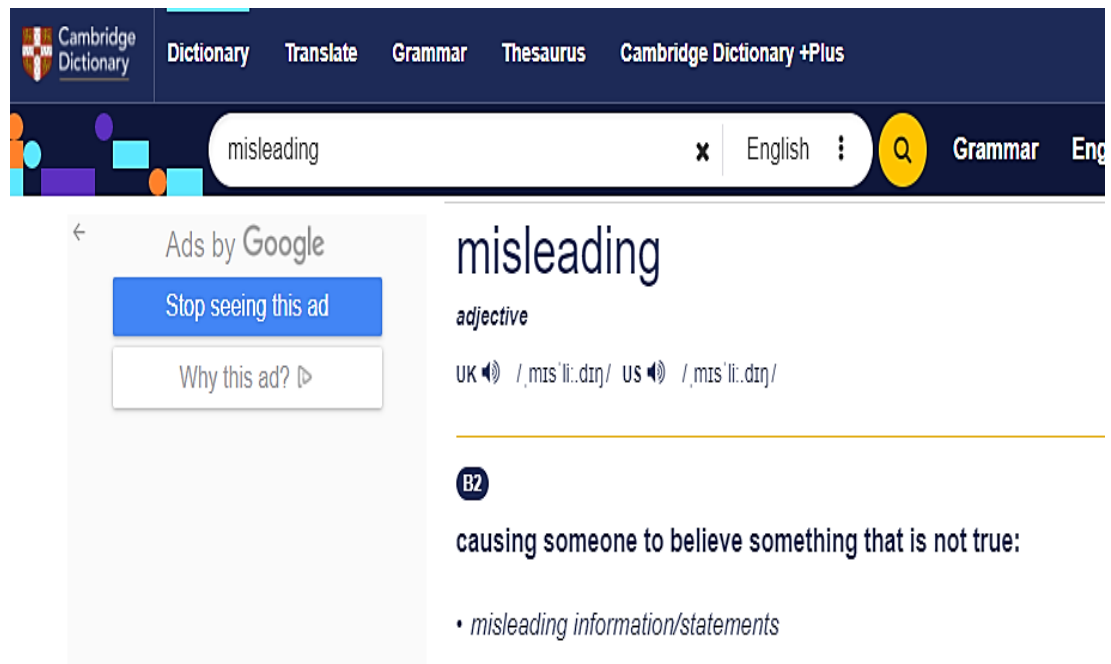
(b) omits or concurs in omitting a material particular therefrom.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on conviction on indictment to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or both.

11.—(1) A person is guilty of an offence if he or she dishonestly, with the intention of making a gain for himself or herself or another, or of causing loss to another, destroys, defaces or conceals any valuable security, any will or other testamentary document or any original document of or belonging to, or filed or deposited in, any court or any government department or office. Suppression, etc., of documents.

(2) (a) A person who dishonestly, with the intention of making a gain for himself or herself or another, or of causing loss to another, by any deception procures the execution of a valuable security is guilty of an offence.

(b) Paragraph (a) shall apply in relation to—



The screenshot shows the Cambridge Dictionary website. The top navigation bar includes links for Dictionary, Translate, Grammar, Thesaurus, and Cambridge Dictionary +Plus. The search bar contains the word 'misleading' and is set to English. Below the search bar, the word 'misleading' is displayed in a large font, followed by the part of speech 'adjective'. The pronunciation is given for both UK and US: /ˌmɪsˈliː.dɪŋ/. A yellow 'B2' label indicates the word's level. The definition is 'causing someone to believe something that is not true:'. An example is provided: 'misleading information/statements'. On the left side, there is an 'Ads by Google' section with a 'Stop seeing this ad' button and a 'Why this ad?' link.

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misleading

adjective

UK  /ˌmɪsˈliː.dɪŋ/ US  /ˌmɪsˈliː.dɪŋ/

B2

causing someone to believe something that is not true:

- *misleading information/statements*

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/false>

The screenshot shows the Cambridge Dictionary website. The search bar contains the word 'false'. The results show the entry for 'false' as an adjective (NOT TRUE). The entry includes a B1 level label, a disapproving tone, and a definition: 'not true, but made to seem true in order to deceive people:'. It lists three examples: 'false evidence', 'false name', and 'false identity'. Below this, there is a section for 'under false pretenses' with a definition and an example.

false adjective (NOT TRUE)

B1 disapproving

not true, but made to seem true in order to deceive people:

- **false evidence** *She was charged with giving false evidence in court.*
- **false name** *When she was stopped by the police for speeding, she gave them a false name and address.*
- **false identity** *He assumed a false identity (= pretended he was someone else) in order to escape from the police.*

▶ **under false pretenses** disapproving (UK under false pretences)

If you do something under false pretenses, you lie about who you are, what you are doing, or what you intend to do, in order to get something:

- *He was deported for entering the country under false pretenses.*

false adjective (NOT TRUE)

B1 disapproving

not true, but made to seem true in order to deceive people:

- **false evidence** *She was charged with giving false evidence in court.*
- **false name** *When she was stopped by the police for speeding, she gave them a false name and address.*
- **false identity** *He assumed a false identity (= pretended he was someone else) in order to escape from the police.*

▶ under false pretenses disapproving (UK under false pretences)

If you do something under false pretenses, you lie about who you are, what you are doing, or what you intend to do, in order to get something:

- *He was deported for entering the country under false pretenses.*

merriam-webster.com/dictionary/deceptive#:~:text=adjective,a%20deceptive%20appearance

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Merriam-Webster Est. 1828 Dictionary Thesaurus deceptive Games & Quizzes Word of the Day

Dictionary

Definition

Synonyms

Example Sentences

Word History

deceptive adjective

de·cep·tive (di-'sep-tiv «) »

Synonyms of *deceptive* >

: tending or having power to cause someone to accept as true or valid what is false or invalid : tending or having power to *deceive*

deceptive adjective

de·cep·tive (di-'sep-tiv «) »

Synonyms of *deceptive* >

: tending or having power to cause someone to accept as true or valid what is false or invalid : tending or having power to *deceive*

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/deceptive#:~:text=adjective,a%20deceptive%20appearance>

APPENDIX 12

[No. 50.] *Criminal Justice (Theft and Fraud Offences) Act, 2001.* [2001.]

PART 2

THEFT AND RELATED OFFENCES

Theft.

4.—(1) Subject to *section 5*, a person is guilty of theft if he or she dishonestly appropriates property without the consent of its owner and with the intention of depriving its owner of it.

(2) For the purposes of this section a person does not appropriate property without the consent of its owner if—

- (a) the person believes that he or she has the owner's consent, or would have the owner's consent if the owner knew of the appropriation of the property and the circumstances in which it was appropriated, or
- (b) (except where the property came to the person as trustee or personal representative) he or she appropriates the property in the belief that the owner cannot be discovered by taking reasonable steps,

but consent obtained by deception or intimidation is not consent for those purposes.

(3) (a) This subsection applies to a person who in the course of business holds property in trust for, or on behalf of, more than one owner.

(b) Where a person to whom this subsection applies appropriates some of the property so held to his or her own use or benefit, the person shall, for the purposes of *subsection (1)* but subject to *subsection (2)*, be deemed to have appropriated the property or, as the case may be, a sum representing it without the consent of its owner or owners.

(c) If in any proceedings against a person to whom this subsection applies for theft of some or all of the property so held by him or her it is proved that—

- (i) there is a deficiency in the property or a sum representing it, and
- (ii) the person has failed to provide a satisfactory explanation for the whole or any part of the deficiency,

it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, for the purposes of *subsection (1)* but subject to *subsection (2)*, that the person appropriated, without the consent of its owner or owners, the whole or that part of the deficiency.

(4) If at the trial of a person for theft the court or jury, as the case may be, has to consider whether the person believed—

- (a) that he or she had not acted dishonestly, or
- (b) that the owner of the property concerned had consented or would have consented to its appropriation, or
- (c) that the owner could not be discovered by taking reasonable steps,

[2001.] *Criminal Justice (Theft and Fraud Offences) Act, 2001.* [No. 50.]

the presence or absence of reasonable grounds for such a belief is a matter to which the court or jury shall have regard, in conjunction with any other relevant matters, in considering whether the person so believed. Pt.2 S.4

(5) In this section—

“appropriates”, in relation to property, means usurps or adversely interferes with the proprietary rights of the owner of the property;

“depriving” means temporarily or permanently depriving.

(6) A person guilty of theft is liable on conviction on indictment to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or both.

