



European
Social
Charter

Charte
sociale
européenne



**EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF SOCIAL RIGHTS
COMITE EUROPEEN DES DROITS SOCIAUX**

29 June 2026

**FIFTH REPORT
ON THE NON-ACCEPTED PROVISIONS
OF THE REVISED EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER**

Ireland

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I. OVERVIEW AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The European Social Charter is based on a ratification system which enables States Parties, subject to certain minimum requirements, to choose the provisions they are willing to accept as binding international legal obligations. This system is provided for by Article A of the revised European Social Charter (Article 20 of the 1961 Charter) and it allows states, at any time subsequent to ratification of the treaty, to notify the Secretary General of their acceptance of additional articles or paragraphs.

It is in the spirit of the Charter for States Parties to progressively increase their commitments, tending towards acceptance of additional and eventually all provisions of the Charter where possible, as opposed to an *à la carte* stagnancy.¹

The procedure on examination of reports on non-accepted provisions is provided for by Article 22 of the European Social Charter of 1961. According to this provision, the States Parties shall send to the Secretary General, at appropriate intervals as requested by the Committee of Ministers, reports relating to the provisions of Part II of the Charter which they did not accept at the time of their ratification or by subsequent notification. The Committee of Ministers shall determine from time to time in respect of which provisions such reports shall be requested and the form of the reports to be provided.

In September 2022, the European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR) adopted a decision to henceforth implement the procedure on non-accepted provisions in respect of all States Parties to either Charter, in a reinforced manner. The current procedure provides for submission of written information by States Parties in accordance with a pre-established calendar, and additional bilateral meetings when it is deemed to represent an added value.

The written information submitted by the States Parties is made public upon its reception, and the national and international social partners, non-governmental organisations, national human rights institutions, equality bodies and other stakeholders are given the possibility to provide comments within three months after receipt of the written information.

1. The situation of Ireland as regards the non-accepted provisions of the European Social Charter

Ireland ratified the European Social Charter on 7 October 1964 and the revised European Social Charter on 4 November 2000 accepting 92 of its 98 paragraphs.

Ireland has not yet accepted the following two Articles (four paragraphs) of the revised Charter: Articles 21 and 31§§1-3. Ireland ratified the Additional Protocol providing for a system of collective complaints procedure on 04 November 2000. It has not yet made a declaration enabling national NGOs to submit collective complaints.

¹ The opening paragraph of Part I of the revised European Social Charter reads “The Parties accept as the aim of their policy, to be pursued by all appropriate means both national and international in character, the attainment of conditions in which the following rights and principles may be effectively realised”, followed by the heading of all rights contemplated by the Charter. Part III, Article A, provides that “each of the Parties undertakes [...] to consider Part I of this Charter as a declaration of the aims which it will pursue by all appropriate means, as stated in the introductory paragraph of that part”, followed by the rules on the choices available as regards provisions that Parties can declare to be bound by and which determine the modalities of monitoring under Part IV of the Charter. See [CM\(2022\)196-final](#).

2. Previous examinations

This is the fifth examination by the ECSR of the provisions of the Charter not yet accepted by Ireland. The first four examinations took place in 2005, 2012, 2016 and 2021; the four ECSR reports are available on the Council of Europe (CoE) website.

The procedure provided by Article 22 of the 1961 Charter was applied for the first time in the context of a meeting between the European Committee of Social Rights and representatives of various Irish ministries in Dublin on 4 and 5 October 2005.

The previous (fourth) examination of non-accepted provisions (NAP) was carried out in 2021 based on the report submitted by the Irish authorities. The ECSR concluded that the situation in respect of Articles 8§3, 27§1c and 31 was compatible with the requirements of the Charter and that these provisions could therefore be accepted

As regards Article 21 on the right to information and consultation, the ECSR was of the view that the information provided by the Irish authorities was not sufficiently detailed to enable it to form a firm opinion as to whether the situation complied with the requirements of that provision.

Ireland has since ratified two provisions: Article 8§3 (time off for nursing mothers) and Article 27§1c (Child care facilities for workers with family responsibilities). The ECSR welcomes the acceptance of these provisions.

3. Current examination

Based on the procedure on non-accepted provisions, Ireland was invited to submit written information, which was registered in March 2025 and subsequently published on the [CoE website](#).

The present examination covers the following non-accepted provisions of the revised Charter:

- Article 21 – The right to information and consultation
- Article 31§§1 to 3 – The right to housing.

Having examined the written information provided by Ireland, the ECSR considers that the situation in Ireland is compatible with the requirements of the Charter in respect of Article 21. As regards Article 31§§1-3, the ECSR considers that the Government has made progress in achieving an adequate housing stock, reducing the number of people who are homeless and ensuring an adequate supply of affordable housing, therefore it encourages the Government to take the necessary steps enabling acceptance of this Article as soon as possible

The ECSR remains at the disposal of the Government for enhanced dialogue on the Charter provisions and the relevant case law,² and encourages the authorities to consider acceptance of the non-accepted Charter provisions identified as posing no problems for acceptance.

² In the light of the 2022 Charter system reform, States Parties to the Charter can benefit from enhanced dialogue with the Charter's monitoring bodies – constructively and in a spirit of cooperation – as a tool to reach a common understanding of problematic issues that may permit to identify possible solutions to such issues which are suitable for and acceptable to the State Party concerned. Enhanced dialogue may also serve as a means of enabling technical assistance. See [CM\(2022\)114 final](#).

Since Ireland is bound by the collective complaints procedure, the Committee also urges the Irish authorities to consider making the declaration provided for in Article 2 of the 1995 Additional Protocol in order to allow national non-governmental organisations to submit such complaints.

The next examination of the provisions not yet accepted by Ireland is scheduled to take place in 2030.

II. EXAMINATION OF THE NON-ACCEPTED PROVISIONS

Article 21 Workers have the right to be informed and to be consulted within the undertaking

- 21** With a view to ensuring the effective exercise of the right of workers to be informed and consulted within the undertaking, the Parties undertake to adopt or encourage measures enabling workers or their representatives, in accordance with national legislation and practice:
- a.** to be informed regularly or at the appropriate time and in a comprehensible way about the economic and financial situation of the undertaking employing them, on the understanding that the disclosure of certain information which could be prejudicial to the undertaking may be refused or subject to confidentiality; and
 - b.** to be consulted in good time on proposed decisions which could substantially affect the interests of workers, particularly on those decisions which could have an important impact on the employment situation in the undertaking.

