



Coimisiún na hÉireann um Chearta  
an Duine agus Comhionannas  
Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission

# Submission to Ireland's Covid-19 Evaluation

Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission

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The Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission was established under statute on 1 November 2014 to protect and promote human rights and equality in Ireland, to promote a culture of respect for human rights, equality and intercultural understanding, to promote understanding and awareness of the importance of human rights and equality, and to work towards the elimination of human rights abuses and discrimination.

## Introduction

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The Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission ('IHREC') is both the 'A' status National Human Rights Institution and the National Equality Body for Ireland.<sup>1</sup> We are the Independent Monitoring Mechanism for Ireland under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ('UNCRPD');<sup>2</sup> the independent National Rapporteur on the Trafficking of Human Beings;<sup>3</sup> and the Co-ordinating National Preventive Mechanism designate under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture ('OPCAT'), pending ratification.<sup>4</sup> Alongside Northern Ireland's national human rights and equality bodies, we have a mandate to consider and report on equality and rights issues with an island of Ireland dimension.<sup>5</sup> We also have legal powers under the *Gender Pay Gap Information Act 2021*,<sup>6</sup> and a role in relation to the EU Artificial Intelligence Act.<sup>7</sup> By 19 June 2026, the State must transpose the EU Directives on Standards for Equality Bodies in the field of equal treatment and equal opportunities,<sup>8</sup> which will significantly strengthen our mandate through requirements on the

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<sup>1</sup> Established under the *Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014*.

<sup>2</sup> Section 103 of the *Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) (Amendment) Act 2022* amends section 10(2) of the *Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014* to provide that one of our functions is to promote and monitor the implementation in the State of the UNCRPD.

<sup>3</sup> IHREC, [Commission Takes on New Role as Ireland's National Rapporteur on the Trafficking of Human Beings](#) (2020).

<sup>4</sup> To be provided under the *Inspection of Places of Detention Bill*, when enacted.

<sup>5</sup> We work with the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission ('NIHRC') in the Joint Committee, as set out in the Belfast Good Friday Agreement. Following the UK's withdrawal from the EU, we, along with the NIHRC and the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland ('ECNI') comprise the Article 2(1) Working Group of the Dedicated Mechanism. This group is mandated to provide oversight of, and report on, rights and equality issues falling within the scope of the Article 2 [Windsor Framework] commitment that have an island of Ireland dimension.

<sup>6</sup> *Gender Pay Gap Information Act 2021*.

<sup>7</sup> We have been included in a list of nine national public authorities responsible for protecting fundamental rights ('Article 77 bodies') under the EU Artificial Intelligence Act. Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment, [Minister Calleary announces key milestone in the implementation of the EU regulation on AI](#) (31 October 2024).

<sup>8</sup> On 19 June 2024, the [EU Directives on Standards for Equality Bodies](#) entered into force. These Directives, to be transposed by 19 June 2026, establish the minimum standards and requirements for equality bodies, including IHREC, with respect to their independence, mandates, resources, powers, and access to data. The Directives will strengthen the implementation and enforcement of EU and Irish equality legislation. See Equinet, [Standards for Equality Bodies](#).

State including with regard to consultation,<sup>9</sup> data,<sup>10</sup> and monitoring and reporting<sup>11</sup>. We will fully use these powers to engage with the State on its planning for and response to crises which impact equality and human rights.

In our Strategy Statement 2025-2027, we have prioritised the following aims within the context of our work: Developing robust responses to current and emerging threats to human rights and equality; Enhancing accountability mechanisms; Strengthening the human rights and equality infrastructure in the State; Fulfilling our international role as part of a global network of National Human Rights Institutions and National Equality Bodies; and Operating as a model organisation for implementing human rights and equality in practice.<sup>12</sup>

Under our Act, we are mandated to keep under review the adequacy and effectiveness of law and practice in the State relating to the protection of human rights and equality. We welcome the opportunity to provide a submission to the independent Covid-19 Evaluation Panel as part of the public consultation to understand the lived experiences of the impact of the pandemic and the response to the pandemic on Irish society.