5.—(1) Where property or a right or interest in property is or purports to be transferred for value to a person acting in good faith, no later assumption by that person of rights which that person believes himself or herself to be acquiring shall, by reason of any defect in the transferor’s title, amount to theft of the property. Exceptions to theft.

(2) A person cannot steal land, or things forming part of land and severed from it by or under his or her directions, except where the person—

- (a) being a trustee, personal representative or other person authorised by power of attorney or as liquidator of a company or otherwise to sell or dispose of land owned by another, appropriates the land or anything forming part of it by dealing with it in breach of the confidence reposed in him or her, or
- (b) not being in possession of the land, appropriates anything forming part of the land by severing it or causing it to be severed, or after it has been severed, or
- (c) being in possession of the land under a tenancy or licence, appropriates the whole or part of any fixture or structure let or licensed to be used with the land.

(3) For the purposes of *subsection (2)*—

(a) “land” does not include incorporeal hereditaments,

“tenancy” means a tenancy for years or any less period and includes an agreement for such a tenancy,

“licence” includes an agreement for a licence,

and

(b) a person who after the expiration of a tenancy or licence remains in possession of land shall be treated as having possession under the tenancy or licence, and “let” and “licensed” shall be construed accordingly.

(4) A person who picks mushrooms or any other fungus growing wild on any land, or who picks flowers, fruit or foliage from a plant (including any shrub or tree) growing wild on any land, does not (although not in possession of the land) steal what is picked, unless he or she does it for reward or for sale or other commercial purpose.

[No. 50.] *Criminal Justice (Theft and Fraud Offences) Act, 2001.* [2001.]

Pr.2 S.5

(5) Wild creatures, tamed or untamed, shall be regarded as property; but a person cannot steal a wild creature not tamed or ordinarily kept in captivity, or the carcase of any such creature, unless it has been reduced into possession by or on behalf of another person and possession of it has not since been lost or abandoned, or another person is in course of reducing it into possession.

Making gain or causing loss by deception.

6.—(1) A person who dishonestly, with the intention of making a gain for himself or herself or another, or of causing loss to another, by any deception induces another to do or refrain from doing an act is guilty of an offence.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on conviction on indictment to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or both.

Obtaining services by deception.

7.—(1) A person who dishonestly, with the intention of making a gain for himself or herself or another, or of causing loss to another, by any deception obtains services from another is guilty of an offence.

(2) For the purposes of this section a person obtains services from another where the other is induced to confer a benefit on some person by doing some act, or causing or permitting some act to be done, on the understanding that the benefit has been or will be paid for.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of *subsection (2)*, a person obtains services where the other is induced to make a loan, or to cause or permit a loan to be made, on the understanding that any payment (whether by way of interest or otherwise) will be or has been made in respect of the loan.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on conviction on indictment to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or both.

Making off without payment.

8.—(1) Subject to *subsection (2)*, a person who, knowing that payment on the spot for any goods obtained or any service done is required or expected, dishonestly makes off without having paid as required or expected and with the intention of avoiding payment on the spot is guilty of an offence.

(2) *Subsection (1)* shall not apply where the supply of the goods or the doing of the service is contrary to law or where the service done is such that payment is not legally enforceable.

(3) Subject to *subsections (5) and (6)*, any person may arrest without warrant anyone who is or whom he or she, with reasonable cause, suspects to be in the act of committing an offence under this section.

(4) Where a member of the Garda Síochána, with reasonable cause, suspects that an offence under this section has been committed, he or she may arrest without warrant any person whom the member, with reasonable cause, suspects to be guilty of the offence.

(5) An arrest other than by a member of the Garda Síochána may be effected by a person under *subsection (3)* only where the person, with reasonable cause, suspects that the person to be arrested by him or her would otherwise attempt to avoid, or is avoiding, arrest by a member of the Garda Síochána.

APPENDIX 13

compels or induces any person to execute, make, accept, endorse, alter, or destroy the whole or any part of any valuable security, or to write, impress, or affix the name of any person, company, firm or co-partnership, or the seal of any body corporate, company or society upon or to any paper or parchment in order that it may be afterwards made or converted into or used or dealt with as a valuable security, shall be guilty of felony and on conviction thereof liable to penal servitude for life.

(3) This section applies to any crime punishable with death, or penal servitude for not less than seven years, or any assault with intent to commit any rape, or any attempt to commit any rape, or any solicitation, persuasion, promise, or threat offered or made to any person, whereby to move or induce such person to commit or permit the abominable crime of buggery, either with mankind or with any animal.

(4) For the purposes of this Act it is immaterial whether any menaces or threats be of violence, injury, or accusation to be caused or made by the offender or by any other person.

Demanding with
menaces, with
intent to steal.

30. Every person who with menaces or by force demands of any person anything capable of being stolen with intent to steal the same shall be guilty of felony and on conviction thereof liable to penal servitude for any term not exceeding five years.

Threatening to
publish, with intent
to extort.

31. Every person who with intent—

(a) to extort any valuable thing from any person, or

(b) to induce any person to confer or procure for any person any appointment or office of profit or trust,

(1) publishes or threatens to publish any libel upon any other person (whether living or dead); or

(2) directly or indirectly threatens to print or publish, or directly or indirectly proposes to abstain from or offers to prevent the printing or publishing of any matter or thing touching any other person (whether living or dead);

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and on conviction thereof liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years.

False pretences.

32. Every person who by any false pretence—

(1) with intent to defraud, obtains from any other person any chattel, money, or valuable security, or causes or procures any money to be paid, or any chattel or valuable security to be delivered to himself or to any other person for the use or benefit or on account of himself or any other person; or

(2) with intent to defraud or injure any other person, fraudulently causes or induces any other person—

(a) to execute, make, accept, endorse, or destroy the whole or any part of any valuable security; or

(b) to write, impress, or affix his name or the name of any other person, or the seal of any body corporate or society, upon any paper or parchment in order that the same may be afterwards made or converted into, or used or dealt with as, a valuable security;

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and on conviction thereof liable to penal servitude for any term not exceeding five years.

Receiving.

8 Edw. 7.c. 48.

33.—(1) Every person who receives any property knowing the same to have been stolen or obtained in any way whatsoever under circumstances which amount to felony or misdemeanour, shall be guilty of an offence of the like degree (whether felony or misdemeanour) and on conviction thereof liable—

(a) in the case of felony, to penal servitude for any term not exceeding fourteen years;

(b) in the case of misdemeanour, to penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years;

(c) in either case, if a male under the age of sixteen years, to be once privately whipped in addition to any punishment to which he may by law be liable.

(2) Every person who receives any mail bag, or any postal packet, or any chattel, or money, or valuable security, the stealing, or taking, or embezzling, or secreting whereof amounts to a felony under the Post Office Act, 1908, or this Act, knowing the same to have been so feloniously stolen, taken, embezzled, or secreted, and to have been sent or to have been intended to be sent by post, shall be guilty of felony and on conviction thereof liable to the same punishment as if he had stolen, taken, embezzled, or secreted the same.

(3) Every such person may be indicted and convicted, whether the principal offender has or has not been previously convicted, or is or is not amenable to justice.

(4) Every person who, without lawful excuse, knowing the same to have been stolen or obtained in any way whatsoever under such circumstances that if the act had been committed in the United Kingdom the person committing it would have been guilty of felony or misdemeanour, receives or has in his possession any property so stolen or obtained outside the United Kingdom, shall be guilty of an offence of the like degree (whether felony or misdemeanour) and on conviction thereof liable to penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years.

APPENDIX 14

[All Content](#)[Keyword Finder](#)[Sign in to ask a question](#)

Glossary

Chattel

A thing that a person can possess in physical form; a tangible, movable asset (for example, a piece of jewellery, a painting or a car and, in some contexts, goods, equipment or machinery). Chattels are sometimes called "choses in possession", to distinguish them from [choses in action](#).

For information about how to transfer ownership of chattels in the context of trust assets, see [Practice note, Transferring trust assets: Chattels](#).

See also [personal chattels](#).

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Meaning of **defraud** in English

APPENDIX 15

defraud

verb [T]

UK  /dɪ'frɔːd/ US  /dɪ'fraːd/

Add to word list 

to take something illegally from a person, company, etc., or to prevent someone from having something that is legally theirs, by making statements that are not true:

- *He was found guilty of defrauding the Inland Revenue.*
- **defraud someone/something of something** *They are both charged with conspiracy to defraud an insurance company of \$20,000.* 

APPENDIX 16

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property

n. anything that is owned by a person or entity. Property is divided into two types: "real property," which is any interest in land, real estate, growing plants or the improvements on it, and "personal property" (sometimes called "personalty"), which is everything else. "Common property" is ownership by more than one person of the same possession. "Community property" is a form of joint ownership between husband and wife recognized in several states. "Separate property" is property owned by one spouse only in a community property state, or a married woman's sole ownership in some states. "Public property" refers to ownership by a governmental body such as the federal, state, county or city governments or their agencies (e.g. school or redevelopment districts). The government and the courts are obligated to protect property rights and to help clarify ownership.

