



Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland

Proposals for The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Repeals, Revocations and Amendments) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2026

Consultative Document

March 2026

Proposals for The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Repeals, Revocations and Amendments) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2026

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INTRODUCTION

1. This Consultative Document (CD) sets out proposals from the Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland (HSENI) to revoke or repeal ten Legislative measures (two Acts and eight Statutory Rules) that have been identified as being redundant or that have been overtaken by more up-to-date Regulations. Minor amendments are also made to five sets of Regulations.
2. The proposed revoking and amending Regulations will be known as The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Repeals, Revocations and Amendments) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2026 (See Annex 4).

BACKGROUND

3. HSENI has a responsibility to keep health-and-safety legislation under review and to remove regulations that are no longer of practical use. By modernising and simplifying the health and safety "Statute Book", HSENI aims to identify and remove legislation that imposes unnecessary administrative burdens on business. This helps to avoid unnecessary costs and stops people being misled by obsolete laws. In that context, HSENI has been liaising closely with HSE counterparts in Great Britain for some time regarding the outcome of several initiatives, most notably [Lord Young's Review of Health and Safety](#), [the Löfstedt Review](#) and the [Red Tape Challenge](#), which have identified potential areas in which the stock of health-and-safety Regulations might be reduced or consolidated. HSENI is now in a position to propose a number of pieces of health-and-safety legislation for removal from the Statute Book. In each case, HSENI has fully considered any potential impact from revocation of the legislation concerned. This consultation document sets out the basis upon which HSENI is satisfied that the revocation of each item of legislation is appropriate. In addition to the legislative measures identified for removal, minor amendments to five other Statutory Rules are required to be made at the next available opportunity.

THE PROPOSALS

4. An initial assessment by HSENI has identified ten legislative measures that are now redundant or that have been overtaken by more up-to-date Regulations. It is proposed that these legislative instruments be revoked or repealed. It is also proposed to take the opportunity to make eight minor amendments to five Statutory Rules that are required.

The legislation proposed for removal is the:

- Factories Act (Northern Ireland) 1965 (sections 40, 115, 117, 119, 120, 154, 163, 169 and 170)
 - Office and Shop Premises Act (Northern Ireland) 1966 (sections 42, 43, 45, 56, 59, 63, 65, 68, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 80)
 - Factories (Modification for Docks, Building and Engineering Construction, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1939
 - Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938 (Extension of section 47) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1948
 - Office and Shop Premises Act (Repeals and Modifications) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1979
 - Factories Legislation (Repeals and Modifications) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1979
 - The Fire Services (Factories) (Repeals) Order (Northern Ireland) 1986
 - The Fire Services (Office and Shop Premises) (Repeals) Order (Northern Ireland) 1986
 - Pressure Vessels (Verification) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999
 - Gas Cylinders (Pattern Approval) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999
5. An outline of each of the legislative measures that are proposed for repeal or revocation is provided in Annexes 1 and 2 respectively, together with an explanation of why they are no longer required. Annex 3 provides an outline of the amendments that are proposed.
6. The draft Regulations may be subject to change in response to this consultation or for technical reasons.

COSTS AND BENEFITS

7. It is HSENI policy to use an Impact Assessment (IA) to assess and understand the impact, regarding both costs and benefits, of all new Regulations. No IA is required at this stage. HSENI will prepare a proportionate IA if it is needed before a final decision is made on this proposal. It is important, therefore, that consultees have the opportunity to comment and provide evidence on which a cost-benefit analysis in the IA could be based.
8. The policy objective of this work is to streamline the legislative framework by removing redundant or out-of-date legislation that is no longer needed to control health-and-safety risks in the workplace. It is anticipated that these changes will have no impact in the operation of business. Furthermore, HSENI expects that, owing to the nature of the changes, there will not be any familiarisation costs associated with them. The process is, however,

expected to contribute to a wider programme of work to make the legislative framework simpler and easier to understand, while maintaining the same standards of protection for those in the workplace or affected by work activities.

EQUALITY IMPACT

9. The proposals have been screened for any possible impact on equality of opportunity affecting the groups listed in section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998, and no adverse or differential aspects were identified. A copy of the screening document is at Annex 5.

RURAL PROOFING

10. Rural proofing is the process by which policies, strategies and plans are assessed to determine whether they have a differential impact on rural areas and, where appropriate, adjustments are made to take account of particular rural circumstances, ensuring the fair and equitable treatment of rural communities.
11. HSENI has considered this matter as part of the development of these proposals and concludes that they will not impact differentially on the needs of people in rural areas of Northern Ireland.

INVITATION TO COMMENT

12. HSENI would welcome your comments on the proposals in this CD. Comments are particularly welcome on the basis on which a cost-benefit analysis in any IA could be conducted, and the conclusion that the proposals would have no adverse effect on any section 75 groups.
13. Comments should be sent to: MRRARConsultation@hse.gov.uk or by post to:

Mr. Darren Thompson
Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland
83 Ladas Drive
Belfast BT6 9FR
Tel: 028 9054 6903

so as to arrive not later than **noon on 11 May 2026**.

14. We will fully acknowledge and consider all responses. We may contact you again if, for example, we have a query in respect of your response.

15. We will also tell you when we publish information concerning the consultation responses. This information will be placed on the HSENI Website.

March 2026

Health and Safety Executive
for Northern Ireland

Acts to repeal

Factories Act (Northern Ireland) 1965 (sections 40, 115, 117, 119, 120, 154, 163, 169 and 170) ("FA65")

"An Act to consolidate the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland) 1938 to 1959 and certain other enactments relating to the safety, health and welfare of employed persons."

Historically, the Factories Act and Regulations made under it would have applied to virtually all industrial premises and processes throughout Northern Ireland.

Currently, the remaining substantive duties within the FA65 are believed to be adequately covered by more modern legislation. In particular, one remaining section still applies to water-sealed gas-holders, and other sections remained in place to support enforcement of that section and Regulations made under various Factories Acts (e.g. the Ship Building and Ship-Repairing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1971, though these have been revoked by the Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Repeals, Revocations and Amendments) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015). There may also be residual links with other legacy legislation that relies on terms or conditions defined in the FA65 that may require some saving provisions to be made.

It is believed that section 40, which imposes duties in relation to water-sealed gas-holders, can be safely repealed without lowering health-and-safety protection, as more modern legislation can provide an equivalent level of protection to those at work and affected by work. Specifically, HSENI believes that the safe operation and maintenance of such gas-holders can be achieved using the duties set out in the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999 (PUWER), the Health and Safety at Work (Northern Ireland) Order 1978 ("HSWO"), the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000, associated Approved Codes of Practice (ACoPs) and, in the case of larger gas-holders, The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 (COMAH). Section 40(2), which dealt with the thorough examination of such water-sealed gas-holders, has also been revoked by the Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Repeals, Revocations and Amendments) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015.