Appendix (Articles 21 and 22)

1. For the purpose of the application of these articles, the term “workers’ representatives” means persons who are recognised as such under national legislation or practice.

2. The terms “national legislation and practice” embrace as the case may be, in addition to laws and regulations, collective agreements, other agreements between employers and workers’ representatives, customs as well as relevant case law.

3. For the purpose of the application of these articles, the term “undertaking” is understood as referring to a set of tangible and intangible components, with or without legal personality, formed to produce goods or services for financial gain and with power to determine its own market policy.

4. It is understood that religious communities and their institutions may be excluded from the application of these articles, even if these institutions are “undertakings” within the meaning of paragraph 3. Establishments pursuing activities which are inspired by certain ideals or guided by certain moral concepts, ideals and concepts which are protected by national legislation, may be excluded from the application of these articles to such an extent as is necessary to protect the orientation of the undertaking.

❖ Situation in Ireland:

According to the report, the Employees Provision of Information and Consultation Act 2006 (No. 9 of 2006) provides for the establishment of a general framework setting out minimum requirements for the right to information and consultation of employees in undertakings with at least 50 employees. It provides

a general right to information and consultation for employees from their employer on matters which directly affect them. Additionally, the report lists the Transnational Information and Consultation of Employees Act 1996 (No. 20 of 1996), which provides a legal framework for transnational arrangements for informing and consulting employees in Community-scale undertakings and groups of undertakings, and facilitates the establishment of European Works Councils. Further sector-specific frameworks are established by the European Communities (European Public Limited-Liability Company) (Employee Involvement) Regulations 2006 (S.I. No. 623 of 2006), the European Communities (European Cooperative Society) (Employee Involvement) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 259 of 2007), and the European Communities (Cross-Border Mergers) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No. 157 of 2008).

The report also mentions the Employment (Collective Redundancies and Miscellaneous Provisions) and Companies (Amendment) Act 2024, which amends the Protection of Employment Act 1977 governing collective redundancy procedures and the European Union (Corporate Sustainability Reporting) Regulations 2024 (S.I. 336/2024) provide for consultation with employee representatives in relation to sustainability information.

The report states that Ireland will examine its position regarding Article 21(a) and (b) with a view towards moving to acceptance.

❖ **Case law of the ECSR/Opinion of the ECSR:**

Article 21 of the Charter entitles employees and/or their representatives, be they trade unions, staff committees, works councils or health and safety committees, to be informed of any matter that could affect their working environment, unless the disclosure of such information could be prejudicial to the undertaking. They must also be consulted in good time on proposed decisions that could substantially affect their interests, particularly ones that might have a significant impact on the employment situation in their undertaking.

States Parties may exclude from the scope of this provision those undertakings employing less than a certain number of workers, to be determined by national legislation or practice. For example, undertakings with less than 50 employees or establishments with less than 20 employees in any one EU member state may be excluded from the scope of this provision, as per the thresholds established by Directive 2002/14/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2002. All categories of employee (in other words, all employees with an employment contract with an undertaking, whatever their status, length of service or workplace) must be taken into account when calculating the number of employees covered by the right to information and consultation.

Even though Article 21 may apply to workers in state-owned enterprises, public employees as a whole are not covered by these provisions.

Enforcement of rules and procedures

In order to effectively guarantee the workers' rights under Article 21, there must be a supervising mechanism such as a Labour Inspectorate that can impose sanctions for the violation of the provisions on access to information and consultation. Administrative and/or judicial procedures must be available to employees or their representatives who consider that their right to information and consultation within the undertaking has not been respected.

There must also be sanctions for employers which fail to fulfil their obligations under this Article. Situations in which the level of the fine is dependent on the seriousness of the offence and of the company's turnover have been considered in conformity with Article 21.

The ECSR recalls that it previously considered that the information provided by the Irish authorities was insufficiently detailed to enable it to form a firm opinion as to whether the situation complied with the requirements of Article 21 of the Charter (Fourth report on non-accepted provisions 2021).

However, the ECSR notes that since Ireland's last report on the non-accepted provisions of the European Social Charter, a range of new legislation has been enacted which provides additional clarity on the provision of information and consultation for workers. This includes the Employees Provision of Information and Consultation Act 2006 (No. 9 of 2006) the Transnational Information and Consultation of Employees Act 1996 (No. 20 of 1996), the Employment (Collective Redundancies and Miscellaneous Provisions) and Companies (Amendment) Act 2024, and the European Union (Corporate Sustainability Reporting) Regulations 2024 (S.I. 336/2024) which provides for consultation with employee representatives in relation to sustainability information.

Conclusion

On the basis of the information currently available, the ECSR is of the opinion that the situation is now compatible with Article 21 and can be accepted by Ireland.

The ECSR welcomes the readiness of the Irish authorities to accept Article 21 and encourages them to proceed towards acceptance.

Article 31 The right to housing

31§1 With a view to ensuring the effective exercise of the right to housing, the Parties undertake to take measures designed to promote access to housing of an adequate standard.

Article 31§2

31§2 With a view to ensuring the effective exercise of the right to housing, the Parties undertake to take measures designed to prevent and reduce homelessness with a view to its gradual elimination.

Article 31§3

31§3 With a view to ensuring the effective exercise of the right to housing, the Parties undertake to take measures designed to make the price of housing accessible to those without adequate resources.

❖ Situation in Ireland

According to the report, acceptance of Article 31 is not possible due to existing provisions within the Irish Constitution that have not changed since ratification, and the matter will be re-examined if and when the constitutional position changes. A referendum on housing has nonetheless been under active consideration: the Housing Commission, established in December 2021, reported to the Minister for Housing in May 2024 on the question of a constitutional amendment, and its reports were subsequently submitted to the Joint Oireachtas Committee on Housing. That Committee was unable to report prior to the dissolution of the Dáil in late 2024, and next steps remain under consideration within the current Programme for Government.