<https://dictionary.law.com/default.aspx?selected=1645>

APPENDIX 17

Is Money Property? Understanding Legal Classifications

Learn whether money is considered property under the law, including distinctions between tangible, intangible, real, and personal property for legal purposes. • 6 min read

updated on April 23, 2025

Key Takeaways

- Property includes both tangible and intangible assets.
- Money is generally considered personal property but not always classified as "tangible personal property."
- The classification of money can impact estate planning, divorce settlements, and tax implications.
- Tangible property refers to physical objects, while intangible property includes rights and financial assets like stocks and money.
- Understanding how courts and statutes define money as property is essential for legal matters involving asset distribution.

Legal Definition of Property?

Property includes not only money and **other tangible things of value, but also any intangible right considered as a source or element of income or wealth.**

This also includes the right and interest of which a person holds in lands and chattels to the exclusion of others. It is the right to enjoy and to dispose of certain things in the most absolute manner as they please, provided they make no use of them prohibited by law.

Is Money Property Under the Law?

In legal terms, money is generally classified as **personal property**, but whether it is considered **tangible personal property** depends on the context. Personal property includes both tangible (physical) items and intangible (non-physical) assets.

While **cash itself is tangible**, legal systems often treat money as an **intangible asset** because its value lies in its use as a medium of exchange rather than its physical form. This distinction is particularly important in estate planning, divorce proceedings, and tax law.

How Money Is Classified:

- **Cash (physical currency):** Often considered tangible property due to its physical nature
- **Bank deposits, electronic funds, or investments:** Classified as intangible property because they represent value without physical form.

APPENDIX 18

Search Legal Terms and Definitions

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Enter a Legal Term

☒ all words ☐ any words ☐ phrase

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theft

n. the generic term for all crimes in which a person intentionally and fraudulently takes personal property of another without permission or consent and with the intent to convert it to the taker's use (including potential sale). In many states, if the value of the property taken is low (for example, less than \$500) the crime is "petty theft," but it is "grand theft" for larger amounts, designated misdemeanor or felony, respectively. Theft is synonymous with "larceny." Although robbery (taking by force), burglary (taken by entering unlawfully) and embezzlement (stealing from an employer) are all commonly thought of as theft, they are distinguished by the means and methods used and are separately designated as those types of crimes in criminal charges and statutory punishments.

[https://dictionary.law.com/Default.aspx?selected=2119#:~:text=theft,use%20\(including%20potential%20sale\).](https://dictionary.law.com/Default.aspx?selected=2119#:~:text=theft,use%20(including%20potential%20sale).)

Search a word or phrase

APPENDIX 19

View synonyms for [dishonesty](#)

AmericanBritish

dishonesty



[dis-**on**-uh-stee]

☒ Phonetic (Standard)

☐ IPA

noun

Plural *dishonesties*.

- 1

lack of honesty; a disposition to lie, cheat, or steal.
- 2

a dishonest act; fraud.

Discover More

Word History and Origins

Origin of [dishonesty](#)¹

PUBLICATIONS ▾ PRACTICE TOOLS ▾ EVENTS ([HTTPS://WWW.LAW.COM/EVENTS/](https://www.law.com/events/)) LEGAL NEWSWIRE ([HTTPS://WWW.LAW.COM/LEGALNEWSWIRE/](https://www.law.com/legalnewswire/))
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APPENDIX 20

Enter a Legal Term

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Search the Definitions

☒ all words ☐ any words ☐ phrase

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Deceit

n. dishonesty, fraudulent conduct, false statements made knowing them to be untrue, by which the liar intends to deceive a party receiving the statements and expects the party to believe and rely on them. This is a civil wrong (tort) giving rise to the right of a person to sue the deceiver if he/she reasonably relied on such dishonesty to the point of his/her injury.

See also: [fraud](#) [misrepresentation](#)

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APPENDIX 21

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USURP Definition & Legal Meaning

Definition & Citations:

This means to seize and hold a thing you have no right to seize and hold.



APPENDIX 22

Definition of **adverse adjective** from the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

adverse *adjective*

/ˈædvɜːs/, /ədˈvɜːs/

/ədˈvɜːrs/, /ˈædvɜːrs/

[usually before noun]

★ negative and unpleasant; not likely to produce a good result

- *adverse change/circumstances/weather conditions*
- *Lack of money will have an **adverse effect** on our research programme.*
- *They have attracted strong adverse criticism.*
- *This drug is known to have adverse side effects.*

Meaning of **interfere** in English



APPENDIX 23

interfere

verb [I]

UK  / ˌɪn.təˈfɪə / US  / ˌɪn.təˈfɪr /

Add to word list 

B2

to involve yourself in a situation when your involvement is not wanted or is not helpful:

- *It's their problem and I'm not going to interfere.*
- *I'd never interfere **between** (US **with**) a husband and wife.*



APPENDIX 24

LII > Wex > **proprietary rights**

proprietary rights

Proprietary rights, also termed property rights, are the rights that accompany legal ownership of tangible or intangible property; rights over or in respect of property.

[Last reviewed in July of 2021 by the Wex Definitions Team]

Wex

- PROPERTY
- property & real estate law
- wex definitions

(b) he or she, with reasonable cause, suspects that before a warrant of arrest could be obtained the person will either abscond for the purpose of avoiding justice or will obstruct the course of justice, or

S.6

(c) he or she, with reasonable cause, suspects that before a warrant of arrest could be obtained the person would commit an arrestable offence, or

(d) the person ordinarily resides at that dwelling.

(3) Without prejudice to any express amendment or repeal made by this Act, this section shall not affect the operation of any enactment or rule of law relating to powers of search or powers of arrest.

7.—(1) Any person who aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of an indictable offence shall be liable to be indicted, tried and punished as a principal offender. Penalties for assisting offenders.

(2) Where a person has committed an arrestable offence, any other person who, knowing or believing him or her to be guilty of the offence or of some other arrestable offence, does without reasonable excuse any act with intent to impede his or her apprehension or prosecution shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) If, upon the trial on indictment of an arrestable offence, it is proved that the offence charged, or some other offence of which the accused might on that charge be found guilty, was committed but it is not proved that the accused was guilty of it, the accused may be found guilty of an offence under *subsection (2)* of which it is proved that he or she is guilty in relation to the offence charged, or that other offence.

(4) A person committing an offence under *subsection (2)* with intent to impede another person's apprehension or prosecution shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment according to the gravity of the offence that the other person has committed or attempted to commit, as follows:

(a) if that offence is one for which the sentence is fixed by law, or for which the maximum sentence is imprisonment for life, he or she shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years;

(b) if it is one for which a person of full capacity and not previously convicted may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of fourteen years, he or she shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years;

(c) if it is not one included in *paragraph (a)* or *(b)* but is one for which a person of full capacity and not previously convicted may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of ten years, he or she shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years;

(d) in any other case, he or she shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

(5) Where a person is charged with an offence under *subsection (2)*, no further proceedings in the matter (other than any remand in custody or on bail) shall be taken except by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

APPENDIX 25

S.7

(6) The references in the following provisions, namely subsection (1) of section 13 (which relates to a plea of guilty in the District Court of an indictable offence) and subsection (1) (f) of section 29 (which relates to bail in the case of certain offences) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1967, to an accessory before or after the fact shall be construed as references to aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of an offence, and to an offence under *subsection* (2).

(7) The First Schedule to the Criminal Justice Act, 1951 (which specifies the indictable offences which may be tried summarily with the consent of the accused) is hereby amended by the insertion of the following reference:

“24. An offence under *section 7 (2)* of the *Criminal Law Act, 1997.*”.

Penalty for
concealing offence.

8.—(1) Where a person has committed an arrestable offence, any other person who, knowing or believing that the offence or some other arrestable offence has been committed and that he or she has information which might be of material assistance in securing the prosecution or conviction of an offender for it, accepts or agrees to accept for not disclosing that information any consideration other than the making good of loss or injury caused by the offence, or the making of reasonable compensation for that loss or injury, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

(2) No proceedings shall be instituted for an offence under this section except by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

(3) The compounding of an offence shall not be an offence otherwise than under this section.

