

**C187 - Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187)  
Ratification Preliminary Assessment**

**Assessment of each Article of the Convention to determine any National Legislative changes required in order to ratify Convention.**

Article	Comments
<b>I. DEFINITIONS</b>	
<b>Article 1</b>	
<p><b>Article 1</b> For the purpose of this Convention:</p> <p>(a) the term <b><i>national policy</i></b> refers to the national policy on occupational safety and health and the working environment developed in accordance with the principles of Article 4 of the Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155);</p>	<p>The <a href="#">Safety Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005</a> came into operation on 1 September 2005. It replaced the 1989 Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act. The Act makes provision for the safety, health and welfare of persons at work and for the enforcement of relevant statutory as well as giving effect to Council Directive 89/391/EEC <sup>1</sup>of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work.</p> <p>The 2005 Act provides the foundation for the role to be played by employers, workers and Government in framing and delivering on a national occupational safety and health policy. The national policy stems from the principal purpose of the 2005 Act which is to “make further provision for securing the safety, health and welfare of persons at work” and the stated obligation on every employer to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety, health and welfare at work of their employees (Section 8(1)) of the 2005 Act.</p> <p>The Health and Safety Authority (HSA) is the national statutory body with responsibility for ensuring that the workers of Ireland (employed and self-employed) and those affected by work activity are protected from work related injury and ill-health.</p> <p>The functions of the Health and Safety Authority are set out in Section 34 of the 2005 Act. Under section 43 of the Act in consultation with the Social Partners a Strategy Statement is required to be submitted to the Minister every 3 years in keeping with the principles of Article 4 of Convention 155.</p> <p>Links to relevant publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Programme of Work 2025 - Health and Safety Authority</a></li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 183, 29.6.1989, p. 1–8

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Annual Report 2024 - Health and Safety Authority</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">hsa_strategy_statement_2025-2027.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p><b>As Ireland already has an extensive legal framework for Occupational Safety and Health in the working environment and has already ratified Convention 155.</b></p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<p>(b) the term <b><i>national system for occupational safety and health</i></b> or <b><i>national system</i></b> refers to the infrastructure which provides the main framework for implementing the national policy and national programmes on occupational safety and health;</p>	<p>The HSA sets its strategic objectives every 3 years in a published Statement of Strategy, the current strategy is available online at <a href="#">hsa.ie</a>.</p> <p>The strategic vision of the HSA is to realise an environment of healthy, safe and productive lives and enterprises. The HSA delivers on its strategic vision for occupational safety and health through Regulation, Promotion and Influencing. It regulates and promotes work-related safety, health and welfare and the safe use of chemicals and products and provides the national accreditation service.</p> <p>Its mandate is:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To regulate the safety, health and welfare of people at work and those affected by work activities.</li> <li>• To promote improvement in the safety, health and welfare of people at work and those affected by work activities.</li> <li>• To regulate and promote the safe manufacture, use, placing on the market, trade, supply, storage and transport of chemicals.</li> <li>• To act as a surveillance authority in relation to relevant single European market legislation.</li> <li>• To act as the national accreditation body for Ireland.</li> </ul> <p><b>As Ireland already has an extensive legal framework for Occupational Safety and Health in the Working environment and has already ratified Convention 155 DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<p>(c) the term <b><i>national programme on</i></b></p>	<p>The HSA publishes an annual programme of work. The 2025 Work Programme is available online at <a href="#">hsa.ie</a>. The HSA delivers its annual programme of work through a combination of promotion, information and education as</p>

