

Department of Enterprise, Trade & Innovation

Annual Report 2010

Mission (2008-2010)

Driving Ireland's competitiveness and productivity by creating the conditions where enterprise, entrepreneurship and innovation can flourish and quality employment opportunities are grown and maintained.

In pursuing its Mission the Department will focus on the High Level Goals of its six strategic pillars as follows; (2008-2010)

| Pillar | Goal |
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| <i>Investing in Knowledge and its Application</i> | To improve our competitiveness by significantly enhancing our capacity to generate, protect and use new knowledge for economic and social gain |
| <i>Enterprise Development Policies in a Competitive High-Value Economy</i> | To enhance national competitiveness, innovation and enterprise capacity across the economy to underpin sustainable and balanced economic growth, new employment opportunities and dynamic export activity in both products and services and to further initiatives in the area of the all-island economy |
| <i>Skills Supply & Enhancement and Workforce Participation</i> | To pursue labour market policies which support enterprise development and promote the development of human capital by improving the skill levels of the workforce, thereby facilitating increased participation in and access to employment |
| <i>Better Business Regulation and the Consumer</i> | To ensure that the business regulatory system facilitates competition in the marketplace along with high standards of consumer protection and corporate governance |
| <i>Workplace Partnership and Employment Rights</i> | To foster good industrial relations and the partnership model, supported by an appropriate employment rights legislative and institutional framework |
| <i>Delivery of our Strategic Goals.</i> | To provide high level professional support, service and advice in facilitating the implementation of the Department's business goals, on a Value for Money basis, while continuing to be at the forefront of the modernisation agenda across the Civil and Public Service |

PILLAR 1 Investing in Knowledge and its Application

High Level Goal

To improve our competitiveness by significantly enhancing our capacity to generate, protect and use new knowledge for economic and social gain.

2010 saw significant progress towards the achievement of this Goal. Economic survival and recovery was heavily dependent on our modern industry base driving export gains with competitively priced innovative products and services that were meeting the demands of international markets. Ireland's innovation agenda continued to evolve to meet need.

Following on publication of the Report of the Innovation Task Force, the €500m Innovation Fund Ireland was established, PRTL Cycle 5 was launched having transferred to the Department, and an increased drive commenced to enhance the research performance of enterprise and the commercialisation of research from third level institutions.

Science Foundation Ireland continued to support almost 3,000 researchers working in strategic areas aimed at enhancing the future competitiveness of enterprise. While a number of significant research awards were made, the most noteworthy development related to SFI funded research was the increase of 44% to 534 in the number of companies collaborating with SFI research teams. This reflected the maturing of the SFI investment to date such that significant benefit accrued to industry partners.

Supports to indigenous companies to enhance innovative performance continued to be a priority in 2010 as a key to drive exports, job retention and creation. Enterprise Ireland supported R&D in companies, collaboration between companies and academic research and commercialisation of research through technology transfer to enterprise. Significantly enhanced outcomes were achieved in terms of new HPSUs created, use of Innovation Vouchers and the development of new industry-led Research Technology Centres as detailed in the following section.

Ireland continued to outperform EU average success rates in terms of applications made and proportion of funding secured from the EU Framework Programme for research with significant national support delivered through Enterprise Ireland. By end 2010 funding approved for Ireland under the programme had reached €291m.

Significant developments in the area of Intellectual Property included Ireland's decision to proceed with enhanced cooperation to secure a Unitary Patent for the EU, to legislate to ratify the London Agreement to reduce translation costs to business for European patents and review how our copyright legislation could be optimised to enhance innovation. The Patents Office continued to enhance its efficiency and value for money while actively reaching out to industry with themed seminars around "Building a Business on your Ideas".

A very significant research prioritisation exercise was launched towards the end of 2010 with the aim of establishing clear evidence based research investment priorities for the years ahead. The decision to launch this exercise reflected progression from a successful decade of building capacity to honing that capacity for economic and social return. The priorities to be established would be heavily informed by market opportunity intelligence, the need to maximise economic return and would build on the research strengths Ireland has developed over a decade. This work would not be completed until end 2011.