(4) The First Schedule to the Criminal Justice Act, 1951 (which specifies the indictable offences which may be tried summarily with the consent of the accused) is hereby amended by the insertion of the following reference:

“25. An offence under *section 8* of the *Criminal Law Act, 1997.*”.

Trial of offences.

9.—(1) Where a person is arraigned on an indictment—

- (a) he or she shall in all cases be entitled to make a plea of not guilty in addition to any demurrer or special plea;
- (b) he or she may plead not guilty of the offence specifically charged in the indictment but guilty of another offence of which he or she might be found guilty on that indictment;
- (c) if he or she stands mute of malice or will not answer directly to the indictment, the court shall order a plea of not guilty to be entered on his or her behalf, and he or she shall then be treated as having pleaded not guilty.

(2) If, on an indictment for murder, the evidence does not warrant a conviction for murder but warrants a conviction for any of the following offences—

APPENDIX 26

HOME
MAIL
NEWS
FINANCE
SPORT
ENTERTAINMENT
LIFE
SEARCH
SHOPPING
MORE...

Find messages, documents, photos or people

Back
Forward
Archive
Move
Delete
Spam
More

Inbox
Unread
Starred
Drafts
Sent
Archive
Spam
Deleted items
Less
Folders
New folder
Hide

To: L. Fay <[REDACTED]@yahoo.ie>

[Download all attachments as a zip file](#)

3 DELIVERYPNG
101.3Kb

ANALIZA.docx
1Mb

APPENDIXPNG
60.3Kb

APPENDIX E... .jpg
235.5Kb

Tue, 15 Feb at 15:57

To: [REDACTED] <l.fay@[REDACTED].com>

[REDACTED]

I received all six emails. I'll get a chance to read them later today or first thing tomorrow and will ring you at that stage as I have to go onto a video call in the next few minutes.

Regards,

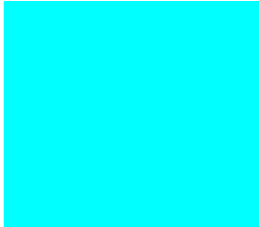
Tue, 15 Feb at 16:15

APPENDIX 27



[REDACTED], Baldoyle, Dublin 13
Tel: [REDACTED]
Fax: [REDACTED]
DX: [REDACTED] Malahide

Private & Confidential



Our Ref: MJK/HB/PEU101/7278

Date: 27 July 2023

Re: Employment matter with IWA

Dear [REDACTED]

Please find enclosed a copy of the relevant documents in relation to the period 14th day of October 2015 to the 25th of August 2016. **The remainder of the documents** which you have requested will be released as part of our response within twenty-eight days of your original request dated the 7th of July 2023.

Yours sincerely


Leo Fay
Michael J Kennedy & Co

APPENDIX 28



Criminal: malevolent¹ solicitor Leo Fay of Michael J. Kennedy Solicitors
Source: <https://www.mjksolicitors.ie/about-us/>
Accessed on 26th May 2024

¹ For malevolent – see hereunder


mjksolicitors.ie/about-us/


mjksolicitors.ie/about-us/

ABOUT US

Our clients rely on us to provide a comprehensive and efficient service on a range of legal matters. Our objective is to ensure that our clients receive a tailored, individual service in a friendly and prompt manner.

We invite you to give us a call or drop into the office to discuss any matter, without obligation.



LEO FAY

Partner

Graduated from UCD in 1994 with a BCL and Diploma in Business Studies. Leo qualified as a Solicitor in 1997. Having initially worked in the area of criminal defence he joined the practice in 1999 and concentrates on general litigation matters including Personal Injury cases, employment law and commercial litigation.

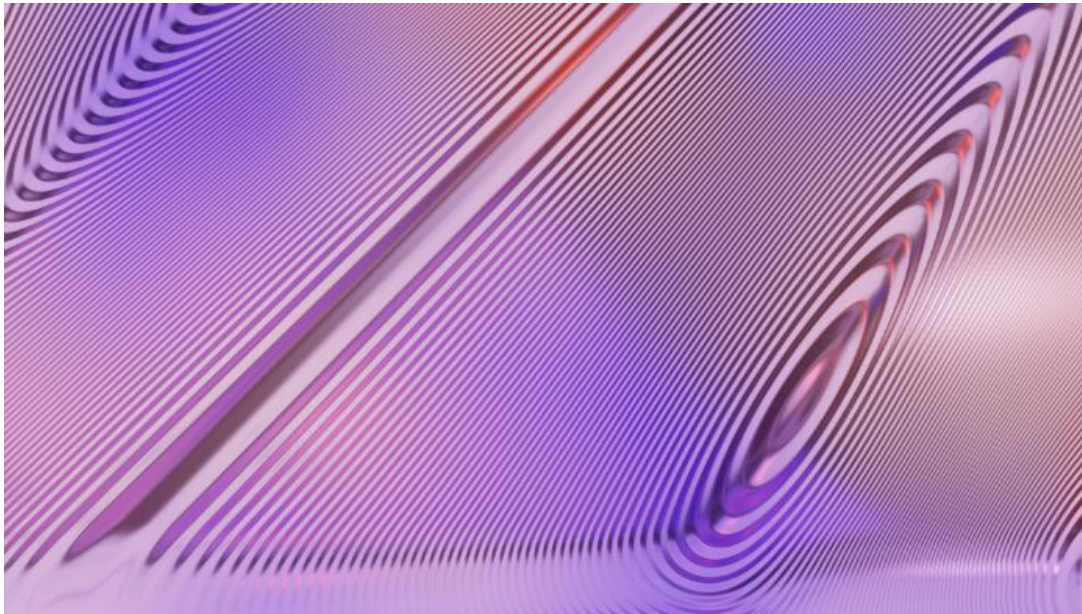
He completed a Diploma in Commercial Litigation in 2009 and is in a position to advise if you have a commercial dispute that is suitable for hearing in the Commercial Court.

He also works in the area of residential conveyancing.

In his spare time Leo enjoys playing and coaching in Na Fianna GAA Club as well as cycling and travel.

malevolent-A Comprehensive Guide.

By **Torry Mastery** -



Malevolent, a term that carries a weight of darkness and maleficence, is a concept deeply rooted in human history and psychology. **In this extensive exploration spanning over 3000 words, we delve into the multifaceted world of malevolence, tracing its origins, dissecting its psychological underpinnings, and contemplating its presence in the human experience.**

Malevolent, an adjective laden with ominous connotations, is often used to describe individuals, actions, or intentions that harbor ill will, malice, or a desire to cause harm. It is a word that conjures images of sinister motives and wicked deeds, a shadowy presence in the human psyche that has fascinated, perplexed, and repelled us throughout the ages.

The roots of malevolence can be traced to the earliest chapters of human history. From ancient myths and legends featuring malevolent gods and demons to the dark deeds of historical figures who committed heinous acts, malevolence has been a recurring theme in our narratives. In many cultures, the struggle between malevolent forces and benevolent ones is a central theme, reflecting our enduring fascination with the battle between good and evil.

One of the most intriguing aspects of malevolence is its presence in the human psyche. Psychologists and scholars have long sought to understand the origins and manifestations of malevolent behavior. What drives individuals to harbor malicious intent or engage in harmful actions? Are malevolent tendencies inherent, or are they shaped by external influences and life experiences?

Psychological research suggests that malevolence can manifest in various forms, ranging from interpersonal aggression to more extreme acts of violence. Some theorists argue that certain personality traits, such as narcissism, psychopathy, and sadism, may predispose individuals to engage in malevolent behavior. These traits are often



associated with a lack of empathy, a sense of entitlement, and a willingness to exploit others for personal gain or pleasure.

However, it's essential to recognize that not all malevolence is rooted in personality disorders or psychopathology. Social and environmental factors can also play a significant role in shaping malevolent behavior. Factors such as childhood trauma, exposure to violence, and societal norms that condone aggression can contribute to the development of malevolent tendencies.

Malevolence is not limited to individuals; it can also be a collective phenomenon. History is replete with examples of malevolent ideologies and movements that have led to mass atrocities and widespread suffering. The rise of totalitarian regimes, religious extremism, and hate-based ideologies highlights the capacity for malevolence to permeate entire societies.

In the realm of literature and art, malevolence has been a rich source of inspiration. Villains in literature, film, and mythology often embody malevolent traits, becoming iconic symbols of evil. These characters captivate our imaginations, challenging our moral sensibilities and offering a lens through which we explore the darker aspects of human nature.

Malevolence also raises profound ethical and philosophical questions. How do we confront and address malevolent behavior in society? What are the moral implications of punishment and rehabilitation for individuals who commit malevolent acts? These questions prompt us to reflect on issues of justice, accountability, and the potential for redemption.