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<p><b>occupational safety and health or national programme</b> refers to any national programme that includes objectives to be achieved in a predetermined time frame, priorities and means of action formulated to improve occupational safety and health, and means to assess progress;</p>	<p>well as intervention, inspection and enforcement. Pro-active inspection activities target specific risks and hazards within high-risk sectors as well as carrying out reactive inspections across all sectors. The annual programme of work must be approved by the Minister with responsibility for occupational safety and health. There are clear targets and KPIs associated with the annual programme of work in order to measure achievement of the objectives of the programme.</p> <p>The HSA also publishes an Annual Report which reports on the achievements of the previous programme of work. The most recent Annual Report is available online at <a href="https://www.hsa.ie">hsa.ie</a>. The HSA Strategy Statement is provided for in Section 43 of 2005 Act and requires the approval of the Minister with responsibility for the Agency.</p> <p>The Annual Programme of Work of the Health and Safety Authority is provided for in Section 44 (1) of 2005 Act. Subcommittees of the Board, the Construction Safety Partnership and the Farm Safety Partnership, have stakeholder and tripartite participation. Their public 3-year plans are published and reported on which drives improvements in occupational health and safety in these high-risk sectors.</p> <p>The HSA Board has advisory committees provided for under Section 38 the 2005 Act. Codes of Practice which go out for public consultation are provided for under the 2005 Act, while non-compliance with a Code of Practice is not an offence under the 2005 Act, failure to comply with a code of practice is admissible in evidence in relation to contraventions of the relevant statutory provisions.</p> <p><b>As Ireland already has an extensive legal framework for Occupational Safety and Health in the Working environment and has already ratified Convention 155.</b></p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principal obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<p>(d) the term a <b>national preventative safety and health culture</b> refers to a culture in which the right to a safe and healthy</p>	<p>The HSA delivers its annual programme of work through a combination of promotion, information and education as well as intervention, inspection and enforcement. In offering advice and guidance to employers the HSA emphasises the importance of a thorough risk assessment as the first step in preventing and mitigating against workplace accidents and injury. In addition, the HSA promotes, educates and raises awareness of occupational health and safety in order to prevent incidents, injuries and ill health and undertakes targeted sector specific safety campaigns throughout the year. The HSA adopts a partnership and collaborative approach with key stakeholders in order to deliver their mandate and achieve their vision, for example, through the Farm Safety Partnership Advisory Committee and the Construction Safety Partnership Advisory Committee. The statutory</p>

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<p>working environment is respected at all levels, where government, employers and workers actively participate in securing a safe and healthy working environment through a system of defined rights, responsibilities and duties, and where the principle of prevention is accorded the highest priority.</p>	<p>duties in relation to employers and employees and other persons are set out in Section 8 to 21 of the 2005 Act. The appointment of a Safety Representative in place of work is set out in Section 25 of the 2005 Act including the right for worker consultation and participation on safety committees.</p> <p><b>As Ireland already has an extensive legal framework for Occupational Safety and Health in the Working environment and has already ratified Convention 155.</b></p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<p>II. OBJECTIVE</p>	
<p><b>Article 2</b></p>	
<p><b>Article 2</b> 1. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall promote continuous improvement of</p>	<p>The Health and Safety Authority continues to place emphasis on promotional activities to raise awareness of occupational health and safety. The functions of the Authority are set out in Section 34 of the Act which include promotion and raising awareness of occupational health and safety and the duties of employers and employees to adhere to legislative requirements to ensure safe places of work and work activities.</p>

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<p>occupational safety and health to prevent occupational injuries, diseases and deaths, by the development, in consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers, of a national policy, national system and national programme.</p>	<p>The HSA has issued guidance and information on remote working, vulnerable workers, and safety representatives. <a href="#">Remote Working - Health and Safety Authority</a>, <a href="#">Vulnerable Workers - Health and Safety Authority</a> <a href="#">Safety Representatives - Health and Safety Authority</a></p> <p>The HSA continues to improve its online resources to assist employers and employees with meeting their occupational health and safety obligations. In promoting and influencing, the HSA website contains a range of eLearning initiatives and materials. The HSA Strategy Statement is approved by the tripartite Board of the HSA and by the Minister with direct responsibility for the agency and its programme of work.</p> <p>The HSA engages with stakeholders from employer and worker representative groups, as well as Government.</p> <p><b>As Ireland already has an extensive legal framework for Occupational Safety and Health in the Working environment and has already ratified Convention 155.</b></p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<p><b>Article 2.2</b></p> <p>2. Each Member shall take active steps towards achieving progressively a safe and healthy working environment through a national system and national programmes on occupational safety and health by taking into account the principles set out in instruments of the International Labour Organization (ILO) relevant to the promotional framework for</p>	<p>In addition to the above, the Health and Safety Authority has recently established an Occupational Health Division, with an emphasis, among other priorities, of greater focus to occupational health hazards such as those arising from exposure to chemical and biological agents and from psychosocial and ergonomic risks.</p> <p><b>The principles set out in instruments of the ILO relevant to the promotional framework for occupational safety and health are:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• focus on prevention aimed at eliminating and minimizing the causes of hazards inherent in the working environment</li> <li>• participation of social partners and other key stakeholders at national and enterprise levels</li> <li>• continuous improvement, focusing on a review of the OSH situation and policy with a view to evaluating results, identifying problems and methods of dealing with them, and setting priorities for action</li> <li>• co-ordination between various authorities and bodies for implementation of a National OSH policy</li> </ul> <p><b>As Ireland already has an extensive legal framework for Occupational Safety and Health in the Working environment which address all of these principles and has already ratified ILO Convention 155.</b></p>