For those (water-sealed) gas-holders with a capacity above the COMAH thresholds (50 tonnes for lower tier and 200 tonnes for top tier) COMAH provides an adequate framework for regulation.

For all (water-sealed and other types) gas-holders PUWER regulations 4, 5, 6 and 7 provide an adequate regulatory framework to a similar standard of section 40 of the FA65, more specifically:

Section 40(1) — Every gasholder shall be of sound construction and shall be properly maintained.

Regulations 4 and 5 of PUWER deal with the suitability of work equipment, and its subsequent maintenance. These Regulations effectively mirror the provisions of section 40(1).

Section 40(2) — Every gasholder shall be thoroughly examined externally by a competent person at least once in every period of two years, and a record containing the prescribed particulars of every such examination shall be entered in or attached to the general register.

An equivalent level of protection is afforded by compliance with Regulation 6 of PUWER, which deals with the initial and periodic inspection of work equipment, and by following industry guidance (see the paragraph on IGEM below). Section 40(2) has already been repealed by The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Repeals, Revocations and Amendments) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 (S.R. 2015 No. 223).

Section 40(3) — In the case of a gasholder of which any lift has been in use for more than twenty years, the internal state of the sheeting shall at least once in every period of ten years, be examined by a competent person by cutting samples from the crown and sides of the holder or by other sufficient means and all samples so cut and a report on every such examination signed by the person making it shall be kept available for inspection.

Again, compliance with PUWER Regulation 6 and following industry guidance will produce an equivalent level of protection.

Section 40(4) — A record signed by the occupier of the factory or by a responsible official authorised in that behalf showing the date of the construction, as nearly as it can be ascertained, of the oldest lift of every gasholder in the factory shall be kept available for inspection.

Compliance with Regulations 5 and 6 of PUWER would render such a specific requirement unnecessary.

Section 40(5) — Where there is more than one gasholder in the factory, every gasholder shall be marked in a conspicuous position with a distinguishing number or letter.

It is not considered that such a specific requirement is necessary if a business is complying with relevant health-and-safety legislation and industry guidance.

Section 40(6) — No gasholder shall be repaired or demolished except under the direct supervision of a person who, by his training and experience and his knowledge of the necessary precautions against risks of explosion and of persons being overcome by gas, is competent to supervise such work.

Regulation 7 of PUWER deals with specific risks arising from the use of work equipment and specifically with the designation of staff to carry out certain tasks and requirements for their training.

Section 40(7) — *In this section "gas holder" means a water-sealed gasholder which has a storage capacity of not less than 140 cubic metres.*

This is providing a definition for the term "gas holder" as used throughout section 40 and becomes redundant upon the repeal of the rest of the section.

The Institution of Gas Engineers and Managers (IGEM) have published technical standards since the 1960s. These are established as trusted gas industry standards and are used to assist in compliance with legislation and official approved codes of practice and guidance. These include the IGEM/SR/4 Edition 3 publication titled "Variable Volume Gasholders Storing Lighter Than Air Gases".

If the repeal of this legislation is taken forward, HSENI will work in partnership with IGEM and industry to make any changes to the SR/4 standard that might be required. This will focus on a goal-setting approach to ensure the standards in place are both adequate and appropriate.

The removal of some of the legacy statutes referred to above has already been subject to earlier consultation in the HSENI CD "Proposals for the Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Repeals, Revocations and Amendments) Regulations (NI) 2014" and have been revoked by the Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Repeals, Revocations & Amendments) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015. This reduces the need for any saving provisions, making it easier, and indeed more appropriate, to repeal the sections of the FA65 referred to in this CD.

On the basis of the above, HSENI believes that the provisions of the FA65 referred to in this CD can safely be repealed, with no extra burden on business, and no loss of protection (subject to any saving provisions necessary). If these provisions of the FA65 are repealed, then repealing/amending SRs that have themselves modified them can also be revoked without risk. This would include a number of the SRs referred to in Annex 2, some of which would automatically fall if these provisions of the FA65 were repealed.

Office and Shop Premises Act (Northern Ireland) 1966 (sections 42, 43, 45, 56, 59, 63, 65, 68, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 80) ("OSPA")

"An Act to make provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office or shop premises; and for connected purposes."

The OSPA originally applied to virtually all office premises, across all industries in many workplaces throughout Northern Ireland. It is likely that the bulk of these premises would have been allocated to local authorities for enforcement, other than their own offices, those associated with the Crown, or offices within other premises allocated to HSENI.

The substantive parts of the OSPA have gradually been repealed as more modern legislation was introduced, in particular in the 1990s with the coming into operation of the "six pack" of Regulations (The Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations, Manual Handling Operations Regulations, Display Screen Equipment

Regulations, Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations, Provision and use of Work Equipment Regulations and Personal Protective Equipment Regulations).

The OSPA was generally considered to be redundant and appears to have been retained primarily to deal with the employment status of police officers, and such officers seconded to the National Crime Agency, when working in office premises. This matter was resolved by the application of the HSWO and relevant statutory provisions to police officers in the 1990s by the Police (Health and Safety) (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 and Police (Health and Safety) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000. The limited application of the OSPA to other classes of workers is also now redundant owing to more modern legislation affecting this sector, and those classes of workers being included within the scope of the definition of employees under the HSWO.

HSENI therefore believes that the provisions referred to in the OSPA can be repealed without risk. If the provisions referred to in the OSPA are repealed, then repealing/amending SRs that have themselves modified the OSPA can also be revoked without risk. This would include a number of the SRs referred to in Annex 2.

Statutory Rules to revoke

Factories (Modification for Docks, Building and Engineering Construction, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1939

This SR originally amended the Factories Act (Northern Ireland) 1938, but is regarded as if made under the corresponding provision of the FA65. Only one part remains extant, regulation 1, which applied the requirement to keep a General Register under section 114 of the FA65 to premises such as docks, wharves, quays, warehouses, works of engineering construction, etc. However, section 114 of the FA65 was itself repealed by the Employment (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990, and the requirement for a General Register was repealed by the Office and Shop Premises Act (Northern Ireland) 1966 (Repeals and Modifications) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011. This SR is therefore spent.

Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938 (Extension of Section 47) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1948

This SR was again made under the Factories Act (Northern Ireland) 1938, and amended that Act to extend the power to make welfare Regulations to canteens. This power is now superseded by similar powers in the HSWO. Current legislation on welfare, the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1993, will in any case apply to canteens in workplaces. The SR is therefore redundant.

Office and Shop Premises Act (Repeals and Modifications) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1979

These Regulations repealed redundant parts of the OSPA that were covered by the HSWO, amended Regulations made under the OSPA (which have themselves been revoked or become redundant) and transferred functions of inspectors appointed under the OSPA to those appointed under the HSWO. Currently, such inspectors are all now appointed under the HSWO, and discharge the functions set out in that Act. The Regulations removed duties under the OSPA that were superseded by duties under the HSWO. They are therefore redundant and can be revoked.