Since the outset of the Covid-19 pandemic, we have raised a range of specific human rights and equality concerns arising from the State's legislative and policy responses to the pandemic [see [Appendix 1](#) for list of our positions on the response to the Covid-19 pandemic]. This included our expectations of State engagement with IHREC. We repeatedly communicated our readiness and expertise to provide support and advice to the Government,

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<sup>9</sup> Article 15 of the [EU Directives on Standards for Equality Bodies](#) requires Member States to put in place procedures to ensure that the government and relevant public authorities consult equality bodies on legislation, policy, procedure and programmes related to the rights and obligations derived from EU Equality Directives. Member States shall ensure that equality bodies have the right to make recommendations on those matters, to publish the recommendations and to request follow-up regarding such recommendations.

<sup>10</sup> Article 16 of the [EU Directives on Standards for Equality Bodies](#) provides that Member States shall ensure that equality bodies collect data on their activities; equality bodies are able to access statistics related to the rights and obligations derived from EU Equality Directives, and allow equality bodies to make recommendations on which data is to be collected in relation to the rights and obligations derived from EU Equality Directives to public and private entities including public authorities, the social partners, companies and civil society organisations.

<sup>11</sup> Article 17(3) of the [EU Directives on Standards for Equality Bodies](#) provides that Member States shall ensure equality bodies publish one or more reports, with recommendations, at least every four years, on the state of equal treatment and discrimination, including potential structural issues, in their Member State.

<sup>12</sup> IHREC, [Strategy Statement 2025-2027](#) (2025).

the Oireachtas, and public bodies regarding ensuring respect and protection of equality and human rights standards in the response to the pandemic and in evaluating the impact on structurally vulnerable groups. This Evaluation provides the opportunity to re-emphasise the importance of ensuring the response to a crisis is underpinned by equality and human rights standards, and that decision-making is guided by compliance with these standards. The fundamental societal challenges laid bare by the pandemic – systemic inequality, the lack of diversity in political and public leadership, the strains on our social harmony, and the serious gaps in democratic scrutiny and accountability – did not fade away as restrictions were lifted.

## **Equality and human rights impacts of the pandemic and the State's response to the pandemic**

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While welcoming the establishment of the Covid-19 Evaluation and the launch of this consultation, we recently called for the Evaluation to ensure the equal and meaningful participation of structurally vulnerable groups<sup>13</sup>, adopt human rights and equality-based guidance, and commit to an equality impact assessment.<sup>14</sup> We also previously called for the design, functioning and outcomes of the independent Evaluation to be underpinned by relevant Constitutional, European, and international human rights and equality standards.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> For the purpose of this submission, we define a structurally vulnerable person as someone who is particularly vulnerable to violations of their rights due to political, economic, social and cultural structures. Instead of focusing on the personal characteristics of individuals and groups and viewing them as lacking agency, 'structural vulnerability' refers to the structures in place which render certain sectors of the population particularly vulnerable to human rights abuses.

<sup>14</sup> IHREC, [Ireland and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 2025](#) (May 2025) p. 62; IHREC, [Ireland and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Submission to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for the List of Issues Prior to Reporting](#) (June 2025) pp. 34-35.

<sup>15</sup> Including the right to an adequate, effective and prompt remedy; the right to a prompt, thorough, effective, independent and impartial investigation into allegations of the violations of rights; the duty to effectively and independently investigate deaths or instances of inhuman and degrading treatment; Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty; fair procedures and accountability; equality and non-discrimination; accessibility and support; representation and active participation of people, including structurally vulnerable groups; the 'do no harm' principle. See IHREC, [Letter to the Department of the Taoiseach on the Evaluation of the State's response to the Covid-19 pandemic](#) (28 March 2024).

It is concerning that there is no explicit reference to assessing the human rights and equality impacts of the pandemic in the Terms of Reference for the Evaluation.<sup>16</sup> Further, there is no reference to reporting on and analysing the available disaggregated equality data<sup>17</sup> as part of planned Programme of Work to examine the impacts of Covid-19 and the pandemic response on different groups in Irish society. Covid-19 and the response to the pandemic has both exposed and increased existing structural inequalities in Ireland, including by disproportionately affecting certain structurally vulnerable groups and sectors of Irish society.<sup>18</sup> It is critical that the human rights and equality impacts of the pandemic are thoroughly and transparently assessed by the Evaluation Panel and included in the final report to the Taoiseach and any interim reports.