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occupational safety and health.	<b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b>
<p><b>Article 2.3</b></p> <p>3. Each Member, in consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers, shall periodically consider what measures could be taken to ratify relevant occupational safety and health Conventions of the ILO.</p>	<p>The Board of the Health and Safety Authority is a tripartite structure with representatives from employers, workers and Government. This structure enables collective input and agreement into the HSA’s Statement of Strategy and annual programmes of work to deliver on the occupational health and safety mandate.</p> <p>Section 37 and 38 of the 2005 Act deals with Membership of the tripartite HSA Board and the advisory Committees of the Board. The legislation sets out the role for all members of the Board.</p> <p><b>As Ireland already has an extensive legal framework for Occupational Safety and Health in the Working environment, in particular Sections and 38 of the 2005 Act</b></p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<b>III. NATIONAL POLICY</b>	
<b>Article 3</b>	
<p><b>Article 3.1</b></p> <p>1. Each Member shall promote a safe and healthy working environment by formulating a national policy.</p>	<p>The National Policy on Occupational Health and Safety is set out in the 2005 Act as a legislative basis. The statutory functions of the HSA are also set out in this Act. This Act requires the Authority to have a Strategy and a Programme of Work produced under it which sets out guidelines in relation to inspections of sectors, promotional activities, and promotional campaigns specific to employers and employees. The <a href="http://BeSMART.ie">BeSMART.ie</a> website has been developed to assist employers and employees in preparing their own Safety Statements.</p> <p><b>As Ireland already has an extensive legal framework for Occupational Safety and Health in the Working environment, particular which addresses the formulation of national policy, addresses all of these principles and has already ratified ILO Convention 155 .</b></p>

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	<p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<p><b>Article 3.2</b></p> <p>2. Each Member shall promote and advance, at all relevant levels, the right of workers to a safe and healthy working environment.</p>	<p>See text used above re “national system”.</p> <p>The 2005 Act applies to all employers, employees and the self-employed in every sector and every size of business. Section 20 sets out a requirement for every workplace to have a comprehensive Safety Statement. Section 18 of the Act sets out a requirement for OSH prevention and protective measures. Section 19 sets out a requirement for workplaces to identify hazards and undertake a risk assessment.</p> <p><b>As Ireland already has an extensive legal framework for Occupational Safety and Health in the Working environment.</b></p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<p><b>Article 3.3</b></p> <p>3. In formulating its national policy, each Member, in light of national conditions and practice and in consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers, shall promote basic principles such as assessing occupational risks or hazards; combating occupational risks or hazards at source; and developing a national</p>	<p>The formulation of the HSA Strategy Statement is developed via a public consultation process and with stakeholder and Tripartite engagement. The requirements for workplaces to have a Safety Statement and have appropriate safety training are set out in the 2005 Act. The Strategy Statement is based on Section 43 of the Act which sets out the functions of the Authority. The Strategy Statement, published every 3 years, requires the approval of the Minister.</p> <p>Section 18 of the Act sets out the requirements for employers to put in place OSH prevention and protective measures in workplace. Section 19 sets out a requirement for the identification of hazards and for the undertaking of a risk assessment.</p> <p>The HSA portal provides a range of health and safety courses online, free of charge, and accessible 24/7.</p> <p>The Health and Safety Authority publishes information on occupational health and safety management systems and is available online <a href="http://hsa.ie">hsa.ie</a>. This includes information on legal obligations, extensive supports for employers and workers and information on the reporting of incidents and accidents. The HSA’s education platform provides online learning resources and can be accessed at <a href="http://hsalearning.ie">hsalearning.ie</a>. The HSA’s enterprise and worker supports provides an online platform to identify hazards and risks, and prepare safety statements.</p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>

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preventative safety and health culture that includes information, consultation and training.	
<b>IV. NATIONAL SYSTEM</b>	
<b>Article 4</b>	
<p><b>Article 4.1</b></p> <p>1. Each Member shall establish, maintain, progressively develop and periodically review a national system for occupational safety and health, in consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers.</p>	<p>The Health and Safety Authority publishes information on occupational health and safety management systems and is available online <a href="http://hsa.ie">hsa.ie</a>. This includes information on legal obligations, extensive supports for employers and workers and information on the reporting of incidents and accidents. The HSA’s education platform provides online learning resources and can be accessed at <a href="http://hsalearning.ie">hsalearning.ie</a>. The HSA’s enterprise and worker supports provides an online platform to identify hazards and risks, and prepare safety statements.</p> <p>Section 57 sets out a requirement for the HSA to keep under review the statutory OSH legislation and to make suggested changes to legislation for the Ministers’ consideration. Section 57 also allows the Minister to request the Authority to draft OSH legislation and regulations for his consideration. The Board of the HSA and its Committees are tripartite, including the legal and legislative Committee of the Board which reviews all new OSH legislation being developed by the Authority for the Minister.</p> <p><b>As Ireland already has an extensive legal framework for Occupational Safety and Health in the Working environment</b></p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<p><b>Article 4.2</b></p> <p>2. The national system for occupational safety and health shall include among others:</p>	<p>The extensive suite of legislation governing health and safety in Ireland is set out in primary and secondary legislation, details of which are available at <a href="http://hsa.ie">hsa.ie</a>.</p> <p>Section 57 and 58 of the 2005 Act covers Article 4.2.</p> <p>Section 58:</p>