Factories Legislation (Repeals and Modifications) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1979

These Regulations removed duties under the FA65 that were superseded by duties under the HSWO. As these Regulations provide only for repeals, they are spent and revoking them serves to tidy up the canon of health-and-safety legislation.

The Fire Services (Factories) (Repeals) Order (Northern Ireland) 1986

These Regulations repealed redundant parts of the FA65 following the introduction of new fire-safety legislation (and that fire legislation has itself since been updated). They are therefore redundant and can be revoked.

The Fire Services (Office and Shop Premises) (Repeals) Order (Northern Ireland) 1986

These Regulations repealed redundant parts of the OSPA following the introduction of new fire-safety legislation (and that fire legislation has itself since been updated). They are therefore redundant and can be revoked.

Pressure Vessels (Verification) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999

The Principal Regulations, the Pressure Vessels (Verification) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1992, were revoked on 1 August 2006 by the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006. These amending Regulations have had no effect from 1 August 2006. They are therefore redundant and can be revoked.

Gas Cylinders (Pattern Approval) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999

The Principal Regulations, the Gas Cylinders (Pattern Approval) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1992, were revoked on 1 August 2006 by the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006. These amending Regulations have had no effect from 1 August 2006. They are therefore redundant and can be revoked.

Amendments to Statutory Rules

Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1997

The definitions of "dangerous goods" in regulation 2(1) and Schedule 2, Part IV, paragraph 48(K)(2) refer to the wrong regulation in the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010. This amendment corrects the definitions so that they refer to the correct regulation.

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015

Regulation 3 makes amendments to the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015. Paragraph (2) removes an unnecessary definition of "pipelines". Paragraph (3) amends regulation 3 of those Regulations (concerning application and exceptions) by including exceptions in relation to the transport of dangerous substances in pipelines where that activity takes place outside of an establishment, and also the transport of dangerous substances and directly related intermediate temporary storage where that activity takes place outside of an establishment. Paragraph (4) corrects regulation 24(3)(c) of those Regulations to amend the text to refer to the correct Regulations.

The Offshore Installations (Offshore Safety Directive) (Safety Case etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016

Regulation 2(4)(a) contains an additional "such" that is unnecessary. This amendment removes the superfluous word.

The Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2019

The Regulations make one minor correction. Paragraph (2) adds a reference in regulation 6(4) to "regulation 5, where applicable".

The Biocidal Products and Chemicals (Appointment of Authorities and Enforcement) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013

The Regulations make one minor correction. Paragraph (2) replaces an incorrect reference to "94/414/EEC" with the correct one of "91/414/EEC".

 STATUTORY RULES OF NORTHERN IRELAND

2026 No. 000

HEALTH AND SAFETY
**The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Repeals, Revocations and
Amendments) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2026**

Made - - - - *XXXXXX 2026*
Coming into operation - *XXXXXX 2026*

The Department for the Economy(a) (“the Department”), being the Department concerned(b), makes the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by Articles 2(5), 17(1) to (6)(c), 40(2) to (4), 54(1) and 55(2) of, and paragraphs 1(1) and (2), 7, 8, 13, 14, 15 and 19 of Schedule 3 to the Health and Safety at Work (Northern Ireland) Order 1978(d) (“the 1978 Order”) and Article 3(2) of the Offshore, and Pipelines, Safety (Northern Ireland) Order 1992(e).

The Regulations give effect without modifications to proposals submitted to the Department by the Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland under Article 13(1A)(f) of the 1978 Order after the Executive had carried out consultations in accordance with Articles 46(3)(g) and 54(5) of that Order.

It appears to the Department that the revocations of the Fire Services (Factories) (Repeals) Order (Northern Ireland) 1986 and the Fire Services (Office and Shop Premises) (Repeals) Order (Northern Ireland) 1986 are expedient for the purposes of Article 54(1) of the Health and Safety at Work Order (Northern Ireland) 1978.

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Repeals, Revocations and Amendments) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2026 and shall come into operation on xx xxxx 2026.

-
- (a) Formerly the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment; See 2016 c.5, Article 1(3); that Department was formally the Department of Economic Development; see S.I. 1999/283 (N.I. 1), Article 3(5); that Department was formerly the Department of Manpower Services; See S.I. 1982/846 (N.I.11), Article 3
- (b) See Article 2(2) of S.I. 1978/1039 (N.I. 9)
- (c) Article 17 shall be read with S.I. 1992/1728 (N.I. 17), Articles 3(2) and 4(2)
- (d) S.I. 1978/1039 (N.I. 9); the general purposes of Part II referred to in Article 17(1) were extended by S.I. 1992/1728 (N.I. 17), Articles 3(1) and 4(1). Article 55(2) was amended by S.I. 1998/2795 (N.I. 18), Article 6(1) and Schedule 1, paragraph 19
- (e) S.I. 1992/1728 (N.I. 17)
- (f) Article 13(1A) was substituted by S.I. 1998/2795 (N.I. 18), Article 4
- (g) Article 46(3) was amended by S.I. 1998/2795 (N.I. 18), Article 6(1) and Schedule 1, paragraphs 8 and 18 and the Health Protection Agency Act 2004 (c.17), section 11 and Schedule 3 paragraph 10

Repeals and revocations

2.—(1) The Acts specified in column 1 of Table 1 of the Schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 of that table.

(2) The Regulations specified in column 1 of Table 2 of the Schedule are revoked to the extent specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 of that table.

Amendments to the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1997

3.—(1) The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1997(a) shall be amended as follows.

(2) In regulation 2(1) (interpretation) in the definition of “dangerous goods”, for the words “means any goods which fall within the definition of “dangerous goods” in regulation 2(1) of CDG 2010”, substitute “has the meaning as assigned by regulation 2(3) of CDG 2010”.

(3) In Schedule 2, Part IV, paragraph 48K(2) for the words “has the same meaning as in regulation 2(1) of CDG 2010”, substitute “has the meaning as assigned by regulation 2(3) of CDG 2010”.

Amendments to the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015

4.—(1) The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015(b) shall be amended as follows.

(2) In regulation 2 (interpretation), in paragraph (1) omit the definition of “pipelines”.

(3) In regulation 3 (application and exceptions), in paragraph (2) after sub-paragraph (c) insert—

“(ca) the transport of dangerous substances in pipelines, including associated apparatus, except where that activity takes place at a site which is an establishment despite that activity;

(cb) the transport of dangerous substances and directly related intermediate temporary storage by road, rail, internal waterways, sea or air, including loading and unloading and transport to and from another means of transport at docks, wharves or marshalling yards, except where that activity takes place at a site which is an establishment despite that activity;”.

(4) In regulation 24(3)(c) (domino effects and domino groups) for the words “the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015”, substitute “the Planning (Hazardous Substances) (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015”(c).

Amendment to the Offshore Installations (Offshore Safety Directive) (Safety Case etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016

5.—(1) In regulation 2(4)(a) (construction of the expression “combined operation”) of the Offshore Installations (Offshore Safety Directive) (Safety Case etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016(d) omit the word “such”.