We note that in Ireland's recent review by the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Minister of State Colm Brophy informed the Committee that the Evaluation will "provide an opportunity to consider the specific gender implications of decisions" made during the pandemic.<sup>19</sup> While it has not been explicitly specified in the Terms of Reference that the gendered impacts of the pandemic response will be considered, we welcome that the Evaluation Panel will adopt a gender lens to its work. However, there is need to consider and report on the wider equality impacts of the pandemic response, including intersectional impacts, and to equality proof crisis preparedness planning and responses. In this regard, we note that in 2022, the United Nations Human Rights Committee recommended

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<sup>16</sup> Covid-19 Evaluation, [Independent Pandemic Evaluation Panel Terms of Reference](#). The programme of work references "managing and mitigating risks of the disease and competing sectoral policy objectives (including the impact of a range of sectoral, business/economic and personal income supports)" but does not reference the human rights protections. Covid-19 Evaluation, [Planned Programme of Work](#).

<sup>17</sup> Throughout the pandemic, we highlighted the need for the State to improve its collection and reporting on disaggregated equality data to ensure measures adopted and implemented are in line with equality and human rights principles.

<sup>18</sup> The pandemic had a disproportionate effect on a number of groups including older people; children; women; disabled people; those from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds; those living in, or at risk of poverty; Travellers; Roma; members of minority ethnic groups; International Protection applicants; residents in Direct Provision and emergency accommodation; people living in inadequate housing; people living in homelessness; victims and survivors of domestic, sexual and gender-based violence; those with caring responsibilities; people that are digitally excluded; people in precarious employment; people employed in the health and care sectors; and people in institutional and detention settings (such as nursing homes, residential disability facilities, mental health settings and prisons).

<sup>19</sup> Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, [2156th Meeting, 91st Session – Consideration of Ireland](#) (20 June 2025).

that the State “should consider carrying out a comprehensive review of its response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including a human rights impact assessment that evaluates the effect of restrictions on rights, specifically with regard to minority groups.”<sup>20</sup>

Our commissioned research report ‘Ireland’s Emergency Powers During the Covid-19 Pandemic’ which evaluated Ireland’s use of pandemic-related emergency powers, identified some of the key human rights and equality challenges presented by the Covid-19 pandemic.<sup>21</sup> The report highlighted that the Government persistently blurred the boundary between legal requirements and public health guidance in its Covid-19 response; and that scrutiny of equality and human rights impacts was side-lined when emergency measures were in place. The report makes a series of recommendations including strengthening Oireachtas oversight of emergency legislation, ensuring the inclusion of human rights and equality expertise in decision-making structures, and the collection and publication of disaggregated equality data on the enforcement of emergency powers.

Our research report with the Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) explored the equality impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the labour market.<sup>22</sup> The findings shine a light on the buffering effect of the Government’s supports for businesses, employers and individuals, highlighting the protective and stabilising role of significant public investment and that such schemes could be usefully activated in future labour market crises, if they were carefully designed and adequately resourced.<sup>23</sup> The research showed that the impact of the pandemic was not evenly spread with negative impacts on younger workers, those with lower levels of education, and for disabled people who identified as strongly limited in their activities. The findings also highlight gaps in the available labour market activity data, including on disabled

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<sup>20</sup> Human Rights Committee, [Concluding observations on the fifth periodic report of Ireland](#), CCPR/C/IRL/CO/5 (26 January 2023) para. 28.

<sup>21</sup> Conor Casey, Oran Doyle, David Kenny and Donna Lyons, [Ireland’s Emergency Powers During the Covid-19 Pandemic](#) (2021, IHREC/COVID-19 Law and Human Rights Observatory).

<sup>22</sup> The Covid-19 pandemic had a profound impact on society, and a seismic impact on economic rights and access to work, through the range of public health restrictions imposed: IHREC/ESRI, [The Equality Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Irish Labour Market](#) (April 2024).