Notwithstanding this position, the report highlight that measures are being taken to address the need for affordable housing. The Government's Housing for All plan sets out Ireland's housing strategy to

2030 and is supported by an investment package of over €4 billion per annum, through a combination of €12 billion in direct Exchequer funding, €3.5 billion in funding through the Land Development Agency (LDA) and €5 billion through the Housing Finance Agency. Under the plan, the Government aims to deliver 47,600 new build social homes and a further 3,500 social homes through long-term leasing in the period 2022–2026. In November 2024, the Government approved revised national housing targets, with 303,000 homes to be delivered in the period from 2025 to 2030, equating to an annual average of 50,500 homes, building up to 60,000 in 2030.

Regarding rental accommodation, minimum standards are prescribed in the Housing (Standards for Rented Houses) Regulations 2019, which set out requirements in relation to structural repair, sanitary facilities, heating, ventilation, natural light, fire safety and the safety of gas, oil and electrical supplies. All landlords are under a legal obligation to ensure that their rented properties comply with these standards, with enforcement resting with the relevant local authority. The number of inspections conducted has increased significantly in recent years, rising from an average of 20,000 per year in the period 2005 to 2017 to over 80,000 in 2024.

As regards homelessness, Ireland signed the Lisbon Declaration on the European Platform on Combatting Homelessness in 2021, committing to work towards ending homelessness by 2030. The National Homeless Action Committee (NHAC), a cross-governmental and inter-agency oversight group with 22 member organisations, has been established to provide oversight of the delivery of Housing for All commitments and to ensure coherence and coordination of homeless-related services. Funding of €303 million was made available for the delivery of homeless services in 2025, covering emergency accommodation, homeless prevention, tenancy sustainment services and other services to households experiencing, or at risk of, homelessness.

❖ ECSR case law/Opinion of the ECSR

Article 31§1

The ECSR recalls that under Article 31§1 of the Charter, States Parties shall guarantee to everyone the right to housing and shall promote access to adequate housing. States must take the legal and practical measures which are necessary and adequate to the goal of the effective protection of the right in question. They enjoy a margin of appreciation in determining the steps to be taken to ensure compliance with the Charter, in particular as regards the balance to be struck between the general interest and the interest of a specific group and the choices which must be made in terms of priorities and resources (European Roma and Travellers Forum (ERTF) v. France, Complaint No. 64/2011, decision on the merits of 24 January 2012, §95). On a more technical level, the notion of adequate housing must be defined in law. “Adequate housing” means:

- a dwelling which is safe from a sanitary and health point of view, i.e. that possesses all basic amenities, such as water, heating, waste disposal, sanitation facilities, electricity, etc and where specific dangers such as the presence of lead or asbestos are under control;
- a dwelling which is not over-crowded, that the size of the dwelling must be suitable in light of the number of persons and the composition of the household in residence;
- a dwelling with secure tenure supported by the law (this issue is covered by Article 31§2)

The definition of adequate housing must be applied not only to new constructions, but also gradually to the existing housing stock. It must also be applied to housing available for rent as well as to housing owner occupied housing.

Positive measures in the field of housing must be adopted in respect of persons in vulnerable situations, such as low-income persons, unemployed persons, single parent households, young persons, persons with disabilities including those with mental health problems.

The ECSR recalls its previous finding (fourth report on NAP, 2021) that the legislative and practical measures taken by the Irish authorities to ensure the right to housing created the possibility for Ireland to accept Article 31 of the Charter and encouraged the Irish authorities to consider accepting this provision in the near future.

In this regard, the ECSR wishes to clarify that Article 31 does not require States Parties to enshrine the right to housing in their national constitution. Compliance with this provision may be achieved through legislative, financial and operational measures, without any constitutional amendment being necessary. Therefore, the absence of a constitutional right to housing does not in itself constitute an obstacle to Ireland's acceptance of Article 31 of the Charter.

The ECSR recognises that Ireland faces challenges regarding the provision of housing. However, it points out that acceptance of Charter provisions, especially those provisions which are considered particularly difficult to realise, does not have to be based on the full conformity of the situation at the time of acceptance, but instead acceptance signals the aspiration of the State Party to realise the rights in question, given their crucial importance.

The ECSR notes that minimum standards for rental accommodation are prescribed under the Housing (Standards for Rented Houses) Regulations 2019, which set out requirements relating to structural repair, sanitary facilities, heating, ventilation, natural light, fire safety, and the safety of gas, oil and electrical supplies. These Regulations apply to all properties that are let or available for let, with enforcement responsibility resting with local authorities, supported by ring-fenced Exchequer funding. The number of inspections has increased substantially in recent years, reaching a preliminary figure of approximately 80,000 in 2024. However, the ECSR notes that it is not apparent from the available information whether binding minimum habitability standards exist for older buildings specifically in terms of health and sanitary safety and invites the Irish authorities to provide further information in this regard.

Based on all the information at its disposal, the ECSR considers that the State Party has made progress in terms of realising the adequacy of the housing stock. The ECSR encourages the Government to take the necessary steps towards acceptance of this article as soon as possible.

Article 31§2

The ECSR recalls that under Article 31§2, States Parties have to take measures to reduce homelessness with a view to gradually eliminating it through the introduction of emergency measures, such as the provision of immediate shelter and through the provisions of services to help the homeless to overcome their difficulties and to prevent them from returning to a situation of homelessness. This requires States Parties to introduce a housing policy for all disadvantaged groups of people to ensure access to social housing and housing allowances. (cf. Article 31§3) as well as procedural safeguards to limit the risk of eviction.

The ECSR notes Ireland's commitment under the Lisbon Declaration on the European Platform on Combatting Homelessness, signed in 2021, to work towards ending homelessness by 2030. The National Homeless Action Committee brings together relevant Government departments, agencies, and NGOs to oversee the implementation of Housing for All commitments and to coordinate homeless-related services. Dedicated funding of €303 million has been allocated for homeless services in 2025, supporting emergency accommodation, homelessness prevention, tenancy sustainment, and Housing First services.

The ECSR also takes note of the subsidy schemes aimed at ensuring access to longer term accommodation and preventing eviction on financial grounds (see under §3).

Based on all information at its disposal, the ECSR considers that the Government has made progress towards reducing homelessness. The ECSR encourages the Government to take the necessary steps enabling acceptance of this provision as soon as possible.

Article 31§3

The ECSR recalls that an adequate supply of affordable housing must be ensured for persons with limited resources. States Parties must:

- adopt appropriate measures for the provision of housing, in particular social housing; social housing should target, in particular, the most disadvantaged.
- adopt measures to ensure that waiting periods for the allocation of housing are not excessive
- introduce housing benefits at least for low-income and disadvantaged sections of the population
Housing benefit is an individual right: all qualifying households must receive it in practice; legal remedies must be available in case of refusal.