(a) S.R. 1997 No. 455
(b) S.R. 2015 No. 325
(c) S.R. 2015 No. 344
(d) S.R. 2016 No. 406

Amendment to the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2019

6.—(1) In regulation 6(4) (review of hazard evaluation and consequences assessment) of the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2019(a) after the words “regulation 4(2) to (4)” insert “, and regulation 5, where applicable”.

Amendment to the Biocidal Products and Chemicals (Appointment of Authorities and Enforcement) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013

7.—(1) In paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 to the Biocidal Products and Chemicals (Appointment of Authorities and Enforcement) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013(b) in the definition of “Plant protection product” for the reference “94/414/EEC” substitute “91/414/EEC”.

(a) S.R. 2019 No. 185
(b) S.R. 2013 No. 206



Dr Caoimhe Archibald
Minister for the Economy

SCHEDULE 1 Regulation 2
Repeals and revocations

Table 1: repeals

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
<i>Short Title</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Extent of repeal</i>
Factories Act (Northern Ireland) 1965	c.20	Sections 40, 115, 117, 119, 120, 154, 163, 169 and 170
Office and Shop Premises Act (Northern Ireland) 1966	c.26	Sections 42, 43, 45, 56, 59, 63, 65, 68, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 80

Table 2: revocations

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
<i>Title</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Extent of revocation</i>
The Factories (Modification for Docks, Building and Engineering Construction, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1939	S.R. 1939 No. 69	The whole Regulations
The Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938 (Extension of Section 47) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1948	S.R. 1948 No. 151	The whole Regulations
The Office and Shop Premises Act (Repeals and Modifications) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1979	S.R. 1979 No. 284	The whole Regulations
The Factories Legislation (Repeals and Modifications) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1979	S.R. 1979 No. 246	The whole Regulations
The Fire Services (Factories) (Repeals) Order (Northern Ireland) 1986	S.R. 1986 No. 350	The whole Regulations
The Fire Services (Office and Shop Premises) (Repeals) Order (Northern Ireland) 1986	S.R. 1986 No. 351	The whole Regulations
Pressure Vessels (Verification) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999	S.R. 1999 No. 126	The whole Regulations
Gas Cylinders (Pattern Approval) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999	S.R. 1999 No. 128	The whole Regulations

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations are made under the Health and Safety at Work (Northern Ireland) Order 1978 (“the 1978 Order”). They repeal certain provisions of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland) 1965 and the Office and Shop Premises Act (Northern Ireland) 1966. The Regulations also revoke eight statutory rules. The legislation being removed is either redundant or has been replaced by more recent provision. The Regulations make minor amendments to three Statutory Rules. These repeals, revocations and amendments were the subject of consultation in accordance with Article 46(3) of the Order.

Regulation 2 repeals or revokes the legislation set out in Tables 1 and 2 in the Schedule.

Regulation 3 amends the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1997 to correct the definition of “dangerous goods” in regulation 2(1) and Schedule 2, Part IV, paragraph 48(K)(2).

Regulation 4 makes amendments to the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015. Paragraph (2) removes an unnecessary definition of “pipelines”. Paragraph (3) amends regulation 3 of those Regulations (concerning application and exceptions) by including exceptions in relation to the transport of dangerous substances in pipelines where that activity takes place outside of an establishment, and also the transport of dangerous substances and directly related intermediate temporary storage where that activity takes place outside of an establishment. Paragraph (4) amends regulation 24(3)(c) to refer to the correct Regulations.

Regulation 5 amends The Offshore Installations (Offshore Safety Directive) (Safety Case etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016 to remove a superfluous “such” from regulation 2(4)(a).

Regulation 6 makes one minor correction to the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2019.

Regulation 7 makes one minor correction to the Biocidal Products and Chemicals (Appointment of Authorities and Enforcement) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013.

An impact assessment has not been prepared for these Regulations, as they have no impact on costs for businesses, charities or voluntary bodies.

HSENI EQUALITY SCREENING FORM

SECTION 75 EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY SCREENING TEMPLATE

This form should be completed when considering options for a new policy, service or programme, or changing an existing policy, service or programme.

Those policies identified as having significant implications for equality of opportunity must be subject to full EQIA.

The template will provide a record of the factors taken into account if a policy is screened out, or excluded for EQIA.

Please complete the Cover Sheet Table below

Policy Title (in full):	Proposals for The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Repeals, Revocations and Amendments) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2026
Policy Aim	The proposals are to repeal / revoke ten Legislative Instruments (two Acts and eight Statutory Rules) that have been identified as being redundant or that have been overtaken by more up to date Regulations. The opportunity is also being taken to effect a total of eight corrections across five statutory rules.
Decision (delete as appropriate)	The policy has been screened out without mitigation or an alternative policy adopted.
Business Area:	HSENI
Contact:	Darren Thompson
Date of form completion:	23 August 2024

Screening flowchart and template (taken from Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 – A Guide for public authorities April 2010 (Appendix 1)).

Introduction

Part 1. Policy scoping – asks public authorities to provide details about the policy, procedure, practice and / or decision being screened and what available evidence you have gathered to help make an assessment of the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations.