<sup>23</sup> The study argues that the recovery was likely facilitated by large-scale state intervention during the pandemic in terms of employment and social welfare supports: IHREC/ESRI, [The Equality Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Irish Labour Market](#) (April 2024).

people, ethnic minority groups, LGBTQIA+ people, and Traveller and Roma, which emphasises the importance of investing in the equality data infrastructure.

We have previously highlighted a number of areas that the Evaluation Panel should examine including: the impact of the pandemic and the response to the pandemic on the rights of structurally vulnerable groups;<sup>24</sup> the impact on children's rights;<sup>25</sup> the impact of the restrictions on access to and participation in education;<sup>26</sup> the proportionality of public health restrictions on maternal healthcare;<sup>27</sup> the impact the pandemic had on Travellers as a direct consequence of their inadequate living conditions;<sup>28</sup> the impact on people living in institutions;<sup>29</sup> and, older people's care and support, including the impact of the privatisation model<sup>30</sup>. This is a non-exhaustive list of areas that the Evaluation should examine; the areas of focus of the Evaluation should be informed by its consultation with affected groups.

The Commission recommends that the Evaluation Panel:

- adopts a human rights and equality-based framework to their work.
- examines the impact of the pandemic and the pandemic response on civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights.
- provides information on its website on the methodology it will employ in applying a gender lens to its work, and the weight that it will give to this gender analysis in assessing the

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<sup>24</sup> IHREC, [Submission to the Special Committee on COVID-19 Response Regarding the Adequacy of the State's Legislative Framework to Respond to COVID-19 Pandemic and Potential Future National Emergencies](#) (September 2020); IHREC, [Submission to the Oireachtas Joint Committee on Justice, COVID-19 and Civil Liberties](#) (May 2021); IHREC, [Ireland and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#) (June 2022) pp. 21–23; IHREC, [Ireland and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#) (February 2024) pp. 31–32.

<sup>25</sup> Including the impact of the restrictions on children's access to, and participation in education; and the rights of children in detention. IHREC, [Ireland and the Rights of the Child](#) (August 2022) pp. 11, 88, 102; IHREC, [Ireland and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#) (February 2024) p. 152

<sup>26</sup> IHREC, [Ireland and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 2025](#) (May 2025) p. 106.

<sup>27</sup> IHREC, [Ireland and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women](#) (September 2023) p. 71.

<sup>28</sup> IHREC, [Comments on Ireland's 20th National Report on the Implementation of the European Social Charter](#) (June 2023) p. 16.

<sup>29</sup> IHREC, [Ireland and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#) (February 2024) p. 32.

<sup>30</sup> IHREC, [Policy Statement on Care](#) (July 2023) p. 63.

impacts of the pandemic and making recommendations on guiding principles and processes.

- publishes and analyses the available disaggregated equality data on the differential and intersectional impacts of the pandemic and the pandemic response on structurally vulnerable groups.
- ensures the equal and meaningful engagement of structurally vulnerable groups and their representative organisations in their work.

## Responding to future crises

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We welcome that a focus of the Evaluation is on applying the learning from the response to the pandemic on to how Ireland responds to future crises by recommending guiding principles and processes to guide future decision-making.<sup>31</sup> While the Programme for Government commits to supporting the work of the Covid-19 Evaluation,<sup>32</sup> it is silent on ensuring public services are adequately prepared for current and future crises including climate-related crises. The differential impact of the pandemic exposed the consequences of a legacy of poor investment in public services, serving as a reminder that such investment is a fundamental to realising human rights and equality.

A thorough examination of the human rights and equality impacts of the legislative and policy responses to Covid-19 provides an opportunity to futureproof how Ireland will embed the respect, promotion and protection of rights as other crises emerge and intensify. Current and future policy responses to crises (at times of risk and instability) must be rights based.<sup>33</sup> We emphasise the importance of the statutory obligations on public bodies under the Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty<sup>34</sup> to incorporate equality and human rights

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<sup>31</sup> Covid-19 Evaluation, [Independent Pandemic Evaluation Panel Terms of Reference](#).

<sup>32</sup> Government of Ireland, [Programme for Government 2025: Securing Ireland's Future](#) (2025) p. 89.

<sup>33</sup> See IHREC, [Ireland and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Submission to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for the List of Issues Prior to Reporting](#) (June 2025) p. 35.