All the rights thus provided must be guaranteed without discrimination.

The ECSR notes the substantial investment commitments under Housing for All, including targets for the delivery of 90,000 social homes, 36,000 affordable purchase homes, and 18,000 cost rental homes over the decade of the plan. Revised national housing targets approved in late 2024 set a goal of 303,000 homes to be delivered between 2025 and 2030, with record capital investment of €6.5 billion available for housing in 2025.

Based on all information at its disposal, the ECSR considers that the Government has made progress towards ensuring an adequate supply of affordable housing. The ECSR encourages the Government to take the necessary steps enabling acceptance of this provision as soon as possible

Appendix I



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Factsheet – Ireland and the European Social Charter

(February 2026)

Signatures, ratifications and accepted provisions

Ireland ratified the European Social Charter on 07/10/1964 and the Revised European Social Charter on 04/11/2000, accepting 92 of the 98 paragraphs of the Revised Charter.

Ireland ratified the Additional Protocol providing for a system of collective complaints procedure on 04/11/2000. It has not yet made a declaration enabling national NGOs to submit collective complaints.

Charter in domestic law

Ireland is a dualist state.

Table of accepted provisions

1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.1
3.2	3.3	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	5	6.1	6.2	6.3
6.4	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.10	8.1
8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	9	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	11.1	11.2
11.3	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	14.1	14.2	15.1
15.2	15.3	16	17.1	17.2	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.4	19.1	19.2	19.3
19.4	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.10	19.11	19.12	20	21 ¹	22
23	24	25	26.1	26.2	27.1 ¹	27.2	27.3	28	29	30	31.1
31.2	31.3							Grey = Accepted provisions			

¹ Sub-paragraph c not accepted.

Reports on non-accepted provisions

The European Committee of Social Rights ("the Committee") examines the situation of non-accepted provisions of the Revised Charter every 5 years after the ratification. It adopted [reports concerning Ireland](#) in 2005, 2012, 2016 and 2021.

The Committee considers that there are no major obstacles to the acceptance of Article 31.

Further information on the reports on non-accepted provisions is available on the [relevant webpage](#).

Monitoring the implementation of the European Social Charter ³

I. Collective complaints procedure ⁴

Collective complaints (under examination)

Collective complaints (proceedings completed)

1. Complaints inadmissible or where the Committee has found no violation

a. Inadmissibility

/

b. No violation

Association of Secondary Teachers Ireland (ASTI) v. Ireland (Complaint No. 180/2019)

The Committee [declared](#) the complaint admissible on 13 May 2020.

- No violation of Article 5 (the right to organise)

[Decision on the merits of the Complaint No. 180/2019](#)

Follow up:

- [Resolution CM/ResChS\(2023\)8 adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 18 October 2023.](#)

European Organisation of Military Associations (EUROMIL) v. Ireland (Complaint No. 164/2018)

The Committee [declared the complaint admissible](#) on 16 October 2018.

- No violation of Article 1§2 (the right to work - freely undertaken work)

[Decision on the merit of 21 October 2020](#)

- Resolution [CM/ResChS\(2021\)3](#) of the Committee of Ministers of 16 June 2021

Irish Congress of Trade Unions v. Ireland (Complaint No. 123/2016)

- No violation of Article 6§2 (the right to bargain collectively - negotiation procedures)

[Decision on the merits of 12 September 2018](#)

Follow up:

- Resolution CM/ResChS(2018)11 of the Committee of Ministers of 12 December 2018

Federation of Catholic Family Associations in Europe (FAFCE) v. Ireland (Complaint No. 89/2013)

- No violation of Article 7§10 (the right of children and young persons to protection)

[Decision on the merits of 12 September 2014.](#)

Follow up:

- Resolution Res/CM ChS (2015)1 on 18 February 2015 of the Committee of Ministers.

International Federation of Human Rights (FIDH) v. Ireland (Complaint No. 42/2007)

- No violation of Articles 23 (the right of elderly persons to social protection) and 12§4 (the right to social security) in conjunction with Article E (non-discrimination).

[Decision on the merits of 3 June 2008.](#)

Follow up:

- Resolution ResChS(2008)9 of the Committee of Ministers on 4 September 2008

³ The Committee monitors compliance with the Charter under two procedures, the reporting system and the collective complaints procedure, according to Rule 2 of the Committee's rules: « 1. The Committee rules on the conformity of the situation in States with the European Social Charter, the 1988 Additional Protocol and the Revised European Social Charter. 2. It adopts conclusions through the framework of the reporting procedure and decisions under the collective complaints procedure ». Further information on the [procedures](#) may be found on the [HUDOC database](#) and in the [Digest of the case law of the Committee](#).

⁴ Detailed information on the Collective Complaints Procedure is available on the [relevant webpage](#).

2. Complaints where the Committee has found a violation which has been remedied

University Women of Europe (UWE) v. Ireland (Complaint No. 132/2016)

- Violation of Article 4§3 (Right to a fair remuneration - non-discrimination between women and men with respect to remuneration)
- Violation of Article 20 (Right to equal opportunities and treatment in employment and occupation without sex discrimination)

[Decision on the merits of 6 December 2019.](#)

Follow up:

Recommendation [CM/RecChS\(2021\)9](#) (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 17 March 2021 at the 1399th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)

- [Assessment of the European Committee of Social Rights on the follow up](#) (mars 2024).

Association for the Protection of All Children (APPROACH) Ltd v. Ireland (Complaint No. 93/2013)

- Violation of Article 17§1 (the right of children and young persons to social, legal and economic protection)

[Decision on the merits of 2 December 2014.](#)

Follow up:

- [Resolution Res/CM ChS \(2015\)9 on 17 June 2015](#) of the Committee of Ministers.

- [Assessment of the European Committee of Social Rights on the follow-up](#) (6 December 2018).

World Organisation against Torture (OMCT) v. Ireland (No. 18/2003)

- Violation of Article 17 (the right of children and young persons to social, legal and economic protection)

[Decision on the merits of 7 December 2004.](#)

Follow up:

- [Resolution ResChS\(2005\)9 on 8 June 2005](#) of the Committee of Ministers.

