



# Intervention options

	SUBTYPES	PURPOSE	EXAMPLES
<b>Regulation (legislation)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU Directives</li> <li>• EU Regulations</li> <li>• National/federal regulations</li> </ul>	<p>Impose requirements, restrictions or conditions in relation to a specified activity. May be supported by mechanisms to secure compliance via enforcement actions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of The Council on machinery</li> <li>• Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)</li> </ul>
<b>Standards</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transposed harmonized standards (EN standards)</li> <li>• Industry standards and technical specifications</li> </ul>	<p>Define state of the art for either a product or safety feature. Can apply to common products (Type C), safety features (Type B) or general safety principles (Type A).</p> <p>Rules or guidelines aimed at achieving the optimum degree of safety in a given context. Examples include product standards, test methods, codes of practice, guideline standards, management systems standards. Also cover industry “Rules” prescribing a particular safety standard or procedure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EN ISO 19353:2016. Safety of machinery. Fire prevention and fire protection</li> <li>• EN 50308:2004. Wind turbines. Protective measures. Requirements for design, operation and maintenance</li> <li>• Wind Turbine Safety Rules (WTSR) (UK)</li> </ul>
<b>Good practice/guidance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Codes of practice</li> <li>• Common rules</li> <li>• Industry/sector guidance</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed common approaches defining standards or recommended ‘rules’ for controlling risks to meet health and safety obligations or to address specified risks. May be written/endorsed by bodies such as regulators, standards bodies or industry associations. Typically currently apply only at a national/sector level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• G+ Good practice guideline - Working at height in the offshore wind industry</li> <li>• VDMA Safety Culture</li> </ul>



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Status quo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 'Self-regulation'</li><li>• No immediate changes</li></ul>	Businesses operate under applicable national H&S rules in addition to any self-imposed 'in-house' standards or safety programs. No direct oversight by regulators or industry associations. Duty holders determine which laws, standards or good practice apply to the risks they create	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Group or company H&amp;S management systems</li><li>• Industry custom and practice</li></ul>
Research and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Collaborative research</li><li>• Academic studies</li><li>• Sector led initiatives</li></ul>	R&D activities to generate evidence to assist in the recognition, evaluation and control of known and emerging health and safety risks. Often initiated as a result of data/statistics gathering and horizon scanning activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A detailed ergonomic assessment of ladder climbing: Key risks (short- and long-term) to technicians in the offshore wind industry (G+, 2018)</li></ul>