The presence of malevolence in the human experience underscores the importance of cultivating empathy, compassion, and ethical values. It reminds us of the fragility of human relationships and the need for vigilance against the corrosive influence of malevolent forces. It calls on us to confront the darkness within ourselves and in society and to strive for a more just and compassionate world.

In conclusion, malevolence is a concept that has left an indelible mark on human history, psychology, and culture. It is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that both fascinates and disturbs us. As we navigate the complexities of the human experience, malevolence serves as a stark reminder of the enduring struggle between good and evil, and the need to confront and address the darker aspects of our nature.

As we venture further into the enigmatic territory of malevolence, we find ourselves in a realm that transcends mere definitions and enters the complex and multifaceted domain of human behavior, morality, and the human condition. This narrative journey takes us beyond the confines of key features, allowing us to contemplate the intricate tapestry of malevolence in the broader context of our lives, society, and the profound questions it raises.

Malevolence, as we have explored, is a concept that elicits a visceral reaction—a mingling of fear, repulsion, and fascination. It represents the shadow side of human nature, the capacity for cruelty and harm that lurks within us all. It is a concept that forces us to confront uncomfortable truths about ourselves and the world we inhabit.



In the vast landscape of human experience, malevolence is not an isolated phenomenon; rather, it exists on a continuum of human behavior. At one end of the spectrum lie acts of minor cruelty or thoughtlessness that may harm others but do not rise to the level of malevolence. These actions often result from ignorance, indifference, or a failure of empathy rather than a deliberate intent to cause harm.

However, as we move along the continuum, we encounter behaviors and actions that unmistakably embody malevolence. These are acts characterized by a conscious and willful desire to inflict suffering, pain, or harm on others. They may be driven by motives such as revenge, sadistic pleasure, or a thirst for power and control. Such acts challenge our understanding of human morality and the boundaries of ethical conduct.

Malevolence is not limited to individuals; it can also manifest within groups, institutions, and even entire societies. History bears witness to the collective malevolence of totalitarian regimes, extremist ideologies, and hate-fueled movements that have caused immense suffering and devastation. These dark chapters in human history serve as stark reminders of the potential for malevolence to spread like a contagion, infecting the collective psyche and leading to widespread harm.

One of the perplexing aspects of malevolence is its capacity to coexist with qualities that we typically associate with humanity's higher nature. Individuals who engage in malevolent acts may display intelligence, charisma, and even charm, masking their dark intentions behind a facade of normalcy. This duality challenges our ability to discern malevolence in others and highlights the complexity of human nature.

Moreover, malevolence raises fundamental questions about the nature of evil and the origins of malevolent behavior. Is malevolence an inherent aspect of human nature, or is it a product of environmental and social influences? Psychologists, philosophers, and scholars have grappled with these questions for centuries, seeking to unravel the complex interplay of factors that give rise to malevolent behavior.

In the realm of psychology, the study of malevolence intersects with the exploration of personality disorders and psychopathology. Individuals who exhibit traits such as narcissism, Machiavellianism, and sadism may be more prone to engage in malevolent behavior. However, it is essential to avoid oversimplification, as malevolence is not solely the domain of those with diagnosable disorders. It can emerge in individuals from diverse backgrounds and psychological profiles.

The presence of malevolence in our lives challenges us to grapple with issues of justice, accountability, and moral responsibility. How do we respond to individuals who commit malevolent acts? What is the appropriate balance between punishment and rehabilitation? These questions underscore the complexity of moral decision-making and the tension between retribution and redemption.

Malevolence also prompts us to reflect on the fragility of human relationships and the importance of empathy and compassion. In a world where malevolent forces can sow discord and division, the bonds of empathy become essential in bridging divides and fostering understanding. The ability to see the humanity in others, even in the face of malevolence, is a testament to our capacity for moral growth and resilience.



Furthermore, malevolence serves as a cautionary tale about the corrosive influence of unchecked power and ideology. It reminds us of the dangers of fanaticism and the potential for ideologies that dehumanize others to lead to acts of unspeakable cruelty. In a world where extremist ideologies continue to pose a threat, the study of malevolence is a sobering reminder of the need for vigilance and moral clarity.

In conclusion, malevolence is a concept that transcends mere definitions and enters the realm of human complexity and morality. It challenges us to confront uncomfortable truths about ourselves and the world we inhabit. As we navigate the intricacies of the human experience, malevolence serves as a stark reminder of the enduring struggle between good and evil and the imperative to grapple with the darker aspects of our nature. It calls on us to cultivate empathy, seek justice, and strive for a more compassionate and morally principled world in the face of malevolent forces.

As we continue our contemplation of malevolence, we embark on a journey that takes us deeper into the recesses of human psychology, philosophy, and the intricate web of human interactions. Beyond the boundaries of key features, we delve into the myriad nuances and complexities that define the phenomenon of malevolence, shedding light on its impact on individuals, communities, and the broader human experience.

Malevolence, as we have explored, represents a profound challenge to our understanding of human behavior and ethics. It raises questions that reverberate throughout the annals of philosophy and psychology, inviting us to grapple with the enigma of malevolent intent and actions.

One of the enduring mysteries of malevolence is the apparent paradox it presents. How can individuals who possess the capacity for empathy, compassion, and cooperation also harbor the potential for malevolence? This paradox underscores the multifaceted nature of human psychology and the intricate interplay of light and darkness within the human soul.

Psychologists have long sought to unravel the psychological underpinnings of malevolence. They explore the complex tapestry of personality traits, motivations, and cognitive processes that underlie malevolent behavior. For example, the study of narcissism sheds light on the self-centered tendencies that can lead individuals to prioritize their own desires over the well-being of others. Similarly, the examination of sadism reveals the pleasure some individuals derive from inflicting pain and suffering on others.

Yet, it is essential to recognize that malevolence is not a monolithic phenomenon. It exists along a spectrum, ranging from minor acts of cruelty to extreme acts of violence. The motivations and triggers for malevolence vary widely, and understanding these nuances is crucial for developing strategies to prevent and address malevolent behavior.

In the realm of philosophy, malevolence challenges our notions of moral responsibility and free will. It prompts us to contemplate the factors that influence moral decision-making and the boundaries of individual agency. Philosophers wrestle with questions of whether malevolent acts are the result of inherent character flaws, external circumstances, or a combination of both.



The presence of malevolence in society raises ethical dilemmas that demand our attention. How do we balance the principles of justice, accountability, and rehabilitation when dealing with individuals who commit malevolent acts? The tension between punitive measures and restorative justice underscores the complexity of addressing malevolent behavior in a fair and equitable manner.

Furthermore, malevolence is not limited to individual actions; it can permeate entire communities and societies. History bears witness to the devastating consequences of collective malevolence, from genocides and ethnic conflicts to the proliferation of hate-based ideologies. These examples underscore the urgency of addressing the root causes of malevolent behavior and promoting a culture of empathy and cooperation.

Malevolence also intersects with the realm of power dynamics and social hierarchies. Individuals who wield power and authority may be more prone to engage in malevolent behavior, whether in the form of oppression, exploitation, or cruelty. The study of malevolence invites us to scrutinize the ethical implications of power imbalances and the role they play in fostering malevolent actions.

In the realm of literature and storytelling, malevolence remains a perennial theme that captivates our imaginations. Villains in literature, film, and mythology often embody malevolent traits, serving as foils to the heroes who embody virtuous qualities. These narratives challenge our moral sensibilities and offer a lens through which we explore the complexities of human nature.

Moreover, malevolence serves as a cautionary tale about the fragility of human relationships and the importance of nurturing empathy and compassion. It reminds us of the potential for malevolent forces to sow discord, division, and mistrust. In a world rife with social and political tensions, the study of malevolence is a sobering reminder of the need for vigilant self-examination and moral introspection.

As we conclude this narrative journey through the labyrinth of malevolence, we are left with a profound sense of the enduring challenge it presents to humanity. Malevolence is not a problem to be solved but a phenomenon to be understood and managed. It calls on us to confront the duality of human nature, to acknowledge the potential for darkness within us all, and to strive for a world where empathy, compassion, and cooperation prevail over malevolent impulses. In the face of malevolence, we are reminded of the enduring struggle between the forces of light and darkness and the imperative to navigate the complexities of the human experience with wisdom, courage, and moral clarity.

Torry Mastery

<https://www.dotcommagazine.com>

At DotCom Magazine, we call Torry The Queen of The Water. In her spare time, Torry loves to surf and swim. Torry has surfed on four continents, and can be seen driving early mornings with her surfboard



APPENDIX 29

[2006.]