| | Objective | Strategic Actions |
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| 1. | Lead and co-ordinate the whole-of-Government approach to implementation of the Strategy for Science, Technology and Innovation 2006-2013 (SSTI). | <p>The Discover Science and Engineering (DSE) Programme supported initiatives to increase interest in science, maths, technology, innovation and engineering among students, teachers and the potential future workforce, achieving high quality and strategic reach on a much reduced budget.</p> <p>The Report of the Innovation Taskforce (ITF) was published in March 2010. The central premise of the report was a call for a sustained national effort to build a successful innovation ecosystem centred on innovative enterprises and the entrepreneur. The report provides a road map for positioning Ireland as an international innovation development hub and makes a wide range of recommendations in areas such as intellectual property, venture capital, the higher education system, procurement, convergence, sectoral issues, taxation, enterprise agency supports and structures, broadband infrastructure, marketing and implementation.</p> <p>The Task Force’s recommendations outlined a whole of government approach to realising an important strand of Ireland’s economic recovery. An Implementation Committee, under the chairmanship of the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Innovation, was set up in May 2010 to oversee implementation of the Report and met on four occasions in 2010, making much progress in delivering on the Report’s Recommendations.</p> <p>Significant early wins in implementation of the ITF include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting into place the €500 million Innovation Fund-Ireland to target the development of a vibrant venture capital community in Ireland through attracting top international venture capitalists. • Launching Cycle 5 of the Programme for Research in Third Level Institutions (PRTLII), a €296m investment supporting third level research and leveraging €63m private investment. • Identifying and securing funding for a number of ITF recommendations in the budgetary process to 2016. These provisions were intended to enable the Department and its agencies to support innovative companies, grow high performance start-up companies, provide more venture capital and develop a portfolio of sector specific Angel Funds, as well as increase Enterprise Ireland supports for commercialisation. They also were intended to support the retention of a strategic mass of world class researchers to act as a pull factor for foreign direct investment (FDI) in |

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| | | <p>Ireland.</p> <p>Increased funding secured for the R&D activities of Science Foundation Ireland, Enterprise Ireland and IDA Ireland in the context of Budget 2011 intended to enable Ireland to retain the science base built over the past decade, attract further R&D FDI, strengthen collaborations between researchers and enterprise, provide additional company R&D grants, and ensure the best use is made of research with commercial and market potential.</p> <p>The ITF recommendation to introduce incentives to encourage greater take up of higher level maths has been implemented by the introduction of a scheme of bonus points for students who sit higher level maths. The scheme is to be introduced for a four year pilot period commencing Leaving Certificate 2012 and will be reviewed in 2014. This initiative complements the recommendation to roll out Project Maths - an initiative designed to place greater emphasis on the understanding of mathematical concepts and the application of mathematical knowledge and skill - which is also being implemented;</p> <p>The Research Prioritisation exercise commenced in autumn 2010 and was scheduled to be completed in a year. The task entrusted to the Research Prioritisation Steering Group was to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) investment in Ireland and on foot of this analysis to develop evidence-based proposals for a step change in Government policy on public investment in research and innovation to target future investment to build critical mass in areas that link more precisely to current and likely future societal and economic needs, i.e., translate public investment in STI into outcomes that will bring benefits to the people of Ireland through sustainable economic activity and jobs.</p> <p>The Single Funding Stream for STI, announced in 2010, was aimed at enhancing the presentation of Ireland's public sector STI investment, to bring more coherence to the major component elements of that investment. The transfer of the budget for PRTLTI from the Department of Education and Skills to the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Innovation in mid-2010 was also an important contribution to the programmatic consolidation of STI resources.</p> |

| | Objective | Strategic Actions |
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| 2. | Ensure overall Cross-Departmental policy coherence in the implementation of the SSTI objectives. | <p>The Research Prioritisation Exercise, which commenced in Autumn 2010, is aimed at identifying priority areas which will be underpinned by the future investment in publicly funded STI. This will ensure that Ireland's STI investment is strategically targeted on those areas that can achieve greatest impact.</p> <p>The Single Funding Stream for STI, announced in 2010, is aimed at enhancing the efficiency and focus of Ireland's public sector STI investment and bringing coherence to multiple budget lines in multiple Departments. The transfer of the budget for PRTLTI from the Department of Education and Skills to the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Innovation in 2010 is an important element of the streamlining of resources.</p> |
| 3. | Foster excellence in research in Ireland and to develop and sustain Ireland as a location of choice for researchers and firms seeking to conduct world-class scientific research. | <p>Science Foundation Ireland (SFI) In 2010 SFI continued to focus on building world-class human capital in scientific and engineering research which, combined with the work of the other state agencies, in particular IDA Ireland, Enterprise Ireland, the Higher Education Authority and Health Research Board is building new sources of competitive advantage for Irish industry.</p> <p>In 2010, through a capital allocation of €150m, SFI was able to maintain support to 500 research groups, comprising 2,999 researchers in total, who were engaged in high quality international peer reviewed research. In addition, SFI-supported researchers leveraged funding to support a further 2,300 researcher positions in Ireland.</p> <p>Two of the major SFI awards in 2010 were announcements of €19m funding to the Biomedical Diagnostic Institute (BDI) CSET at Dublin City University and €9.69m funding to the Regenerative Medicine Institute (REMEDI) at NUI Galway. Both awards will see funding being provided over a 5 year term subject to regular performance review.</p> <p>The BDI and REMEDI are undertaking world-leading life-sciences research and boast key partnerships with leading industry partners in the field such as Ortho, Clinical Diagnostics, Analog Devices, Becton Dickinson, Millipore, Biosurfit, Medtronic and Creganna.</p> <p>Also during 2010 SFI announced €25.7 million in awards for 27 new Principal Investigator projects in strategically important areas such as wind energy, computer speech recognition, telecommunications, inflammatory disorders,</p> |