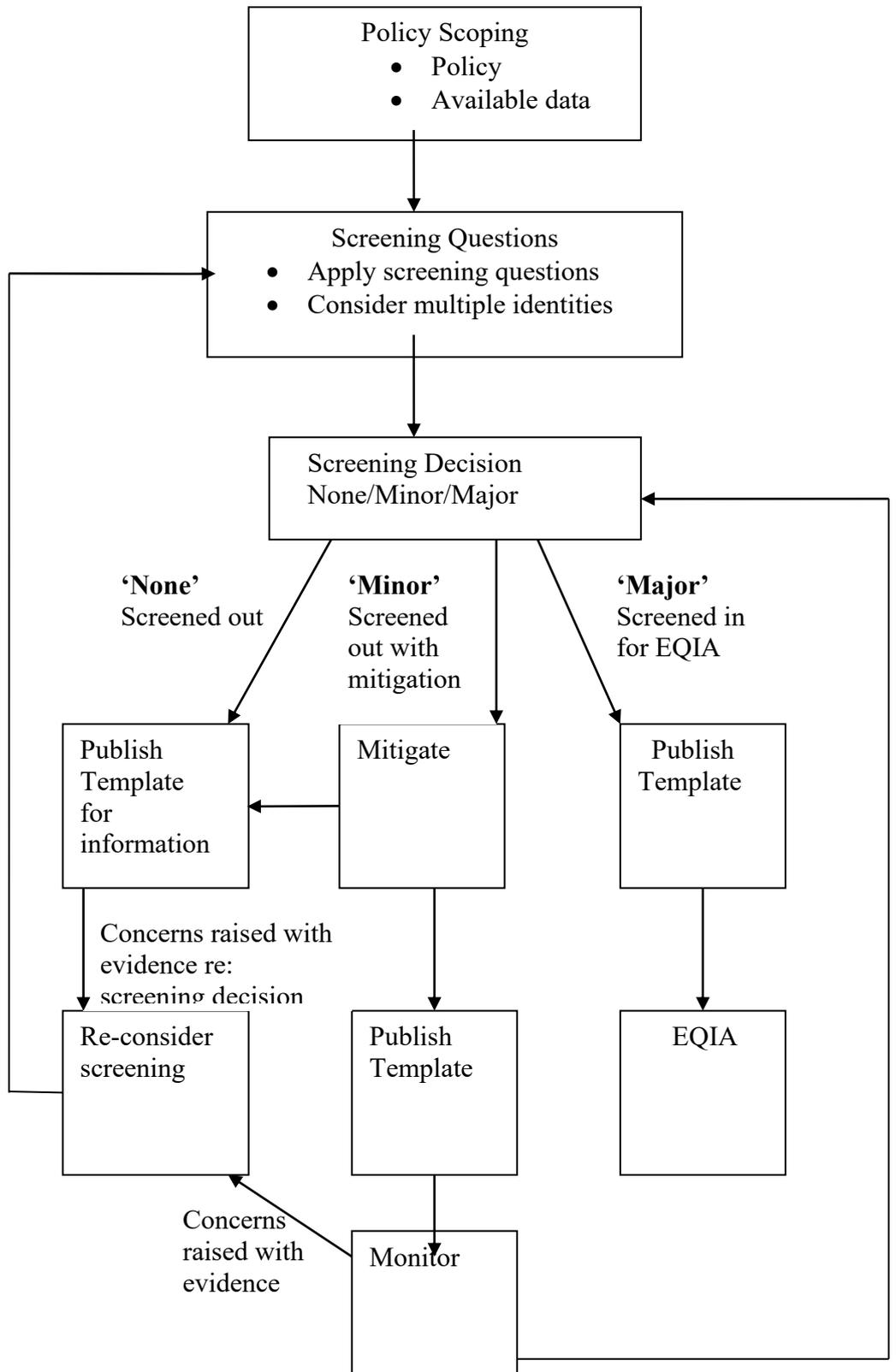
Part 2. Screening questions – asks about the extent of the likely impact of the policy on groups of people within each of the Section 75 categories. Details of the groups consulted and the level of assessment of the likely impact. This includes consideration of multiple identity and good relations issues.

Part 3. Screening decision – guides the public authority to reach a screening decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment (EQIA), or to introduce measures to mitigate the likely impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

Part 4. Monitoring – provides guidance to public authorities on monitoring for adverse impact and broader monitoring.

Part 5. Approval and authorisation – verifies the public authority's approval of a screening decision by a senior manager responsible for the policy.

A screening flowchart is provided below.



Part 1. Policy scoping

The first stage of the screening process involves scoping the policy under consideration. The purpose of policy scoping is to help prepare the background and context and set out the aims and objectives for the policy, being screened. At this stage, scoping the policy will help identify potential constraints as well as opportunities and will help the policy maker work through the screening process on a step by step basis.

Public authorities should remember that the Section 75 statutory duties apply to internal policies (relating to people who work for the authority), as well as external policies (relating to those who are, or could be, served by the authority).

Information about the policy

Name of the policy Proposals for The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Repeals, Revocations and Amendments) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2026
Is this an existing, revised or a new policy? Revised policy
What is it trying to achieve? (intended aims / outcomes) The proposals are to repeal / revoke ten Legislative Instruments (two Acts and eight Statutory Rules) that have been identified as being redundant or that have been overtaken by more up to date Regulations. The opportunity is also being taken to effect a total of eight corrections across five Statutory Rules. The aim is to streamline the legislative framework by removing redundant or out-of-date legislation that is no longer needed to control health-and-safety risks in the workplace, to make the legislative framework simpler and easier to understand, while maintaining the same standards of protection for those in the workplace or affected by work activities.
Who initiated or wrote the policy? HSENI is responsible for initiating and writing the policy proposals. If DfE accepts the proposals, it is responsible for

making the legislation.

Who owns and who implements the policy?

HSENI owns and implements the policy.

Implementation factors

Are there any factors which could contribute to / detract from the intended aim / outcome of the policy / decision?

Yes

If yes, are they:

- financial
- legislative
- other - please specify

Main stakeholders affected

Who are the internal and external stakeholders (actual or potential) that the policy will impact upon?

- staff
- service users
- other public sector organisations
- voluntary / community/trade unions
- other - please specify
 - Employers and employees of the various industries involved.

Other policies with a bearing on this policy

- What are they?

N/A

- Who owns them?

N/A

Available evidence

Evidence to help inform the screening process may take many forms. Public authorities should ensure that their screening decision is informed by relevant data.

What evidence / information (both qualitative and quantitative) have you gathered to inform this policy? Specify details for each of the Section 75 categories.

Section 75 category	Details of evidence / information
Religious belief	Although there are no available data, the policy changes apply equally beneficially to all Section 75 categories and others.
Political opinion	As above.
Racial group	As above.
Age	As above.
Marital status	As above.
Sexual orientation	As above.
Men and women generally	As above.
Disability	As above.
Dependants	As above.

Needs, experiences and priorities

Taking into account the information referred to above, what are the different needs, experiences and priorities of each of the following categories, in relation to the particular policy / decision? Specify details for each of the Section 75 categories

Section 75 category	Details of needs / experiences / priorities
Religious belief	Although there are no available data, the policy changes apply equally beneficially to all Section 75 categories and others.
Political opinion	As above. The changes apply equally to all persons with different political opinions.
Racial group	As above. The changes apply equally to all persons of different racial groups.
Age	As above. The changes apply equally to persons of any age.
Marital status	As above. The changes apply equally to all persons irrespective of marital status.
Sexual orientation	As above. The changes apply equally to all persons irrespective of sexual orientation.
Men and women generally	As above. The changes apply equally to men and women generally.
Disability	As above. The changes apply equally to those with and without a disability.
Dependants	As above. The changes apply equally to those with and without dependants.

Part 2. Screening questions

Introduction

In making a decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment, the public authority should consider its answers to the questions 1-4 which are given on pages 10-12 of this Guide.

If the public authority's conclusion is **none** in respect of all of the Section 75 equality of opportunity and / or good relations categories, then the public authority may decide to screen the policy out. If a policy is 'screened out' as having no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations, a public authority should give details of the reasons for the decision taken.

If the public authority's conclusion is **major** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality of opportunity and/or good relations categories, then consideration should be given to subjecting the policy to the equality impact assessment procedure.

If the public authority's conclusion is **minor** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality categories and / or good relations categories, then consideration should still be given to proceeding with an equality impact assessment, or to:

- measures to mitigate the adverse impact; or
- the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity and / or good relations.