Criminal Justice Act 2006.

[No. **26.**]

Pr.6

69.—Each provision of the Explosives Act 1875 specified in *Schedule 2* to the *Criminal Justice Act 2006* is amended in the manner specified in the third and fourth columns opposite the mention of that provision in the first column of that Schedule.

Other amendments
of Explosives Act
1875.

PART 7

ORGANISED CRIME

70.—(1) In this Part—

Interpretation (*Part 7*).

“act” includes omission and a reference to the commission or doing of an act includes a reference to the making of an omission;

“criminal organisation” means a structured group, however organised, that—

- (a) is composed of 3 or more persons acting in concert,
- (b) is established over a period of time,
- (c) has as its main purpose or main activity the commission or facilitation of one or more serious offences in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit;

“Irish ship” has the meaning it has in section 9 of the *Mercantile Marine Act 1955*;

“serious offence” means an offence for which a person may be punished by imprisonment for a term of 4 years or more;

“structured group” means a group that—

- (a) is not randomly formed for the immediate commission of a single offence, and
- (b) does not need to have formally defined roles for its members, continuity of its membership or a developed structure.

(2) For the purposes of this section facilitation of an offence does not require knowledge of a particular offence the commission of which is facilitated, or that an offence actually be committed.

71.—(1) Subject to *subsections (2) and (3)*, a person who conspires, whether in the State or elsewhere, with one or more persons to do an act—

Offence of
conspiracy.

- (a) in the State that constitutes a serious offence, or
- (b) in a place outside the State that constitutes a serious offence under the law of that place and which would, if done in the State, constitute a serious offence,

is guilty of an offence irrespective of whether such act actually takes place or not.

(2) *Subsection (1)* applies to a conspiracy committed outside the State if—

- (a) the offence, the subject of the conspiracy, was committed, or was intended to be committed, in the State or against a citizen of Ireland,
- (b) the conspiracy is committed on board an Irish ship,
- (c) the conspiracy is committed on an aircraft registered in the State, or
- (d) the conspiracy is committed by an Irish citizen or a stateless person habitually resident in the State.

(3) *Subsection (1)* shall also apply to a conspiracy committed outside the State in circumstances other than those referred to in *subsection (2)*, but in that case the Director of Public Prosecutions may not take, or consent to the taking of, proceedings for an offence under *subsection (1)* except in accordance with *section 74(3)*.

(4) A person charged with an offence under this section is liable to be indicted, tried and punished as a principal offender.

(5) A stateless person who has his or her principal residence in the State for the 12 months immediately preceding the commission of a conspiracy is, for the purposes of *subsection (2)*, considered to be habitually resident in the State on the date of the commission of the conspiracy.

Organised crime.

72.—(1) A person who, for the purpose of enhancing the ability of a criminal organisation to commit or facilitate—

- (a) a serious offence in the State, or
- (b) in a place outside the State, a serious offence under the law of that place where the act constituting the offence would, if done in the State, constitute a serious offence,

knowingly, by act—

- (i) in a case to which *paragraph (a)* applies, whether done in or outside the State, and
- (ii) in a case to which *paragraph (b)* applies, done in the State, on board an Irish ship or on an aircraft registered in the State,

participates in or contributes to any activity of the organisation is guilty of an offence.

(2) In proceedings for an offence under *subsection (1)*, it shall not be necessary for the prosecution to prove that—

- (a) the criminal organisation concerned actually committed a serious offence in the State or a serious offence under the law of a place outside the State where the act constituting the offence would, if done in the State, constitute a serious offence, as the case may be,
- (b) the participation or contribution of the person concerned actually enhanced the ability of the criminal organisation concerned to commit or facilitate the offence concerned, or

- (c) the person concerned knew the specific nature of any offence that may have been committed or facilitated by the criminal organisation concerned.

(3) In determining whether a person participates in or contributes to any activity of a criminal organisation, the court may consider, *inter alia*, whether the person—

- (a) uses a name, word, symbol or other representation that identifies, or is associated with, the organisation, or

- (b) receives any benefit from the organisation.

(4) For the purposes of this section, facilitation of an offence does not require knowledge of a particular offence the commission of which is facilitated, or that an offence actually be committed.

(5) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable on conviction on indictment to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or both.

73.—(1) A person who commits a serious offence for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with, a criminal organisation is guilty of an offence.

Commission of offence for criminal organisation.

(2) In proceedings for an offence under *subsection (1)*, it shall not be necessary for the prosecution to prove that the person concerned knew any of the persons who constitute the criminal organisation concerned.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable on conviction on indictment to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or both.

74.—(1) Proceedings for an offence under *section 71* or *72* in relation to an act committed outside the State may be taken in any place in the State and the offence may for all incidental purposes be treated as having been committed in that place.

Proceedings relating to offences committed outside State.

(2) Where a person is charged with an offence referred to in *subsection (1)*, no further proceedings in the matter (other than any remand in custody or on bail) may be taken except by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

(3) The Director of Public Prosecutions may take, or consent to the taking of, further proceedings against a person for an offence in respect of an act to which *subsection (1)* of *section 71* applies and that is committed outside the State in the circumstances referred to in *subsection (3)* of that section if satisfied—

- (a) that—

- (i) a request for a person's surrender for the purpose of trying him or her for an offence in respect of that act has been made under Part II of the Extradition Act 1965 by any country, and
- (ii) the request has been finally refused (whether as a result of a decision of the court or otherwise),

or

(b) that—

- (i) a European arrest warrant has been received from an issuing state for the purpose of bringing proceedings against the person for an offence in respect of that act, and
- (ii) a final determination has been made that the European arrest warrant should not be endorsed for execution in the State under the European Arrest Warrant Act 2003 or that the person should not be surrendered to the issuing state concerned,

or

- (c) that, because of the special circumstances (including, but not limited to, the likelihood of a refusal referred to in *paragraph (a)(ii)* or a determination referred to in *paragraph (b)(ii)*), it is expedient that proceedings be taken against the person for an offence under the law of the State in respect of the act.

(4) In this section “European arrest warrant” and “issuing state” have the meanings they have in section 2(1) of the European Arrest Warrant Act 2003.

Evidence in proceedings under this Part.

75.—(1) In any proceedings for an offence under *section 71*—

- (a) a certificate that is signed by an officer of the Department of Foreign Affairs and states that—

- (i) a passport was issued by that Department of State to a person on a specified date, and

- (ii) to the best of the officer’s knowledge and belief, the person has not ceased to be an Irish citizen,

is evidence that the person was an Irish citizen on the date on which the offence concerned is alleged to have been committed, unless the contrary is shown, and

- (b) a certificate that is signed by the Director of Public Prosecutions or by a person authorised by him or her and that states that any of the matters specified in *paragraph (a)*, *(b)* or *(c)* of *section 74(3)* is evidence of the facts stated in the certificate, unless the contrary is shown.

(2) A document purporting to be a certificate under *subsection (1)* is deemed, unless the contrary is shown—

- (a) to be such a certificate,
- (b) to have been signed by the person purporting to have signed it, and
- (c) in the case of a certificate signed with the authority of the Minister for Foreign Affairs or the Director of Public Prosecutions, to have been signed in accordance with the authorisation.

76.—(1) Where an offence under this Part is committed by a body corporate and is proved to have been committed with the consent, connivance or approval of, or to have been attributable to any wilful neglect on the part of, any person, being a director, manager, secretary or any other officer of the body corporate or a person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, that person, as well as the body corporate, shall 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.

Liability for offences by bodies corporate.

(2) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, *subsection (1)* shall apply in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his or her functions of management as if he or she were a director or manager of the body corporate.

77.—A person who is acquitted or convicted of an offence in a place outside the State shall not be proceeded against for an offence under—

Double jeopardy.

(a) *section 71* consisting of the act, or the conspiracy to do an act, that constituted the offence, or

(b) *section 72* consisting of the act that constituted the offence,

of which the person was so acquitted or convicted.

78.—The Act of 1967 is amended—

Amendment of Act of 1967.

(a) in section 13(1), by the insertion of “or an offence under *section 71, 72 or 73* of the *Criminal Justice Act 2006*” after “the offence of murder under section 6 or 11 of the Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005 or an attempt to commit such offence”, and

(b) in section 29(1), by the insertion of the following paragraph after paragraph (k):

“(l) an offence under *section 71, 72 or 73* of the *Criminal Justice Act 2006*.”.

79.—The Schedule to the Bail Act 1997 is amended by the insertion of the following after paragraph 28:

Amendment of Schedule to Bail Act 1997.