<sup>34</sup> Section 42 of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission imposes a statutory obligation on all public bodies to have regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, promote equality, and protect human rights in carrying out their functions.

considerations into their response to ongoing and future crises.<sup>35</sup> Equality and human rights impact assessments should be carried out in the planning and development stages of measures to respond to ongoing or future crises.<sup>36</sup> Information provision regarding crisis planning should be accessible.<sup>37</sup>

There is a need for the State to invest in its equality data infrastructure to assess and evaluate the outcomes of policy and legislative measures adopted to prepare for and respond to crises. There is a particular need for the State to improve its collection and reporting of disaggregated equality data to understand the intersecting experiences of structurally vulnerable groups in crises. Disaggregated equality data will support the development of evidence-informed policy and legislative responses. We emphasise the importance of Article 16 of the EU Directives on Standards for Equality Bodies which provides that Member States shall ensure that equality bodies (such as IHREC) collect data on their activities; and that equality bodies are able to access statistics related to the rights and obligations derived from EU Equality Directives, and are allowed to make recommendations on which data is to be collected in relation to the rights and obligations derived from EU Equality Directives to public and private entities including public authorities, the social partners, companies and civil society organisations. We are seeking the data co-ordination role under Article 16(4).<sup>38</sup>

There is a need to ensure the full and effective participation of structurally vulnerable groups in crisis planning and management, including ensuring the meaningful inclusion of disabled

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<sup>35</sup> See guidance in IHREC, [Implementing the Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty: Guidance for Public Bodies - Second Edition](#) (2024); IHREC, [Assisting the Effective Implementation of the Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty: Tool for an evidence-based assessment of equality and human rights issues](#) (2020); IHREC, [Implementing the Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty](#) (2019). See also <https://www.ihrec.ie/our-work/public-sector-duty/>.

<sup>36</sup> See guidance on equality and human rights impact assessments in IHREC, [Implementing the Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty: Guidance for Public Bodies - Second Edition](#) (2024) pp. 39-43.

<sup>37</sup> Our Disability Advisory Committee has raised concern regarding the inconsistent provision of ISL interpretation across news briefings on climate and extreme weather events, which risks not communicating vital information to Deaf people. See IHREC, [Ireland and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Submission to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for the List of Issues Prior to Reporting](#) (June 2025) p. 34.

<sup>38</sup> European Commission, [EU Directives on Standards for Equality Bodies](#).

people in decision-making structures due to the disproportionate impacts that crises, such as extreme weather events, can have on disabled people and the infrastructure they rely on.<sup>39</sup>

The Commission recommends that the Evaluation Panel, in recommending guiding principles and processes to guide future decision-making:

- emphasises the importance of integrating the Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty in crisis preparedness planning and crisis responses, including the use of equality and human rights impact assessments.
- ensures a focus on mitigating the impact of future crises on structurally vulnerable groups in the development of policy and legislative measures.
- ensures a focus on the importance of the collection and reporting of disaggregated equality data to inform decision making and to evaluate the impact of crisis preparedness and crisis response on structurally vulnerable groups.
- ensures the representation and active participation of structurally vulnerable groups and their representative organisations in crisis preparedness planning and decision-making structures.

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<sup>39</sup> IHREC, [Ireland and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Submission to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for the List of Issues Prior to Reporting](#) (June 2025) pp. 34-35.