In favour of a 'major' impact

- a) The policy is significant in terms of its strategic importance;
- b) Potential equality impacts are unknown, because, for example, there is insufficient data upon which to make an assessment or because they are complex, and it would be appropriate to conduct an equality impact assessment in order to better assess them;
- c) Potential equality and / or good relations impacts are likely to be adverse or are likely to be experienced disproportionately by groups of people including those who are marginalised or disadvantaged;

- d) Further assessment offers a valuable way to examine the evidence and develop recommendations in respect of a policy about which there are concerns amongst affected individuals and representative groups, for example in respect of multiple identities;
- e) The policy is likely to be challenged by way of judicial review;
- f) The policy is significant in terms of expenditure.

In favour of 'minor' impact

- a) The policy is not unlawfully discriminatory and any residual potential impacts on people are judged to be negligible;
- b) The policy, or certain proposals within it, are potentially unlawfully discriminatory, but this possibility can readily and easily be eliminated by making appropriate changes to the policy or by adopting appropriate mitigating measures;
- c) Any asymmetrical equality impacts caused by the policy are intentional because they are specifically designed to promote equality of opportunity for particular groups of disadvantaged people;
- d) By amending the policy there are better opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity and / or good relations.

In favour of none

- a) The policy has no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations.
- b) The policy is purely technical in nature and will have no bearing in terms of its likely impact on equality of opportunity or good relations for people within the equality and good relations categories.

Taking into account the evidence presented above, consider and comment on the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations for those affected by this policy, in any way, for each of the equality and good relations categories, by applying the screening questions given overleaf and indicate the level of impact on the group i.e. minor, major or none.

Screening questions

1 What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 equality categories? minor / major / none

Section 75 category	Details of policy impact	Level of impact? minor / major / none
Religious belief	The removal of ten legislative instruments to streamline the legislative framework for health and safety in the workplace.	None. The policy has no bearing on equality of opportunity.
Political opinion	As above.	As above.
Racial group	As above.	As above.
Age	As above.	As above.
Marital status	As above.	As above.
Sexual orientation	As above.	As above.
Men and women generally	As above.	As above.
Disability	As above.	As above.
Dependants	As above.	As above.

2 Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 equalities categories?		
Section 75 category	If Yes, provide details	If No, provide reasons
Religious belief		The policy will apply equally beneficially to all of the Section 75 Groups and to other groups and has no relevance to the promotion of equality of opportunity.
Political opinion		As above.
Racial group		As above.
Age		As above.
Marital status		As above.
Sexual orientation		As above.
Men and women generally		As above.
Disability		As above.
Dependants		As above.

**3 To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?
Minor / major / none**

Good relations category	Details of policy impact	Level of impact minor / major / none
Religious belief	The removal of ten legislative instruments to streamline the legislative framework for health and safety in the workplace.	None. The policy has no bearing on good relations between the relevant people / groups.
Political opinion	As above.	As above.
Racial group	As above.	As above.

4 Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?

Good relations category	If Yes , provide details	If No , provide reasons
Religious belief		The policy will apply equally beneficially to all of the Section 75 Groups and to other groups and has no relevance to the promotion of good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group.
Political opinion		As above.
Racial group		As above.

Additional considerations

Multiple identity

Generally speaking, people can fall into more than one Section 75 category. Taking this into consideration, are there any potential impacts of the policy / decision on people with multiple identities?

(For example; disabled minority ethnic people; disabled women; young Protestant men; and young lesbians, gay and bisexual people).

Not applicable

Provide details of data on the impact of the policy on people with multiple identities. Specify relevant Section 75 categories concerned.

Although there are no available data, the policy will apply equally to all of the Section 75 Groups and adverse impact on people with multiple identities is not anticipated.

Part 3. Screening decision

If the decision is not to conduct an equality impact assessment, please provide details of the reasons.

The provisions of the proposed Regulations will apply universally and would be expected to benefit, rather than adversely impact, all of the Section 75 groups equally and to the same extent as other groups.

If the decision is not to conduct an equality impact assessment the public authority should consider if the policy should be mitigated or an alternative policy be introduced.

The provisions of the proposed Regulations will apply universally and would be expected to benefit, rather than adversely impact, all of the Section 75 groups equally. There are therefore no grounds for mitigation or alternative policies.

If the decision is to subject the policy to an equality impact assessment, please provide details of the reasons.

Not applicable.

All public authorities' equality schemes must state the authority's arrangements for assessing and consulting on the likely impact of policies adopted or proposed to be adopted by the authority on the promotion of equality of opportunity. The Commission recommends screening and equality impact assessment as the tools to be utilised for such assessments. Further advice on equality impact assessment may be found in a separate Commission publication: Practical Guidance on Equality Impact Assessment.

Mitigation

When the public authority concludes that the likely impact is 'minor' and an equality impact assessment is not to be conducted, the public authority may consider mitigation to lessen the severity of any equality impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity or good relations.

Can the policy / decision be amended or changed or an alternative policy introduced to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations?

If so, give the **reasons** to support your decision, together with the proposed changes / amendments or alternative policy.

Not applicable.

Timetabling and prioritising

Factors to be considered in timetabling and prioritising policies for equality impact assessment.

If the policy has been '**screened in**' for equality impact assessment, then please answer the following questions to determine its priority for timetabling the equality impact assessment.

On a scale of 1-3, with 1 being the lowest priority and 3 being the highest, assess the policy in terms of its priority for equality impact assessment.

Priority criterion	Rating (1-3)
Effect on equality of opportunity and good relations	N/A
Social need	N/A
Effect on people's daily lives	N/A
Relevance to a public authority's functions	N/A

Note: The Total Rating Score should be used to prioritise the policy in rank order with other policies screened in for equality impact assessment. This list of priorities will assist the public authority in timetabling. Details of the Public Authority's Equality Impact Assessment Timetable should be included in the quarterly Screening Report.

Is the policy affected by timetables established by other relevant public authorities?

If yes, please provide details

Part 4. Monitoring

Public authorities should consider the guidance contained in the Commission's Monitoring Guidance for Use by Public Authorities (July 2007).

The Commission recommends that where the policy has been amended or an alternative policy introduced, the public authority should monitor more broadly than for adverse impact (See Benefits, P.9-10, paras 2.13 – 2.20 of the Monitoring Guidance).

Effective monitoring will help the public authority identify any future adverse impact arising from the policy which may lead the public authority to conduct an equality impact assessment, as well as help with future planning and policy development.

Part 5 - Approval and authorisation

Signed: Nuala Smyth - Legislation and Information
Management Branch

Division: HSENI, Services Division

Date: 26 September 2025

Appendix I - Rural Needs Impact Assessment (RNIA) Template

SECTION 1 - Defining the activity subject to Section 1(1) of the Rural Needs Act (NI) 2016

1A. Name of Public Authority.

The Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland (HSENI)

1B. Please provide a short title which describes the activity being undertaken by the Public Authority that is subject to Section 1(1) of the Rural Needs Act (NI) 2016.