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<p>(a) laws and regulations, collective agreements where appropriate, and any other relevant instruments on occupational safety and health;</p>	<p>(5) Regulations made under this Act may apply to all work activities or to particular work activities, and they may also relate to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) one or more chemical, physical or biological agents,</li> <li>(b) the classification, packaging, labelling, marketing or use of any article or substance,</li> <li>(c) the control of major accident hazards,</li> <li>(d) the storage or transport of dangerous substances, or</li> <li>(e) factories, the extractive industries, office premises or to boilers.</li> </ul> <p>(6) Without prejudice to the generality of <i>subsections (1) and (4)</i>, regulations under this Act may apply to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) employers or other persons who control places of work or specified places of work,</li> <li>(b) employees or a particular class of employees,</li> <li>(c) all work activities or particular work activities,</li> <li>(d) designers, manufacturers, sellers or suppliers (or any classes thereof) of articles, substances or personal protective clothing or equipment (or any classes thereof),</li> <li>(e) a specified article or substance or an article or substance of a particular class.</li> </ul> <p><b>As Ireland already has an extensive legal framework for Occupational Safety and Health in the Working environment does</b></p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<p>(b) an authority or body, or authorities or bodies, responsible for occupational safety and health,</p>	<p>See 1a above.</p> <p>The Health and Safety Authority (HSA) was established under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 1989, which has since been replaced by the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005. Its primary legislative function is to protect workers and those affected by a work activity from occupational illness and injury.</p>

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designated in accordance with national law and practice;	<p>The HSA sets its strategic objectives every 3 years in a published Statement of Strategy, the current strategy is available online <a href="https://www.hsa.ie">hsa.ie</a>. The strategic vision of the HSA is to realise an environment of health, safe and productive lives and enterprises.</p> <p><b>As Ireland already has an extensive legal framework for Occupational Safety and Health in the Working environment</b></p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
(c) mechanisms for ensuring compliance with national laws and regulations, including systems of inspection; and	<p>The Health and Safety Authority has an annual inspection programme. Targets are set in the annual programmes of work referenced above. For 2025, the HSA will deliver approximately 11,000 inspections by way of specific campaigns and targeted inspections across all economic sectors.</p> <p>Sections 60 to 71 of the 2005 Act sets out the inspection and enforcement powers of the Health and Safety Authority. The Programme of Work of the Authority sets out the yearly inspection programmes and the Annual Report includes figures related to enforcement activity.</p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
(d) arrangements to promote, at the level of the undertaking, cooperation between management, workers and their representatives as an essential element of workplace-related prevention measures.	<p>The Health and Safety Authority provides a resource for workplace Safety Representatives, a worker elected by their fellow workers, whose main role is to represent them to management on all health and safety issues. The Safety Representative provides a direct link between the employer and workers on issues that may be identified through workplace inspections or through direct communication with fellow workers. Information on the Safety Representative role can be found online at <a href="https://www.hsa.ie/eng/Workplace%20Safety/Safety%20Representatives">Safety Representatives - Health and Safety Authority</a>.</p> <p>The HSA continues to promote the role of the Safety Representatives by engaging with worker and employer representatives. In all their inspections, the Authority inspectors actively engage, advise and communicate with the safety representative.</p> <p><b>As Ireland already has an extensive legal framework for Occupational Safety and Health in the Working environment</b></p>