“Organised Crime.

28A.—An offence under *section 71, 72 or 73* of the *Criminal Justice Act 2006*.”.

PART 8

MISUSE OF DRUGS

80.—In this Part “Act of 1977” means Misuse of Drugs Act 1977.

Definition.

81.—(1) Section 15A of the Act of 1977 is amended by the insertion of the following subsection after subsection (3):

Amendment of section 15A of Act of 1977.

Home > Acts > 1954 > Solicitors Act, 1954

APPENDIX 30

Solicitors Act, 1954



Number 36 of 1954.

SOLICITORS ACT, 1954.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PART I.

Preliminary and General.

Section

1. Short title.
2. Commencement.
3. Interpretation.
4. Performance of functions of Society.
5. Regulations generally.
6. Delegation by Chief Justice.
7. Repeals.

PART II.

The Registrar of Solicitors and the Roll of Solicitors.

8. Registrar of solicitors.
9. Roll of solicitors.
10. Admission and enrolment.
11. Limitation of time for certain applications to strike off roll.
12. Notification of death.

PART III.

The Disciplinary Committee.



Limitation of time for certain applications to strike off roll. **11.—**(1) A solicitor shall not be liable to have his name struck off the roll on account of a defect in his indentures of apprenticeship, or in the registration thereof or his service thereunder, or in his admission and enrolment, unless the application to strike his name off the roll is made within twelve months after the date of his enrolment.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply where fraud is proved to have been committed in connection with the indentures, registration, service, admission or enrolment.

Notification of death. **12.—**A registrar of deaths shall, where an entry is made in the register of deaths concerning a person whose name is on the roll, forthwith send by post to the registrar a certified copy of the entry, and may charge the cost of the certificate and of the sending thereof to the registrar as an expense of his office of registrar of deaths.

PART III.

The Disciplinary Committee.

Disciplinary Committee. **13.—**(1) The Society shall appoint annually, from among members of the Council and such former members of the Council as are practising as solicitors, a disciplinary committee (in this Act referred to as the Disciplinary Committee) consisting of not less than seven and not more than ten persons.

(2) The Society may remove a member of the Disciplinary Committee, may fill a vacancy therein and, subject to the limits stated in subsection (1) of this section, may increase or reduce the number of persons thereon.

(3) The members of the Disciplinary Committee shall go out of office on their successors being appointed under subsection (1) of this section, but any such member shall be eligible for reappointment.

(4) The Disciplinary Committee may act notwithstanding one or more than one vacancy in their membership.

(5) The quorum of the Disciplinary Committee shall be five.

(6) An appointment or removal under subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall not be made save with the approval of the Chief Justice.

Applications to Disciplinary Committee. **14.—**(1) The following applications shall be made to the Disciplinary Committee:

(a) an application by a solicitor to procure the removal of his name from the roll,

(b) an application by another person or the Society to strike the name of a solicitor off the roll on any of the following grounds:



(i) that the solicitor has been guilty of misconduct, including conduct tending to bring the solicitors' profession into disrepute,

(ii) that the solicitor has contravened a provision of this Act or of an order or regulation made under this Act,

(iii) that the solicitor has been convicted of treason or of a felony or misdemeanour or has been convicted outside the State of a crime or offence which would be a felony or misdemeanour if committed in the State,

(c) an application to require a solicitor to answer allegations contained in an affidavit,

(d) an application for replacement on the roll of a name which has been removed from or struck off the roll.

(2) An application under this section shall be in writing, shall be signed by the applicant and shall be sent to the Disciplinary Committee together with—

(a) an affidavit by the applicant setting forth the matters relied on in support of the application, and

(b) the documents relied on in support of the application or copies of those documents.

(3) The Chief Justice or any judge of the High Court may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, exercise any jurisdiction over solicitors which he might have exercised if this Act had not been passed.

Procedure where
solicitor applies for
removal of his name
from roll.

15.—Where an application under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 14 of this Act is duly made, the Disciplinary Committee shall consider the application and supporting affidavit and documents and—

(a) if they decide that the applicant is entitled to have his name removed from the roll without further inquiry, they shall order accordingly,

(b) if they decide that there is cause for inquiry, they shall hold an inquiry.

Procedure where
charge is made against
solicitor.

16.—(1) Where an application under paragraph (b) or (c) of subsection (1) of section 14 of this Act is duly made, the Disciplinary Committee shall consider the application and supporting affidavit and documents and—

(a) if they decide that a *prima facie* case has not been shown, they shall so notify the applicant and the solicitor and shall take no further action,



APPENDIX 31

PT.6 S.49 [No. 65.]

Legal Services Regulation Act 2015.

[2015.]

- (b) a reference to an amount of costs sought by a legal practitioner in respect of the provision of legal services means an amount of costs specified in a bill of costs issued by the legal practitioner concerned, and
- (c) a reference to the resolution of a matter in an informal manner includes a reference to the referral of the dispute concerned to mediation or other appropriate form of dispute resolution.

Misconduct by legal practitioners

50. (1) For the purposes of this Act, an act or omission of a legal practitioner may be considered as constituting misconduct where the act or omission—

- (a) involves fraud or dishonesty,
 - (b) is connected with the provision by the legal practitioner of legal services, which were, to a substantial degree, of an inadequate standard,
 - (c) where occurring otherwise than in connection with the provision of legal services, would justify a finding that the legal practitioner concerned is not a fit and proper person to engage in the provision of legal services,
 - (d) consists of an offence under this Act,
 - (e) in the case of a solicitor, consists of a breach of the *Solicitors Acts 1954 to 2015* or any regulations made under those Acts,
 - (f) in the case of a solicitor, consists of an offence under the *Solicitors Acts 1954 to 2015*,
 - (g) in the case of a barrister, is likely to bring the barristers' profession into disrepute,
 - (h) in the case of a solicitor, is likely to bring the solicitors' profession into disrepute,
 - (i) in the case of a legal practitioner who is a managing legal practitioner of a multi-disciplinary practice, consists of a failure by him or her to comply with his or her obligations under this Act as a managing legal practitioner (within the meaning of *Part 8*),
 - (j) consists of the commission of an arrestable offence,
 - (k) consists of the commission of a crime or offence outside the State which, if committed within the State, would be an arrestable offence,
 - (l) consists of seeking an amount of costs in respect of the provision of legal services, that is grossly excessive,
 - (m) consists of a breach of this Act or regulations made under it, or
 - (n) consists of a contravention of *section 215(1)*.
- (2) In determining whether an act or omission referred to in *paragraph (l)* of subsection (1) should be considered as constituting misconduct, the Authority, the Complaints Committee, the Disciplinary Tribunal or, as the case may be, the High Court may have regard to—

- (a) the amount by which or the extent to which the amount claimed in the bill of costs was found to be excessive,
 - (b) whether in the particular circumstances of the legal services performed the amount of the bill of costs appears to be unconscionable, and
 - (c) whether or not a Legal Costs Adjudicator has found the costs charged to be grossly excessive.
- (3) In this section “arrestable offence” has the same meaning as it has in the Criminal Law Act 1997.

Complaints under *Part 6*

51. (1) A client of a legal practitioner, or person acting on behalf of such a client, may make a complaint to the Authority in respect of a legal practitioner where the client considers that—

- (a) the legal services provided to the client by the legal practitioner were or are of an inadequate standard, or
 - (b) an amount of costs sought by the legal practitioner in respect of legal services provided to the client by the legal practitioner was or is excessive.
- (2) A person may make a complaint to the Authority in respect of a legal practitioner where the person considers that an act or omission of the legal practitioner constitutes misconduct.
- (3) Subject to *section 52*, on or after the coming into operation of this Part, a complaint may be made to the Authority only.
- (4) An officer of the Authority, having considered an interim report or a report of an inspector under *Part 3*, may make a complaint under *subsection (2)* in respect of the legal practitioner concerned.
- (5) Subject to *subsection (6)*, where the Law Society, in the performance by it of its functions under the *Solicitors Acts 1954 to 2015*, forms the opinion that an act or omission of a solicitor constitutes misconduct, it shall, in such manner as may be prescribed, notify the Authority of its opinion, and such notification shall be deemed to be a complaint made by the Law Society under *subsection (2)*.
- (6) *Subsection (5)* shall not apply where—
- (a) the opinion of the Law Society is that the act or omission concerned constitutes a breach of the Solicitors Accounts Regulations, or
 - (b) the Law Society is investigating, or proposes to investigate, a suspected breach of the Solicitors Accounts Regulations and is of the opinion that the circumstances of the act or omission means that it should be investigated by it as part of the investigation of the suspected breach.
- (7) The Authority, on receipt of a complaint that is made in respect of a solicitor (other than a complaint made by the Law Society), shall notify the Law Society of the complaint, which notification shall be accompanied by any documents relating to the

APPENDIX 32

Home / Find a Solicitor / Find a Solicitor/Firm /

Find a Solicitor

Find a Solicitor/Firm

Find a Mediator

Negligence panel

Find a Garda Station Solicitor

Clár na Gaeilge

Law Directory

Find a Solicitor/Firm

Find a Solicitor

Find a Firm

GET A QUOTE

FIRM INSURANCE DETAILS

[Data policy](#)[Disclaimer](#)

Please note that the search does not include some solicitors who hold practising certificates but are not currently in practice, eg some locum or retired solicitors. Contact details are for the firm, not the individual solicitor.