3. Complaints where the Committee has found a violation and where progress has been made but not yet examined by the Committee

4. Complaints where the Committee has found a violation and where progress has been made but which has not yet been remedied

5. Complaints where the Committee has found a violation which has not yet been remedied

European Organisation of Military Associations and Trade Unions (EUROMIL) v. Ireland (Complaint No. 212/2022)

- Violation of Article 2§2 (right to just conditions of work – to provide for public holidays with pay)
- Violation of Article 4§2 (right to a fair remuneration – increased rate of remuneration for overtime work)

[Decision on the merits of 9 September 2025](#)

European Organisation of Military Associations (EUROMIL) v. Ireland (Complaint No. 112/2014)

- Violation of Article 5 (the right to organise)
- Violation of Article 6§2 (the right to bargain collectively - negotiation procedures)

[Decision on the merits of 12 September 2017.](#)

Follow up:

- [Resolution CM/ResChS\(2018\)2 on 10 April 2018](#) of the Committee of Ministers.

- [Assessment of the European Committee of Social Rights on the follow-up](#) (January 2021).

- 2nd [Assessment of the European Committee of Social Rights on the follow-up](#) (28 January 2022).

- 3rd [Assessment of the European Committee of Social Rights on the follow-up](#) (March 2024).

International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) v. Ireland (Complaint No. 110/2014)

- Violation of Article 16 (the right of the family to social, legal and economic protection) ;

- No violation of Article E (non-discrimination) read in conjunction with Article 16;
- No violation of Article 11 (the right to protection of health);
- No violation of Article 17 (the right of children and young persons to social, legal and economic protection);
- No violation of Article 30 (the right to protection against poverty and social exclusion).

Decision on the merits of 12 May 2017.

Follow up:

- Resolution CM/ResChS(2018)1 of the Committee of Ministers on 31 January 2018.
- [Assessment of the European Committee of Social Rights on the follow-up](#) (6 December 2018).
- 2nd [Assessment of the European Committee of Social Rights on the follow-up](#) (January 2021).
- 3rd [Assessment of the European Committee of Social Rights on the follow-up](#) (28 January 2022).
- 4th [Assessment of the European Committee of Social Rights on the follow-up](#) (March 2024).

European Roma Rights Centre (ERRC) v. Ireland (Complaint No. 100/2013)

- Violation of Article 16 (the right of the family to social, legal and economic protection);

Decision on the merits on 1 December 2015.

Follow up:

- Resolution CM/ResChS(2016)4 on 5 October 2016 of the Committee of Ministers.
- [Assessment of the European Committee of Social Rights on the follow-up](#) (6 December 2018).
- 2nd [Assessment of the European Committee of Social Rights on the follow-up](#) (January 2021).
- 3rd [Assessment of the European Committee of Social Rights on the follow-up](#) (28 January 2022).
- 4th [Assessment of the European Committee of Social Rights on the follow-up](#) (March 2024).

European Confederation of Police (EuroCOP) v. Ireland (Complaint No. 83/2012)

- Violation of Article 5 (the right to organise);
- Violation of Article 6§§2-4 (the right to bargain collectively - negotiation procedures);

Decision on the admissibility and the merits of 2 December 2013.

Follow up:

- Resolution Res/CM ChS (2014) 12 on 8 October 2014 of the Committee of Ministers.
- [Assessment of the European Committee of Social Rights on the follow-up](#) (6 December 2018).
- 2nd [Assessment of the European Committee of Social Rights on the follow-up](#) (January 2021).
- 3rd [Assessment of the European Committee of Social Rights on the follow-up](#) (28 January 2022).
- 4th [Assessment of the European Committee of Social Rights on the follow-up](#) (March 2024).

II. Reporting system ⁵

Reports submitted by Ireland

Between 1966 and 2024, Ireland has submitted 21 reports on the application of the 1961 Charter and 21 reports on the application of the Revised Charter.

The [20th report](#), submitted on 19/12/2022, concerns the follow-up given to the relevant decisions of the Committee in the framework of the collective complaints procedure.

The assessments of the Committee on the follow up to decisions in complaints have been published in March 2024.

On 22 December 2023, an [ad hoc report on the cost-of-living crisis was submitted by Ireland](#)⁶.

⁵ Detailed information on the Reporting System is available on the [relevant webpage](#). The reports submitted by States Parties may be consulted in the [relevant section](#).

⁶ In accordance with the [decision of the Ministers' Deputies](#) adopted on 27 September 2022 concerning the [new system](#) for the presentation of reports under the European Social Charter, the European Committee of Social Rights and the Governmental Committee have decided to request an *ad hoc* report on the cost-of-living crisis to all State parties.

Situations of non-conformity ⁷

Thematic group 1 "Employment, training and equal opportunities" - Conclusions 2016

According to the applicable rules, Conclusions 2020 only refer to the information submitted by the Irish Government on the follow-up given to the relevant decisions of the European Committee of Social Rights in the framework of the collective complaints procedure (see above).

For the most recent Conclusions adopted concerning the relevant Articles, see Conclusions 2016.

► *Article 152 - Right to work - Freely undertaken work (non-discrimination, prohibition of forced labour, other aspects)*

- The upper limits on the amount of compensation that may be awarded in discrimination cases (with the exception of gender discrimination cases) may in certain situations preclude damages from making good the loss suffered and from being sufficiently dissuasive;
- It has not been established that foreign workers have access to employment in the public service with no discrimination;
- Army officers cannot seek early termination of their commission unless they repay to the state at least part of the cost of their education and training, and the decision to grant early retirement is left to the discretion of the Minister of Defence, which could lead to a period of service which would be too long to be regarded as compatible with the freedom to choose and leave an occupation.

► *Article 153 – Right of persons with disabilities to independence, social integration and participation in the life of the community - Integration and participation of persons with disabilities in the life of the community*

It has not been established that persons with disabilities have effective access to technical aids, communication, transport, housing as well as to culture and leisure activities.

► *Article 182 - Right to engage in a gainful occupation in the territory of other States Parties - Simplifying existing formalities and reducing dues and taxes*

The fees to obtain work permits are excessive.

► *Article 24 - Right to protection in case of dismissal*

Employees undergoing probation or training for one year or apprentices during the first six months are excluded from protection against termination of employment, which is not reasonably justified.