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	<p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<p><b>Article 4.3</b></p> <p>3. The national system for occupational safety and health shall include, where appropriate:</p> <p>(a) a national tripartite advisory body, or bodies, addressing occupational safety and health issues;</p>	<p>The Board of the Health and Safety Authority is comprised of members from representative bodies for employers, workers and Government.</p> <p>Additionally, the HSA has established the Farm Safety Partnership Advisory Committee and the Construction Safety Partnership Advisory Committee as advisory committees to the HSA Board, both established to involve all industry stakeholders in improving occupational safety and health in agriculture and construction sectors, respectively. Functions of the HSA are set out in Section 34 of the 2005 Act and membership of the Board are set out in Section 38 of the 2005 Act. The Advisory Committees establishment of the HSA Board is set out in Section 38 of the Act. The Advisory Committees have the tripartite Board members as Chairperson of the Committees and tripartite representation.</p> <p><b>As Ireland already has an extensive legal framework for Occupational Safety and Health in the Working environment, in particular Part 5 of the 2005 Act,</b></p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<p>(b) information and advisory services on occupational safety and health;</p>	<p>The HSA publishes an extensive array of information and guidance on occupational health and safety, available on its website <a href="#">Home - Health and Safety Authority</a> This information includes specific guidelines for sectors, guidelines specific to employers and employee activities, guidance material on risk assessments, safety statements (BeSmart) and an eLearning portal.</p> <p><b>As Ireland already has an extensive array of information and guidance for Occupational Safety and Health in the Working environment</b></p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<p>(c) the provision of occupational safety and health training;</p>	<p>The requirements for workplaces to have a Safety Statement and appropriate safety training are set out in the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 <a href="#">Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005</a></p>

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	<p>The HSA has no role in providing formal health and safety training. The HSA portal provides a range of short awareness raising courses that are free of charge and accessible 24/7. Information on formal training providers can be found on the Authority’s website <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>The HSA website also provides information on seminars/webinars/conferences on various occupational health and safety matters.</p> <p>Section 8(2)(g) of the 2005 Act requires employers to provide ‘the information, instruction, training and supervision necessary to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety, health, and welfare at work of his or her employees;’</p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<p>(d) occupational health services in accordance with national law and practice;</p>	<p>In <b>Ireland</b>, occupational health services are governed by a robust legal framework that ensures the safety, health, and welfare of workers.</p> <p>The key legislation includes: Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 <a href="#">Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005</a> <b>which in Summary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Places a duty on employers to ensure the safety, health, and welfare of employees.</li> <li>• Requires <b>risk assessments</b> and <b>safety statements</b>.</li> <li>• Mandates <b>health surveillance</b> where risks to health are identified.</li> <li>• Covers physical, chemical, biological, and psychosocial hazards.</li> <li>• Applies to all workplaces, including temporary and fixed-term employees</li> </ul> <p>The HSA has a promotional and awareness raising role in relation to occupational health, it does not provide occupational health services. For example, in 2025, a Code of Practice: Safe Use of Industrial Trucks was published to provide practical guidance on compliance with legislation related to the use of rider operated industrial trucks in all workplaces <a href="#">code_of_practice_safe_use_of_industrial_trucks.pdf</a></p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>

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<p>(e) research on occupational safety and health;</p>	<p>The Health and Safety Authority in Ireland plays a role in safeguarding the workplace and workplace environment across Ireland. Its role is explained in Section 34 of the Health and Welfare Work Act 2005 <a href="#">Safety Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005</a> which make provision for the HSA make any arrangements that it considers appropriate to conduct, commission, promote, support and evaluate research, surveys and studies on matters relating to the functions of the Authority and for this purpose. This includes delivering up to date information on health and safety issues and conduct research and publish surveys.</p> <p>As stated, the HSA does not, per se, pro-actively engage in research on occupational safety and health however the HSA does fund such research including, in Ireland, ESRI research. The ESRI are regularly contracted to carry out sector specific research which is published either jointly or by ESRI. Ireland also provides input to research such as the European Foundation for Improvement of Living and Working Conditions.</p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<p>(f) a mechanism for the collection and analysis of data on occupational injuries and diseases, taking into account relevant ILO instruments;</p>	<p><b>Mechanisms exist for the collection of data and analysis of occupational injuries. The national requirements for data collection for diseases which are specifically related to occupation include social welfare legislation and occupational safety and health legislation.</b></p> <p>Ireland's occupational disease legislation is primarily governed by the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 and the Social Welfare (Occupational Injuries) Act 1966.</p> <p>The 2005 Act places a general duty on employers to identify risks and prevent injuries, including diseases, while the 1966 Act establishes a system for claiming compensation for specific, "prescribed" diseases and injuries.</p> <p>Key legislation concerning mechanisms for the collection and analysis of data on occupational injuries and diseases include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Requires employers to perform risk assessments and take steps to prevent work-related illnesses and injuries.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mandates health surveillance if a risk assessment identifies exposure to hazards like noise, vibration, solvents, or dust.</li> <li>○ This act focuses on proactive prevention in the workplace.</li> <li>• <b><u><a href="#">Social Welfare (Occupational Injuries) Act 1966:</a></u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Establishes a system for claiming social welfare benefits for work-related diseases.</li> <li>○ Defines a "prescribed occupational disease" as one listed in the relevant legislation for which a person can claim compensation.</li> <li>○ Sets out the conditions for a disease to be presumed due to the nature of a person's employment if they worked in certain occupations.</li> <li>○ Provides for benefits like Injury Benefit and Disablement Benefit for those who meet the criteria.</li> <li>○ The <u><a href="#">Social Welfare (Consolidated Occupational Injuries) Regulations 2007</a></u> list the specific diseases and occupations.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The Department of Social Protection further state under Operational Guidelines: Occupational Injuries Benefit - Disablement Benefit <u><a href="#">Operational Guidelines: Occupational Injuries Benefit - Disablement Benefit</a></u> that Prescribed Diseases are Diseases from an occupation are generally contracted by a process (i.e. over a period of time). However, they may occasionally develop from a once-off accident at work, and in such a case Injury Benefit can be paid, whether or not the disease contracted is a prescribed disease.</p> <p>A prescribed occupational disease is a disease listed in Social Welfare legislation which a person contracts in the course of his/her employment due to the nature of that employment e.g. vibration-induced white finger from using chain-saws in forestry work. The legislation also describes, in relation to each of the listed diseases, the occupations where in normal circumstances there would be a reasonable presumption that the disease was work related. The DSP does not currently disaggregate the data to identify illnesses acquired at work.</p> <p>A list of prescribed diseases, and of the employments in respect of which each is prescribed, is contained in SI 392 of 1983, in SI 102 of 1985, in <u><a href="#">S.I. No. 102/2007 - Social Welfare (Consolidated Occupational Injuries) Regulations 2007</a></u>. This legislation permits insured employees in certain occupations to claim for benefit in the event of their being diagnosed with an occupational disease that is on the list of prescribed diseases, and there is some flexibility for individual proof, where the occupation does not match an occupation on the list. The claim is</p>