## Appendix 1: List of IHREC positions on the response to the Covid-19 pandemic

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- › [Letter to An Taoiseach, Leo Varadkar TD](#) (25 March 2020)
- › [Statement from the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission on COVID-19 Oversight in Respect of Human Rights and Equality](#) (press release, 27 April 2020)
- › [Letter to Garda Commissioner, Drew Harris](#) (28 April 2020) & [press release](#)
- › [Letter to the Minister for Health, Simon Harris TD](#) (18 May 2020)
- › [Letter to the Minister for Finance, Paschal Donohue TD, regarding the legality of the Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme insofar as it relates to employees returning from maternity leave](#) (27 May 2020)
- › [Letter to the Minister for Education and Skills, Joe McHugh TD, regarding the planned system of school-based calculated grades](#) (27 May 2020) & [press release](#)
- › [Letter to the Minister for Employment Affairs and Social Protection, Regina Doherty TD, regarding the exclusion of applicants for International Protection residing in direct provision from the Covid-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment Scheme](#) (28 May 2020)
- › [Observations by the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission on National Guidance on Prioritisation in Access to Critical Care in a Pandemic](#) (May 2020)
- › [Travel Restrictions: Submission by the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission to the Oireachtas Special Committee on COVID-19 Response](#) (June 2020)
- › [The Impact of COVID-19 on People with Disabilities: Submission by the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission to the Oireachtas Special Committee on COVID-19 Response](#) (June 2020) & [press release](#)
- › [Comments on Ireland's 17th National Report on the Implementation of the European Social Charter](#) (June 2020) pp. 12–13, 20–21
- › [Submission by the IHREC on the relevance of the Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty to service planning for non-Covid healthcare, and considerations relevant to future pandemic planning](#) (July 2020) & [press release](#)

- › [Statement from the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission In Respect of Direct Provision](#) (press release, 19 August 2020)
- › [Letter to An Garda Síochána on the use of Anti-Spit Guards](#) (27 August 2020) & [press release](#)
- › [Guidance Note on COVID-19 and the Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty](#) (August 2020)
- › [Submission to the Special Committee on COVID-19 Response Regarding the Adequacy of the State's Legislative Framework to Respond to COVID-19 Pandemic and Potential Future National Emergencies](#) (September 2020) & [press release](#)
- › [State COVID Planning Must Not Discriminate Against People with Disabilities](#) (press release, 14 January 2021)
- › IHREC/COVID-19 Law and Human Rights Observatory, [Ireland's Emergency Powers During the Covid-19 Pandemic](#) (February 2021) & [press release](#)
- › [Submission to the Oireachtas Joint Committee on Justice, COVID-19 and Civil Liberties](#) (May 2021)
- › IHREC/ESRI, [Monitoring Decent Work in Ireland](#) (June 2021)
- › [Comments on Ireland's 18<sup>th</sup> National Report on the implementation of the European Social Charter](#) (June 2021) pp. 18–20, 29–30, 36
- › [Developing a National Action Plan Against Racism: Submission to the Anti-Racism Committee](#) (August 2021) pp. 17–18, 28, 37, 43, 51, 57, 81
- › IHREC/ESRI, [Monitoring Adequate Housing in Ireland](#) (September 2021)
- › [Ireland and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#) (June 2022) pp. 7, 21–23, 34, 40, 49, 52–55, 66–67, 70, 72, 84–85, 98–99
- › [Comments on Ireland's 19<sup>th</sup> National Report on the implementation of the European Social Charter](#) (July 2022) pp. 5–6, 7–8, 11–12, 14–16
- › [Ireland and the Rights of the Child](#) (August 2022) pp. 10–12, 17, 38, 54–55, 57, 63–65, 74, 87–88, 90, 102

- › [Ireland and the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence](#) (December 2022) pp. 53, 63, 66, 68, 72, 90
- › [Ireland and the Sustainable Development Goals](#) (May 2023) p. 27
- › [Policy Statement on Care](#) (July 2023) pp. 17–18, 42, 52, 57, 61–63, 65–66
- › [Ireland and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women](#) (September 2023) pp. 25, 70–71
- › [Ireland and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#) (February 2024) pp. 31–32, 130–131, 151–152
- › [Letter to the Department of the Taoiseach on the Evaluation of the State's response to the Covid-19 pandemic](#) (28 March 2024)
- › IHREC/ESRI, [The Equality Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Irish Labour Market](#) (April 2024) & [press release](#)
- › [Ireland and the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment](#) (May 2024) p. 56
- › [Ireland and the 6th Monitoring Cycle of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance](#) (June 2024) p. 7
- › IHREC/ESRI, [Child Related Leave: Usage and Implications for Gender Equality](#) (April 2025)
- › [Ireland and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 2025](#) (May 2025) pp. 60-62, 105-106
- › [Ireland and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 2025: Submission to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on Ireland's eighth periodic report](#) (May 2025) p. 5
- › [Ireland and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Submission to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for the List of Issues Prior to Reporting](#) (June 2025) pp. 34-35




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