For details of lawyers not admitted in Ireland, with a current qualifying certificate, [view a list of Registered Lawyers](#).

The data displayed below is the data held by the Law Society as of 26 April 2024.

twenty seven years of experience

Search by name or location

Leo Fay



All counties

All industries

1-10 of 12 result(s) for "leo fay"

Sort by

Relevance

Mr. *Leo Fay*

Admitted 1997

Michael J. Kennedy & Co.



Solicitors



Baldoye



CLOSE



To: Forrest Conlon,
Customer Service Executive,
Napier Couriers LTD

Dublin

APPENDIX 33

Dear Mr Conlon, I was instructed to write the following Personal Data Access Request.

Pursuant to Article 15 of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and pursuant to Section 10.- (1) (a) Criminal Justice (Theft and Fraud Offences) Act 2001

I wish to make a data access request for a copy of BOTH signatures your courier/sorter 475 captured ...

1. First signature...


Scan...2022-02-03 09:05:11¹...



¹ See page 5

2. Second signature:

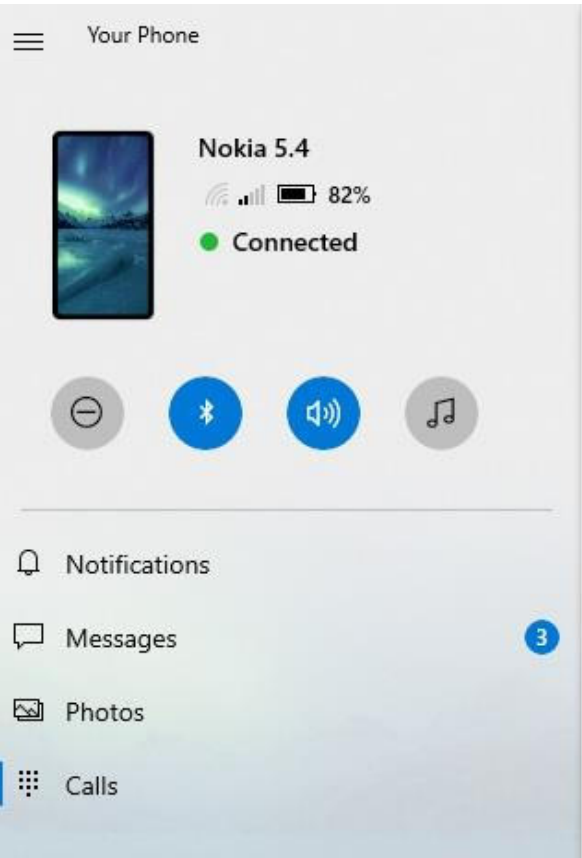
...your courier/sorter 475 phoned on the same day at 13:09²...



03/02/2022 at 13:09

...and on that occasion, while handing over my parcel to me, scanned the parcel bar code again and (this time) I did sign the delivery.


² See third page





Calls

Last updated on 10/02/2022 at 01:28 [Refresh](#)

Recent calls



085 191 4

 Incoming

03/02/2022 at 13:09

[Track Parcel](#)[Our Services ▾](#)[Franchising ▾](#)[Why Fastway ▾](#)[Help & Support ▾](#)

3C1000242157

Track

2022-02-02 16:03:33

Region: **Dublin**

Pickup

Courier/Sorter: **979**

Your parcel has been picked up by the courier and is on its way to its destination.

Label: **3C1000242157**

2022-02-02 22:30:42

Region: **Midlands**

Recvd in Depot:Inbound Freight

Courier/Sorter: **NS2**

We've received your parcel in our depot. It will be out for delivery within the delivery service timeframe you requested

Label: **3C1000242157**

[Track Parcel](#)[Our Services](#) ▾[Franchising](#) ▾[Why Fastway](#) ▾[Help & Support](#) ▾[Get a](#)

2022-02-02 22:30:42

Recvd in Depot:Inbound Freight

We've received your parcel in our depot. It will be out for delivery within the delivery service timeframe you requested

Region: **Midlands**

Courier/Sorter: **NS2**

Label: **3C1000242157**

2022-02-03 08:50:43

On Board with Courier

Your parcel is on the way! Our courier loaded it onto their van.

Region: **Midlands**

Courier/Sorter: **475**

Label: **3C1000242157**

2022-02-03 09:05:11

Signature captured on paper.

Your parcel has been delivered and a signature received.

Region: **Midlands**

Courier/Sorter: **475**

Label: **3C1000242157**

Further, Dear Mr Conlon in your e-mail of 3rd February 2022 (at 13:26)³ you write...

“Your goods are confirmed delivered to a safe delivery location.” I point out that I have never authorized Fastway Couriers to deliver my parcel to a safe delivery location. On the contrary, you had my clear instruction where to deliver my parcel (see page 8)...Ergo, you had the postal code and you had my cell phone number which exclude any failure and any missing my address (page 8 shows your label ...does it not?!) Your courier/sorter 475 HAD TO phone me at 09:05:11 on 3rd February 2022 - however he rejected and instead of doing it he



...”delivered” my parcel to “a safe delivery location” (see page 7) Mr Conlon, that is not legally acceptable. When Fastway Couriers were cornered into a place of no escape then “mysteriously” your courier/sorter 475 found the apartment building where I live, “mysteriously” recollected my cell phone number, phoned me,⁴ scanned the label bar code⁵ and handed over the parcel to me.

3. Having that in mind I need you to provide me with a copy of the evidence - authorization instructing your courier/sorter 475 to deliver my parcel to a safe delivery location.

³ See the figure hereunder on page 7

⁴ See page 9

⁵ See nr 1 on page 8

mail.yahoo.com/d/folders/1/messages/9154

capulco climate: A... Heat Index Chart -...

MAILNEWSFINANCESPORTENTERTAINMENTLIFESHOPPINGMORE...


!mailFind messages, documents, photos or people

pose132

Hide

← Back↶↷→ArchiveMoveDeleteSpam...


[Fastway Couriers Ireland] Re: Dear madam or Sir, on the tracking page it says: "...Yahoo/Inbox★

Forrest Conlon (Fastway Couriers Ireland) <[redacted]@fastwaynapier.zendesk.com>To: [redacted]

Thu, 3 Feb at 13:26★

##- Please type your reply above this line -##

You've received an update on your request (1433662). To add additional comments, reply to this email.

Forrest Conlon (Fastway Couriers Ireland)
Feb 3, 2022, 13:26 UTC

Hi [redacted]

Thank you for contacting Fastway Couriers.

Your goods are confirmed delivered to a safe delivery location, safe delivery locations are normally closed porch's , shed's , behind side gates or with a neighbour . Can you possibly check the area's highlighted , if you have not received please make contact.

Kind Regards

Forrest Conlon

Customer Service Executive

Napier Couriers LTD | Havelock Investment LTD | T/A Fastway Couriers (Ireland)

fastway
couriers

2

National Service 24hr

D

C

8

Street

County Kildare, R14 2

08 9

3



From:
Ink Maestro Ltd

DUBLIN 11

Item 1 of 1

Print date: 02/02/2022



1

3C1000242157

Looking for an easy way to send or return an item? Visit [parcelconnect](#)



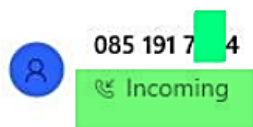
parcelconnect
FASTWAY COURIERS



Calls

Last updated on 10/02/2022 at 01:28 [Refresh](#)

Recent calls



03/02/2022 at 13:09

1

Failure to respond to this request, any attempt to produce or producing any data withheld from me is not legally acceptable. Looking forward to hearing from you as soon as ever possible.

Yours faithfully,



5th August 2022



This postal receipt testifies that scoundrel Forrest Conlon – Customer Service Executive in Fastway Couriers received the foregoing request and when he received it.