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	<p>validated by administrative, employer and physician checking systems. This legislation also provides details of the conditions for claims, types of claims permitted, and the procedures that must be followed by all parties.</p> <p>The DSP have stated in recent correspondence “<i>“The Occupational Injuries Benefit Scheme is a group of benefits for insured workers who are injured or incapacitated by an accident at work or while travelling directly to or from work. The scheme also covers people who have contracted a disease as a result of the type of work they do. Eligibility for benefits under the scheme depends on the person’s PRSI record and class. The statistical information the Department collects and analyses is limited to the data recorded in relation to claims administered under this scheme. This information is published in the Department’s annual Statistics Report <a href="#">2023 Annual Statistics Report.pdf</a>”</i></p> <p>The Health and Safety Authority (HSA) currently has a limited role in direct occupational disease data collection. The HSA have a major role in developing a profile of occupational disease by collating and analysing data collected by other agencies, such as the Department of Social Protection and the Central Statistics Office (CSO). The HSA have told us that they provide information and an online mechanism to report accidents and dangerous occurrences via its website hsa.ie.</p> <p>In summary, there is a lack of reported data on occupational diseases. However, the obligation to publish annual occupational disease statistics stems from Convention No. 155, which Ireland ratified in 1995, not from C187.</p> <p>The ILO Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155), provides for the competent authority to ensure that procedures will be progressively established and applied for the notification of occupational accidents and diseases and the production of annual statistics.</p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
(g) provisions for collaboration with relevant insurance	<p>In Ireland, the State Claims Agency and the Department of Social Protection are directly involved with insurance and social security schemes covering occupational injuries and diseases. The HSA is consulted on its views regarding what might be classed as an occupational injury and disease..</p>

Article	Comments
<p>or social security schemes covering occupational injuries and diseases; and</p>	<p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.as such collaboration exists.</b></p>
<p>(h) support mechanisms for a progressive improvement of occupational safety and health conditions in micro-enterprises, in small and medium-sized enterprises and in the informal economy.</p>	<p>Health and Safety legislation in Ireland covers all workplaces, the size of the enterprise or workplace does not diminish an employer’s or employees’ duties as set out in the legislation. The Health and Safety Authority focuses resources on sections with the highest occupational safety and health risks, supports for micro-, small and medium enterprises are the same as for larger enterprises in Ireland.</p> <p>The <a href="https://www.beSMART.ie">BeSMART.ie</a> free online tool is suitable for all enterprises and generates workplace risk assessments and safety statements. It guides enterprises through the entire risk assessment process using simple language and easy-to-follow instructions. On completion it will generate a workplace-specific safety statement that can be printed, downloaded and implemented. The HSA collaborates with business associations representing small and medium enterprises.</p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.as support mechanisms are provided.</b></p>
<p><b>V. NATIONAL PROGRAMME</b></p>	
<p><b>Article 5</b></p>	
<p><b>Article 5.1</b></p> <p>1. Each Member shall formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate and periodically review a national programme on</p>	<p>Under the HSA published strategy <a href="#">hsa_strategy_statement_2025-2027.pdf</a>, the Health and Safety Authority continue to collaborate with stakeholders to ensure maximum impact from regulatory activities, especially in high-risk sectors, and to amplify prevention and guidance activities.</p> <p>As a tripartite agency, the Authority supports constructive engagement through safety consultation and representation as a means of achieving positive outcomes in the area of occupational safety and health. At EU</p>