Thematic group 2 "Health, social security and social protection" - Conclusions 2017

According to the applicable rules, Conclusions 2021 only refer to the information submitted by the Government on the follow-up given to the relevant decisions of the European Committee of Social Rights in the framework of the collective complaints procedure (see above).

For the most recent Conclusions adopted concerning the relevant Articles, see Conclusions 2017.

► *Article 352 - Right to safe and healthy working conditions - Safety and health regulations*

It has not been established that the levels of prevention and protection required by the legislation and regulations in relation to the establishment, alteration and upkeep of workplaces are in line with the level set by international reference standards.

► *Article 353 - Right to safe and healthy working conditions - Enforcement of safety and health regulations*

Measures taken to reduce the number of fatal accidents at work are insufficient.

► *Article 354 - Right to safe and healthy working conditions - Occupational health services*

During the reference period there was no strategy to develop occupational health services for all workers.

► *Article 1151 - Prevention of diseases and accidents - Removal of the causes of ill-health*

It has not been established that the right of access to healthcare is guaranteed in practice.

⁷ Further information on the situations of non-conformity is available on the [HUDOC database](#).

► *Article 11§3 - Prevention of diseases and accidents - Right to protection of health*

It has not been established that adequate measures are in place to prevent accidents.

► *Article 12§1 – Right to social security - Existence of a social security system*

- The minimum amount of sickness benefits is inadequate;
- The minimum amount of work injury and occupational diseases benefits is inadequate;
- The level of unemployment assistance for persons aged below 25 years is inadequate.

► *Article 12§2 - Right to social security - Maintenance of a social security system at a satisfactory level at least equal to that necessary for the ratification of the European Code of Social Security*

Ireland gives full effect to only five Parts of the European Code of Social Security.

► *Article 12§3 - Right to social security - Development of the social security system*

The situation is not in conformity on account of the restrictions introduced in terms of the social security system during the reference period, as well as the fact that some of these restrictions were maintained even after the economic situation had improved.

► *Article 12§4 - Right to social security - Social security of persons moving between states*

- Equal treatment with regard to access to family allowances is not guaranteed to nationals of all other States Parties;
- Nationals of States Parties not covered by EU regulations or not bound by an agreement concluded with Ireland have no possibility of accumulating insurance or employment periods completed in other countries.

► *Article 13§1 - Right to social and medical assistance - Adequate assistance for every person in need*

The level of social assistance provided to a single person without resources is not adequate.

► *Article 14§1 - Right to benefit from social services - Promotion or provision of social services*

- It has not been established that there is an effective and equal access to social services;
- It has not been established that the quality of social welfare services meets users' needs.

► *Article 14§2 - Right to benefit from social services - Public participation in the establishment and maintenance of social services*

It has not been established that the government is taking the steps necessary to foster user participation in the management of social services.

► *Article 30 - Right to be protected against poverty and social exclusion*

There is no adequate overall and coordinated approach to combating poverty and social exclusion.

Thematic group 3 "Labour rights" - Conclusions 2022

► *Article 2§3 - Right to just conditions of work - Annual holiday with pay*

The law allows all annual leave to be carried over to the following year.

► *Article 2§7 - Right to just conditions of work – Night work*

It has not been established that employee representatives are consulted regularly on the conditions relating to night work and on measures taken to reconcile employees' needs and the special nature of night work.

► *Article 4§1 - Right to a fair remuneration - Decent remuneration*

The minimum wage paid to workers of 18 years of age and 19 years of age does not ensure a decent standard of living.

► *Article 4§2 - Right to a fair remuneration – Increased remuneration for overtime work*

The right to increased remuneration for overtime work is not guaranteed to all workers.

► *Article 4§3 - Right to a fair remuneration - Non-discrimination between women and men with respect to remuneration*

During the reference period, the obligation to recognise and respect the principle of transparency of remuneration in practice is not complied with.

► *Article 4§4 – Right to a fair remuneration - Reasonable notice of termination of employment*

The periods of notice applicable to workers and civil servants are manifestly unreasonable.

► *Article 4§5 – Right to a fair remuneration - Limits to deduction from wages*

The safeguards preventing workers from waiving their right to limits to wage deductions are inadequate.

► *Article 5 – Right to organise*

- Certain closed shop practices are authorised by law;
- Domestic law does not protect all workers against dismissal on grounds of trade union membership or involvement in trade union activities;
- During the reference period military representative associations were prohibited from joining national employees' organisations.

► *Article 6§4 – Right to bargain collectively*

- Only authorised trade unions, their officials and members are granted immunity from civil liability in the event of a strike;
- The police are denied the right to strike;
- An employer may dismiss all employees for taking part in a strike.

Thematic group 4 “Children, families and migrants” - Conclusions 2019

According to the applicable rules, Conclusions 2023 only refer to the information submitted by the Irish Government on the follow-up given to the relevant decisions of the European Committee of Social Rights in the framework of the collective complaints procedure (see above).

For the most recent Conclusions adopted concerning the relevant Articles, see Conclusions 2019.

► *Article 7§1 – Right of children and young persons to protection - Prohibition of employment under the age of 15*

- The minimum age of 15 years for employment does not apply to children employed by a close relative;
- Children under the age of 15 are permitted to perform light work for an excessive duration and therefore the work cannot be qualified as being light.

► *Article 7§3 – Right of children and young persons to protection - Prohibition of employment of children subject to compulsory schooling*

- The rules applying to the employment of children still subject to compulsory education do not apply to children employed by a close relative;
- The daily and weekly duration of light work permitted to children subject to compulsory education during school holidays is excessive and therefore the work cannot be qualified as being light.

► *Article 7§4 - Right of children and young persons to protection - Working time*

It has not been established that the working hours of persons under 18 working for close relatives are limited in accordance with the needs of their development.

► *Article 7§5 – Right of children and young persons to protection - Fair pay*

- The wage paid to young workers between 16 and 18 years is too low;
- Young persons working for close relatives are not covered by the minimum wage act.

► *Article 7§7 – Right of children and young persons to protection - Paid annual holidays*

Young workers employed by a relative, and whose place of employment is a private dwelling house or a farm in or on which he or she and the relative reside, have no right to four weeks paid annual leave.

► *Article 7§8- Right of children and young persons to protection - Prohibition of night work*

It has not been established that the great majority of persons under 18 are prohibited from working at night.