The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Repeals, Revocations and Amendments) Regulations (NI) 2026

1C. Please indicate which category the activity specified in Section 1B above relates to.

Developing a	Policy <input type="checkbox"/>	Strategy <input type="checkbox"/>	Plan <input type="checkbox"/>
Adopting a	Policy <input type="checkbox"/>	Strategy <input type="checkbox"/>	Plan <input type="checkbox"/>
Implementing a	Policy <input type="checkbox"/>	Strategy <input type="checkbox"/>	Plan <input type="checkbox"/>
Revising a	Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Strategy <input type="checkbox"/>	Plan <input type="checkbox"/>
Designing a Public Service	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Delivering a Public Service	<input type="checkbox"/>		

1D. Please provide the official title (if any) of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service document or initiative relating to the category indicated in Section 1C above.

The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Repeals, Revocations and Amendments) Regulations (NI) 2026

1E. Please provide details of the aims and/or objectives of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service.

We propose removing ten items of legislation thought redundant or to have been replicated by more recent Regulations. The proposals will broadly bring NI into line with GB, where the H&S (Miscellaneous Repeals and Revocations) Regulations 2014 implemented recommendations arising primarily from the Löfstedt Review and the “Red Tape Challenge – Health and Safety”.

1F. What definition of 'rural' is the Public Authority using in respect of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service?

Population Settlements of less than 5,000 (Default definition).

Other Definition (Provide details and the rationale below).

A definition of 'rural' is not applicable.

Details of alternative definition of 'rural' used.

Rationale for using alternative definition of 'rural'.

Reasons why a definition of 'rural' is not applicable.

SECTION 2 - Understanding the impact of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service

2A. Is the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service likely to impact on people in rural areas?

Yes No If the response is **NO** GO TO Section **2E**.

2B. Please explain how the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to impact on people in rural areas.

The proposal will have the same marginal impact on people living in rural areas as on those living in urban areas. Any overall costs or savings would be negligible, and it is anticipated that the changes would have no impact on the operation of businesses.

Furthermore, HSENI expects that, owing to the nature of the changes, there will not be any familiarisation costs associated with them.

The process is, however, expected to contribute to a wider programme of work to make the legislative framework simpler and easier to understand, while maintaining the same standards of protection for those in the workplace or affected by work activities.

2C. If the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to impact on people in rural areas **differently** from people in urban areas, please explain how it is likely to impact on people in rural areas differently.

2D. Please indicate which of the following rural policy areas the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to primarily impact on.

Rural Businesses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rural Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jobs or Employment in Rural Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Education or Training in Rural Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Broadband or Mobile Communications in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transport Services or Infrastructure in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health or Social Care Services in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Deprivation in Rural Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural Crime or Community Safety	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural Development	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agri-Environment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Please state)	<input type="text"/>

If the response to Section 2A was YES GO TO Section 3A.

2E. Please explain why the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is NOT likely to impact on people in rural areas.

The proposals, which make no substantive changes to legal obligations or workplace protections, will apply equally to urban and rural settings, and there will be no differential impact on either.

SECTION 3 - Identifying the Social and Economic Needs of Persons in Rural Areas

3A. Has the Public Authority taken steps to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas that are relevant to the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service?

Yes No If the response is **NO** GO TO Section **3E**.

3B. Please indicate which of the following methods or information sources were used by the Public Authority to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas.

Consultation with Rural Stakeholders	<input type="checkbox"/>	Published Statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consultation with Other Organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Research Papers	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surveys or Questionnaires	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Publications	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Methods or Information Sources (include details in Question 3C below).			<input type="checkbox"/>

3C. Please provide details of the methods and information sources used to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas including relevant dates, names of organisations, titles of publications, website references, details of surveys or consultations undertaken etc.

3D. Please provide details of the social and economic needs of people in rural areas which have been identified by the Public Authority?

If the response to Section 3A was YES GO TO Section 4A.

3E. Please explain why no steps were taken by the Public Authority to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas?

No steps were taken because:

- a) The proposals do not involve any substantive change to current legal obligations or workplace protections; and
- b) The proposals will apply equally to urban and rural settings.

SECTION 4 - Considering the Social and Economic Needs of Persons in Rural Areas

4A. Please provide details of the issues considered in relation to the social and economic needs of people in rural areas.

N/A

SECTION 5 - Influencing the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service

5A. Has the development, adoption, implementation or revising of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or delivery of the Public Service, been influenced by the rural needs identified?

Yes No If the response is **NO GO TO Section 5C.**

5B. Please explain how the development, adoption, implementation or revising of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or delivery of the Public Service, has been influenced by the rural needs identified.

N/A

If the response to Section 5A was YES GO TO Section 6A.

5C. Please explain why the development, adoption, implementation or revising of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or the delivery of the Public Service, has NOT been influenced by the rural needs identified.

The proposals, which make no substantive changes to legal obligations or workplace protections, will apply equally to urban and rural settings, and there will be no differential impact on either.

SECTION 6 - Documenting and Recording

6A. Please tick below to confirm that the RNIA Template will be retained by the Public Authority and relevant information on the Section 1 activity compiled in accordance with paragraph 6.7 of the guidance.

I confirm that the RNIA Template will be retained and relevant information compiled.

Rural Needs Impact Assessment undertaken by:	Gavin Falconer
Position/Grade:	DP (TP)
Division/Branch	HSENI Legislation Branch
Signature:	<i>Gavin Falconer</i>
Date:	08/01/26
Rural Needs Impact Assessment approved by:	Stuart Harvieu
Position/Grade:	G7 (TP)
Division/Branch:	HSENI Legislation Branch
Signature:	<i>Stuart Harvieu</i>
Date:	08/01/26

HSENI List of consultees

Names of Consultees

Action for Children
Action Mental Health (AMH)
Action on Hearing Loss (AHL)
Advice NI
AE Global
Age NI
Agency for the Legal Deposit Libraries
Alliance Party
Archbishop of Armagh & Primate of All Ireland
Ards Business Centre Ltd.
Argyle Business Centre Ltd.
Armagh Business Centre Ltd.
Asperger's Network NI
Attorney General (NI)
Autism NI
Ballymena Business Centre Ltd.
Banbridge Enterprise Centre
Bar Council
Barnardo's
Belfast Butterfly Club
Belfast Centre for the Unemployed
Belfast City Centre Management
Belfast Harbour Commissioners
Belfast Health & Social Care Trust
Belfast Hebrew Congregation
Belfast Islamic Centre
Belfast MET
Belfast Solicitors' Association
Bishop of Down and Connor
Board of Deputies of British Jews
BOC
Bombardier
British Council
British Library – Legal Deposit Office
Bryson House
Buildhealth NI
Business in the Community
Calor Gas (NI) Ltd.
Cancer Focus NI
Cara Friend
Carers NI
Carrickfergus Enterprise Agency Ltd.
Catholic Bishops of Ireland
Causeway Enterprise Agency Ltd.