Article	Comments
<p>occupational safety and health in consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers.</p>	<p>level the Authority remains committed to representing Irish interests and influencing policy and legislation, while supporting innovation and competitiveness.</p> <p>In addition, the Health and Safety Authority publishes an annual programme of work which sets out the work programme on how the HSA will respond as it delivers on its vision of healthy, safe and productive lives and enterprises.</p> <p>The HSA's -2025 Work Programme is available online at <a href="https://hsa.ie">hsa.ie</a>. The HSA also publishes its Annual Report which provides reports on the relevant programme of work, the most recent Annual Report is for 2024 and is available online at <a href="https://hsa.ie">hsa.ie</a>. The HSA's programme of work is published with targets for the year and provides results on the previous year's targets and achievements. The Authority agrees an annual Oversight and Performance and Delivery Agreement with the Department of Enterprise, Tourism and Employment which sets out the requirements that the Department has of the Authority within the resources allocated to it.</p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.as a national programme is formulated, implemented, monitored, evaluated and periodically revied on a tripartite basis.</b></p>
<p><b>Article 5.2</b></p> <p>2. The national programme shall:</p> <p>(a) promote the development of a national preventative safety and health culture;</p>	<p>The Health and Safety Authority publishes an annual programme of work which sets out the work programme on how the HSA will respond as it delivers on its vision of healthy, safe and productive lives and enterprises.</p> <p>The HSA's 2025 Work Programme is available online <a href="https://hsa.ie">hsa.ie</a>. The HSA also publishes its Annual Report which provides reports on the relevant programme of work, the most recent Annual Report is for 2024 and is available online at <a href="https://hsa.ie">hsa.ie</a>.</p> <p>The HSA runs an extensive promotional program on radio, social media and national TV around occupational health and safety, targeting high risk sectors including Farming and Construction. The Authority runs inspection campaigns in sectors to coincide with promotional campaigns. The HSA also runs and attends specific events with promotional stands to promote the workplace safety culture. The Authority is involved with the National Irish Safety Organization and national safety awards both via sponsorship and participation.</p> <p><b>DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.as a national programme is promoted as outlined.</b></p>

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<p>(b) contribute to the protection of workers by eliminating or minimizing, so far as is reasonably practicable, work-related hazards and risks, in accordance with national law and practice, in order to prevent occupational injuries, diseases and deaths and promote safety and health in the workplace;</p>	<p>The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 gives the Minister regulating powers with the Authority to review existing legislation, make suggestions for improvement to legislation, draft legislative amendments and draft regulations to improve Health and Safety (Sections 57,58,59 of the Act).</p> <p>The Authority has a role in the creation of Codes of Practice (Section 60 of the Act) to give practical guidance to employers and employees on aspects of health and safety at work.</p> <p>Under the Chemicals Act 2008 (No. 13 of 2008) and Chemicals (Amendment) Act 2010 (No. 32 of 2010) links are set on occupational exposure links to chemicals via a Code of Practice. Restrictions on chemical use is based on regulations flowing from the Chemicals Act.</p> <p><b>As Ireland already has an extensive legal framework for Occupational Safety and Health in the Working environment, in particular Sections 57, 58, 59 &amp; 60 of the 2005 Act, DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<p>(c) be formulated and reviewed on the basis of analysis of the national situation regarding occupational safety and health, including analysis of the national</p>	<p>The Annual Report for the Health and Safety Authority reports on workplace fatalities and injuries. The development of the yearly programme of work takes into account an analysis of national injury and fatality statistics and campaigns arising from these statistics are targeted towards areas and sectors if negative trends are developing or whether further progress is sought. The Programme of Work is approved by the Minister and the Board of the HSA.</p> <p><b>As Ireland formulates and reviews as part of the Annual report exercise DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>