► *Article 8§1 – Right of employed women to protection of maternity - Maternity leave*

The amount of maternity benefit of employees in the private sector is manifestly too low.

► *Article 8§2 – Right of employed women to protection of maternity - Illegality of dismissal*

The reasons for dismissal of an employee during pregnancy or maternity leave go beyond the exceptions allowed.

► *Article 16 – Right of the family to social, legal and economic protection*

- It has not been established that adequate and affordable childcare facilities are available;
- It has not been established that traveller families, single-parent families and other vulnerable families receive appropriate economic protection;
- It has not been established that there is a sufficient supply of adequate housing for vulnerable families;
- The protection of traveller families with respect to housing, including in terms of eviction conditions, is inadequate.

► *Article 17§1 - Right of children and young persons to social, legal and economic protection – Assistance, education and training*

The age of criminal responsibility is too low.

► *Article 19§6 - Right of migrant workers and their families to protection and assistance- Family reunion*

- Social benefits are excluded from the calculation of the level of means required for the family reunion;
- It has not been established that the exercise of the right to family reunion is subject to an effective mechanism of appeal or review.

► *Article 19§10 – Right of migrant workers and their families to protection and assistance - Equal treatment for the self-employed*

The ground of non-conformity under Article 19§6 applies also to self-employed migrants.

► *Article 27§2 – Right of workers with family responsibilities to equal opportunity and treatment - Parental leave*

No compensation or remuneration is paid for parental leave.

The Committee has been unable to assess compliance with the following rights:

Thematic group 1 "Employment, training and equal opportunities"

- ▶ Article 1§4 - Conclusions 2016
- ▶ Article 10§1 - Conclusions 2016
- ▶ Article 10§3 - Conclusions 2016
- ▶ Article 10§5 - Conclusions 2016
- ▶ Article 15§1 - Conclusions 2016

According to the applicable rules, Conclusions 2020 only refer to the information submitted by the Irish Government on the follow-up given to the relevant decisions of the European Committee of Social Rights in the framework of the collective complaints procedure (see above).

Thematic group 2 "Health, social security and social protection"

- ▶ Article 23 - Conclusions 2017

According to the applicable rules, Conclusions 2021 only refer to the information submitted by the Government on the follow-up given to the relevant decisions of the European Committee of Social Rights in the framework of the collective complaints procedure (see above).

For the most recent Conclusions adopted concerning the relevant Articles, see Conclusions 2017.

Thematic group 3 "Labour rights"

- ▶ Article 2§1 - Conclusions 2022
- ▶ Article 22 - Conclusions 2022
- ▶ Article 28 - Conclusions 2022

Thematic group 4 "Children, families and migrants"

- ▶ Article 17§2 - Conclusions 2019
- ▶ Article 19§3 - Conclusions 2019
- ▶ Article 27§1 - Conclusions 2019

III. Examples of progress achieved in the implementation of the rights under the Charter ***(non-exhaustive list)***

Thematic group 1 “Employment, training and equal opportunities”

- ▶ Employment Equality Act 2004 strengthens protection against discrimination in employment.
- ▶ Equal Status Act 2000 and the Disability Act 2005 together provide a general legal framework on social integration of persons with disabilities and their judicial protection in case of discrimination.

Thematic group 2 “Health, social security and social protection”

- ▶ The online risk assessment tool, BeSMART, which supports and assists small business to deal with health and safety in their workplaces, was further developed in the period 2013-2015. It caters for more than 250 different business types. In 2015, the number of BeSMART users increased by 6,896 users to bring the total users to 30,278 by year end. In addition, the HSA launched two new modules for the high risk construction and agribusiness sectors.
- ▶ The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, provide that night-workers shall have available a medical practitioner before and at regular intervals during employment as a night worker, to assess in relation to any adverse effects of that night work.
- ▶ Extension of voluntary social insurance coverage (as regards the contributory old-age state pensions and the maternity/paternity benefits), in 2014, to certain spouses and civil partners of people who are self-employed.
- ▶ Introduction in 2012 of a new Partial Capacity Benefit scheme, which allows people with disabilities who can work to avail of employment opportunities while continuing to receive an income support payment.

Thematic group 3 “Labour rights”

- ▶ Introduction of a statutory minimum wage (2000 Act on the National Minimum Wage).
- ▶ Repeal of section 9 of the 1939 Offences Against the State Act, which allows the prosecution of public service officials and employees for taking strike action.
- ▶ The Employees (Provision of Information and Consultation) Act 2006, the Transnational Information and Consultation of Employees Act 1996, European Communities (European Public Limited-Liability Company) (Employee Involvement) Regulations 2006, the European Communities (European Cooperative Society) (Employee Involvement) Regulations 2007 and the European Communities (Cross-Border Mergers) Regulations 2008 provide, inter alia, protection for workers’ representatives against reprisal or victimisation.
- ▶ The Protection of Employment Act of 2007 introduced additional protection for employees in collective redundancy situations.

Thematic group 4 “Children, families and migrants”

- ▶ Elimination of discrimination against children born out of wedlock in respect of custody, and the right of ownership and succession (1987 Status of Children Act).
- ▶ The power of the Minister of the Interior to issue expulsion orders has been restricted in that he must take account of the age, family status, employment prospects and length of stay of the person concerned (1999 Immigration Act).
- ▶ The Protection of Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1996 sets out a broader definition of a child for the purpose of employment by including all persons under the age of 16 years or, if higher, still subject to compulsory education. The limits on working time for children aged 14 and 15 are set at 7 hours per day and 35 hours per week.
- ▶ Ireland abolished all forms of corporal punishment in all settings.
- ▶ The practice of detaining children in adult prison facilities ended.