Cedar Foundation
Chartered Institute of Environmental Health NI
Chief Constable – PSNI
Chief Officers 3rd Sector (CO3)
Children in Northern Ireland (CINI) (incl. Participation Network)
Children's Law Centre
Chinese Chamber of Commerce
Chinese Welfare Association
Church of Ireland
Commission for Victims and Survivors
Commissioner for Older People NI
Committee on the Administration of Justice
Communication Workers' Union (CWU)
Community Foundation NI
Community NI
Community Relations Council
Construction Employers' Federation
Construction Industry Training Board NI (CITB)
Consumer Council for NI
Cookstown Enterprise Centre Ltd.
Co-operation Ireland
Council for Catholic Maintained Schools
Countryside Services
Craigavon Industrial Development Organisation Ltd.
Creggan Enterprises Ltd.
Democratic Unionist Party (DUP)
Disability Action
Disability Equality NI
District Councils in NI – Environmental Health (11)
District Councils in NI (11)
Du Pont (UK) Industrial Ltd.
Dungannon Enterprise Centre Ltd.
East Belfast Community Development Agency
East Belfast Enterprise Park Ltd.
East Belfast Partnership Board
Education Authority
Employers for Disability NI
Engineering Employers' Federation NI (EEF)
EPUKI
Equality Coalition
Equality Commission NI
ESB Coolkeeragh Power station
Evangelical Alliance
Evolve Network
Executive Council of the Inn of Court of NI
Falls Community Council
Federation of Small Businesses
Fermanagh Enterprise Ltd.
Fire Brigades' Union
Firmus Energy

Flogas
Focus: Identity Trust
Food Standards Agency NI
Forensic Science Northern Ireland
Foyle Women's Information Network
Freight Transport Association
Gas Networks Ireland (UK) Ltd.
GEDA Construction
GMB
Grand Orange Lodge
Gray & Adams (Ireland) Ltd.
Greater Shankill Partnership
Green Party
Guide Dogs
Harland and Wolff Heavy Industries Ltd.
Head of the NI Civil Service
Health and Safety Executive
Health and Social Care Board (incl. Central Services Agency)
Heron Brothers Ltd.
HM Council of County Court Judges
HM Revenue and Custom
Include Youth
Inclusive Mobility & Transport Advisory Committee (IMTAC)
INCORE Conflict Resolutions Ltd.
Indian Community Centre
Industrial Court
Industrial Tribunal & Fair Employment Tribunal (NI)
Information Commissioner's Office
Institute of Directors (NI Division)
InterTrade Ireland
Invest NI
Invest NI (Pamela Marron)
Irish National Teachers' Organisation (INTO)
Kesh Development Association
Kinexc Energy
King's Trust (NI)
Labour Relations Agency (LRA)
Larne Community Development Project
Law Centre (NI)
Law Society of NI
Local Government Staff Commission for NI
Logistics UK
Lonmin (NI) Ltd.
Lord Chief Justice Office
Magherafelt Women's Group
Mallusk Enterprise Park
Maritime and Coastguard Agency
McClay Library, QUB
Mencap
Men's Health Forum

Methodist Church
Mid and East Antrim Borough Council – Policy Officer
Mindwise
Mineral Products Association (Northern Ireland) Ltd.
MPs for NI (18)
Musicians' Union (Scotland & NI)
Mutual Energy
NASUWT
National Library of Ireland
Newry & Mourne Enterprise Agency
NI Assembly – Clerk of the Economy Committee
NI Assembly – Library
NI Assembly – MLAs (90)
NI Assembly – The Speaker
NI Association for Mental Health (NIAMH)
NI Audit Office
NI Authority for Utility Regulation
NI Centre for Competitiveness
NI Chamber of Commerce & Industry
NI Commissioner for Children & Young People (NICCY)
NI Committee of Irish Congress of Trade Unions
NI Council for Voluntary Action (NICVA)
NI Court Service
NI Electricity
NI Electricity – Legal Dept.
NI Environment Link
NI Executive Ministers (12) (c/o Private Offices)
NI Federation of Housing Associations (NIFHA)
NI Fire and Rescue Service (NIFRS)
NI Gay Rights Association (NIGRA)
NI Government Departments (9)
NI Housing Executive (NIHE)
NI Human Rights Commission
NI Judicial Appointments Commission
NI Law Commission
NI Local Government Association (NILGA)
NI Public Services Ombudsman (NIPSO)
NI Rural Women's Network
NI Safety Group (NISG)
NI Screen
NI Water
NI Women's European Platform (NIWEP)
NIACRO
NIC/ICTU
NIPSA
North / South Ministerial Council (NSMC)
North City Business Centre Ltd.
North Down Development Organisation Ltd.
North West Community Network
North West Regional College

Northern Group
Northern Health and Social Care Trust
Northern Ireland Conservatives
Northern Regional College
NSPCC
NUS-USI NI Student Centre
Occupational Health Service
Omagh Enterprise Co. Ltd.
Open University
Ormeau Enterprises Ltd.
Participation and the Practice of Rights (PPR)
PCM Associates – Training and Consultancy Services
People Before Profit Alliance (PBPA)
Pharmaceutical Society of NI
Phoenix Energy
Pobal
Police Federation for NI
Police Service of NI (PSNI)
Power NI
Praxis
Presbyterian Church
Progressive Unionist Party (PUP)
Prospect
Queens University
Queens University – School of Law
Rainbow Project
Relate
RNIB
RNID
Road Haulage Association
Roy Coulter Consulting Ltd.
Royal College of Midwives
Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)
Save the Children
Scotts Electrical Services Ltd.
Seagate Technology (Ireland)
Sense
Services Industrial Professional Technical Union (SIPTU)
Sinn Féin (SF)
Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP)
Solace NI
South Belfast Partnership Board
South Eastern College
South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust
South West College
South West Fermanagh Development Organisation
Southern Health and Social Care Trust
Southern Regional College
St. Mary's University College
St. John Ambulance NI

Strabane Industrial Properties Ltd.
Stranmillis University College
Tennants Textile Colours Ltd.
TEO Victims Unit
The King's Trust (NI)
Tourism Ireland
Tourism NI
Townsend Enterprise Park Ltd.
Traditional Unionist Voice (TUV)
Training for Women Network
Trans Forum
Translink
Transport Salaried Staff Association
UK National Committee of UN Women
Ulster Farmers' Union
Ulster-Scots Agency
Ulster Teachers' Union
Ulster Unionist Party (UUP)
UNISON
Unite the Union
University & College Union
University of Ulster
University of Ulster – School of Law
Visual Access NI
Volunteer Now
West Belfast Development Trust Ltd.
West Belfast Partnership Board
Western Health and Social Care Trust
Westlink Enterprise Ltd.
Women's Resource & Development Agency
Women's Forum
Women's Support Network
Women's Training, Enterprise & Childcare
Workers' Party
Workspace