Article	Comments
<p>system for occupational safety and health;</p>	
<p>(d) include objectives, targets and indicators of progress; and</p>	<p>The programme of work for the Health and Safety Authority and the report on work delivered are published annually.</p> <p>The Health and Safety Authority publishes an annual programme of work which sets out the work programme on how the HSA will respond as it delivers on its vision of healthy, safe and productive lives and enterprises.</p> <p>The HSA's 2025 Work Programme is available online <a href="https://hsa.ie">hsa.ie</a>. The HSA also publishes its Annual Report which provides reports on the relevant programme of work, the most recent Annual Report is for 2024 and is available online at <a href="https://hsa.ie">hsa.ie</a>.</p> <p><b>As the HSA Work programme includes objectives, targets and indicators of progress DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<p>(e) be supported, where possible, by other complementary national programmes and plans which will assist in achieving progressively a safe and healthy working environment.</p>	<p>The Health and Safety Authority publishes an annual programme of work which sets out the work programme on how the HSA will respond as it delivers on its vision of healthy, safe and productive lives and enterprises.</p> <p>The HSA's 2025 Work Programme is available online <a href="https://hsa.ie">hsa.ie</a>. The HSA also publishes its Annual Report which provides reports on the relevant programme of work, the most recent Annual Report is for 2024 and is available online at <a href="https://hsa.ie">hsa.ie</a>.</p> <p>The HSA collaborates with other national authorities in supporting implementation of strategies, e.g., road safety, Connecting for Life and Health Workplaces.</p> <p><b>As the HSA collaborates where possible with other complementary national DETE does not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>

Article	Comments
<p><b>Article 5.3</b></p> <p>3. The national programme shall be widely publicized and, to the extent possible, endorsed and launched by the highest national authorities.</p>	<p>The Health and Safety Authority publishes an annual programme of work which sets out the work programme on how the HSA will respond as it delivers on its vision of healthy, safe and productive lives and enterprises.</p> <p>The HSA's 2025 Work Programme is available online <a href="https://hsa.ie">hsa.ie</a>. The HSA also publishes its Annual Report which provides reports on the relevant programme of work, the most recent Annual Report is for 2024 and is available online at <a href="https://hsa.ie">hsa.ie</a>.</p> <p>In Ireland, there is a Minister with specific-delegated responsibility for OSH and a Minister with responsibility for Farm Safety. The annual report of the Authority is brought to Government for the attention of all Ministers as a Memo for information and be laid before the parliament.</p> <p><b>As the HSA Work Programme is widely publicised, endorsed and laid before the Parliament DETE do not see any requirement for further legislation in order to meet the principle obligations under this Article in the Convention.</b></p>
<p><b>VI. FINAL PROVISIONS</b></p>	
<p><b>Article 6</b></p>	
<p><b>Article 6</b></p> <p>This Convention does not revise any international labour Conventions or Recommendations.</p>	<p>Administrative provision.</p>
<p><b>Article 7</b></p>	
<p><b>Article 7</b></p>	<p>Administrative provision.</p>

Article	Comments
<p>The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.</p>	
<b>Article 8</b>	
<p><b>Article 8.1</b></p> <p>1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General of the International Labour Office.</p>	<p>Administrative provision.</p>
<p><b>Article 8.2</b></p> <p>2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been</p>	<p>Administrative provision.</p>

Article	Comments
registered with the Director-General.	
<p><b>Article 8.1</b></p> <p>3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification is registered.</p>	<p>Administrative provision.</p>
<b>Article 9</b>	
<p><b>Article 9.1</b></p> <p>1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one</p>	<p>Administrative provision.</p>

Article	Comments
<p>year after the date on which it is registered.</p>	
<p><b>Article 9.1</b></p> <p>2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention within the first year of each new period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.</p>	<p>Administrative provision.</p>

Article	Comments
<b>Article 10</b>	
<p><b>Article 10.1</b></p> <p>1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organization of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations that have been communicated by the Members of the Organization.</p>	<p>Administrative provision.</p>
<p><b>Article 10.2</b></p> <p>2. When notifying the Members of the Organization of the registration of the second ratification that has been communicated, the Director-General shall</p>	<p>Administrative provision.</p>

Article	Comments
draw the attention of the Members of the Organization to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.	
<b>Article 11</b>	
<p><b>Article 11</b></p> <p>The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications and denunciations that have been registered.</p>	<p>Administrative provision.</p>
<b>Article 12</b>	
<b>Article 12</b>	Administrative provision.

Article	Comments
<p>At such times as it may consider necessary, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision.</p>	
<b>Article 13</b>	
<p><b>Article 13.1</b> 1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides:</p>	<p>Administrative provision.</p>
<p>(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall <i>ipso jure</i> involve the immediate</p>	<p>Administrative provision.</p>

Article	Comments
<p>denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 9 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;</p>	
<p>(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.</p>	<p>Administrative provision.</p>
<p><b>Article 13.2</b> 2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those</p>	<p>Administrative provision.</p>

Article	Comments
Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.	
<b>Article 14</b>	
<b>Article 14</b> The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.	Administrative provision.