Appendix II: CHIȘINĂU DECLARATION



19 March 2026

High Level Conference on Social Rights – the European Social Charter (Chișinău, Republic of Moldova, 18-19 March 2026)

CHIȘINĂU DECLARATION

1. The Council of Europe member States gathered in Chișinău recognise that social rights as enshrined notably in the European Social Charter are under unprecedented pressure as Europe grapples with overlapping and mutually reinforcing societal crises. Democratic stability and security are directly impacted by rising socio-economic inequalities and the cost-of-living crisis. These factors, as well as the need to increase defence spending resulting from the unstable international situation, including Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, have placed burdens on governments, institutions and communities already grappling with climate change, the health challenges arising from the Covid-19 pandemic and demographic change.
2. The Reykjavík Declaration (2023) and the Vilnius Declaration (2024) reinforced the political commitment of the Council of Europe member States to social rights, as guaranteed by the European Social Charter, a primary instrument for achieving social justice. The Vilnius Declaration welcomed the decisions taken by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to improve the implementation of the Charter system and its monitoring procedures.
3. In this context the member States reiterate their commitment to recognised principles on social rights and social justice enacted by other international or regional organisations including the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and, where applicable, the European Union (EU). They acknowledge the alignment of these principles with the Doha Declaration (2025).
4. Difficulty to guarantee social rights and deliver social justice is a major driver of distrust in public authorities and democratic institutions. The member States welcome the initiative on a New Democratic Pact for Europe (the Pact). With social justice as a key objective, the Pact offers an opportunity for renewed commitments, integrated solutions across sectors and innovative ways to support social justice. As previously stated by the Committee of Ministers, social justice denotes a society based on equality and solidarity, which meets fundamental human needs, reduces inequalities through fair redistribution mechanisms and secures collectively the conditions necessary for every individual to develop and use their skills.
5. Investing in social rights is both a moral imperative and a strategic choice for building sustainable, resilient, just and inclusive societies. Such investment reduces inequality, fosters social cohesion and inter-generational justice, and enhances democratic stability and security. At the same time, it reinforces trust in institutions and public authorities at all levels of governance. Investing in social rights means investing in the future of democracy itself. Democratic stability and security can only be achieved where social rights are adequately protected.

6. On the occasion of this High-Level Conference, member States and participants at the Conference:
- a. reaffirm their full commitment to the protection and implementation of social rights as guaranteed by the European Social Charter system and encourage member States to consider ratifying the revised European Social Charter (1996), while keeping under review the possibilities for accepting additional commitments, including the additional Protocol (1995) providing for a system of collective complaints;
 - b. recognise that ensuring social rights as enshrined notably in the European Social Charter is essential to countering growing threats to democracy driven in particular by fears about economic instability, declining working and living standards and limited opportunities;
 - c. recognise that combatting poverty and social exclusion is a question of human dignity. The cost-of-living crisis situation remains critical for millions of people, in particular the most vulnerable groups who are forced to spend a larger proportion of their income on essentials. This crisis disproportionately affected – and still affects - low-income households and particularly vulnerable population groups such as single-parent families, children, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons and Roma and Travellers;
 - d. underline the importance of addressing emerging labour rights challenges in Europe, including those arising from digitalisation, artificial intelligence and climate and demographic changes;
 - e. acknowledge that effective social dialogue, freedom of association and collective bargaining are indispensable for a just, inclusive and sustainable future of work;
 - f. recognise the role played by the Charter's monitoring body, the European Committee of Social Rights, and the follow-up and other work undertaken by the Governmental Committee of the European Social Charter and the European Code of Social Security;
 - g. recognise the importance of strengthening visibility, understanding, awareness and ownership of the Charter, in particular at local level where social rights are implemented;
 - h. underline the importance of implementation of the Committee of Ministers 2022 reform package and the need to take into account reviews and evaluations thereof;
 - i. underline the need for better co-operation within the Council of Europe to promote coordinated action on social rights including between the Charter treaty bodies, the Parliamentary Assembly, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, the Commissioner for Human Rights, the Conference of INGOs, other monitoring bodies and relevant intergovernmental committees;
 - j. recognise the importance of institutional dialogue and synergies between the Council of Europe, the United Nations, the ILO and the EU in order to ensure coherence and complementarity.
7. In view of the above, member States:
- a. commit, where necessary, to adopt laws and policies which can ensure equal enjoyment of social rights and equitable access to life/work opportunities to bring about a stronger, more cohesive, more democratic and socially just Europe, in which the enjoyment of the rights enshrined notably in the European Social Charter is effectively guaranteed, in law and in practice, while preserving an adequate balance between rights and obligations and strengthening incentives for labour market participation;
 - b. undertake, with due consideration of national systems and practices, to ensure that current economic, demographic and technological transformations in labour markets place workers at the centre, guided by respect for social rights, including decent working conditions, dignity in the workplace, fair remuneration, access to social protection and effective social dialogue;

c. undertake to adopt gender-responsive economic and social policies addressing the persistent social rights shortfalls experienced by women, including those resulting from the gender pay and pensions gaps, women's over-representation in precarious jobs and their disproportionate burden of unpaid household and care work;

d. undertake to strengthen child and youth perspectives and participation in strategies and measures to realise social rights, including those related to eradicating poverty and child labour and securing equal, inclusive societies, by establishing institutionalised, regular and meaningful participation mechanisms and advisory structures;

e. undertake to adopt measures to ensure the right to active social citizenship of older persons and commit to eliminating ageism and age discrimination, as well as to taking the necessary steps to ensure older persons' social protection, including their participation in society and ability to lead independent lives;

f. undertake to ensure the effective exercise of the rights of persons with disabilities to independence, social inclusion and participation in community life by taking the steps required to ensure that quality services are genuinely available and accessible to all persons with disabilities;

g. commit to take appropriate measures to give effect to the conclusions and decisions of the European Committee of Social Rights, including on the basis of the follow-up measures proposed by the Governmental Committee of the European Social Charter and the European Code of Social Security, taking into account national circumstances and realities;

h. resolve to promote and strengthen enhanced dialogue, conducted in a constructive spirit, between the European Committee of Social Rights, the Governmental Committee of the European Social Charter and the European Code of Social Security, competent national and local and regional authorities as well as other stakeholders, with a view to the shared objective of improving the achievement of social rights in practice;

i. resolve to fully engage with and support Council of Europe co-operation activities in the relevant fields and to explore financing options provided by the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) to improve the implementation of the Charter at national level;

j. resolve to maintain political engagement, through High-Level Conferences on social rights and the European Social Charter in order to monitor progress, share best practices, and encourage further treaty commitments.

8. Participants thank the authorities of the Republic of Moldova for the perfect organisation of the High-Level Conference and their gracious hospitality, and welcome the invitation by Portugal to hold the 3rd High-Level conference during their Presidency of the Committee of Ministers in 2029.

APPENDIX III: Digest of the case law of the ECSR

Link: [DIGEST OF THE CASE LAW OF THE EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF SOCIAL RIGHTS](#)