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| | | <p>genetic testing and animal health. This funding will directly support approximately 300 researchers over the next 3 to 5 years.</p> <p>2010 also saw a very significant (+44%) increase in the number of collaborations involving SFI funded researchers and industry. The end year figure showed that SFI funded researchers were collaborating with 534 distinct companies who collectively employ over 82,000 people in Ireland, with exports of €73bn in 2010.</p> <p>During the year SFI funded researchers also leveraged additional funding of €153m from other sources, such as the EU and private industry. The SFI reach is now truly global – with SFI researchers now conducting 1,700 international collaborations [up 12%] spanning 58 countries.</p> <p>Transfer of the Programme for Research in Third Level Institutions (PRTLTI) to the Department</p> <p>The Programme for Research in Third-Level Institutions (PRTLTI) funding supports the provision of top-class research infrastructure (buildings, laboratories + cutting edge equipment), national shared facilities, and structured PhD programmes across Ireland’s higher education institutions. Therefore the PRTLTI it is about providing appropriate top-class facilities for Ireland’s research community whilst also providing training and education opportunities for our next generation of scientists across various fields of strategic national importance. The PRTLTI was launched in 1998, with funding flowing since 2000, initially through the Department of Education and Skills.</p> <p>In May 2010, responsibility for funding and policy in respect of the PRTLTI transferred to the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Innovation. The PRTLTI is administered on behalf of the Minister and Department by the Higher Education Authority.</p> <p>A key aim of the PRTLTI is to develop critical mass in key research areas, thereby enhancing collaboration and coherence across Ireland’s research system. Effectively the PRTLTI is a “primer” and complements other significant research initiatives that subsequently can flow from the likes of SFI, Enterprise Ireland, and the Health Research Board amongst a host of others.</p> <p>In July 2010, Cycle 5 of the PRTLTI was announced with total awards funding of €359m being announced across 36 distinct projects. Of this investment just under €300m shall be via</p> |

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| | | <p>Exchequer funding with a further €60m being provided by private investment. Some of the key strategic areas being supported by Cycle 5 funding are in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pharma/biopharmaceuticals • Medical Technologies • ICT • Energy and environment • Translational research biosciences/biomedical • Social Sciences & Humanities • Food and Drink • Engineering, physics, and chemistry. <p>Significant funds under Cycle 5 will be spent in the construction sector with the creation of almost 2,000 construction-related jobs, while a further 379 employment and educational positions will also be created directly through a series of Structured PhD and Emergent Technologies projects.</p> |
| 4. | <p>Work through Enterprise Ireland to enhance the capacity of indigenous enterprise to develop innovative products and services for competitive advantage by building R&D capacity within companies, linkages with the third-level research base and commercialisation support.</p> | <p>In 2010, the programmes delivered by Enterprise Ireland were undertaken to help indigenous Irish companies survive and build both domestic and export markets so as to be in a position to thrive and grow their trade, with the aim of revitalizing the economy and creating and supporting sustainable jobs in Ireland.</p> <p>Developing new start-up companies Enterprise Ireland provides support for the continued growth of entrepreneur led companies to enable emerging technologies and innovative business ideas to become a commercial reality. In 2010, Enterprise Ireland approved funding which created 80 new high potential start-up companies, involving over 100 entrepreneurs. In addition, 17 high potential start-up companies received follow on investment. This included a new competitive fund for the Internet and Games Sector launched in 2010. The new companies are expected to create more than 770 new jobs and achieve total sales of over €528 million over the next three years.</p> <p>Promoting R&D and innovation in companies Enterprise Ireland has continued to make significant funds available to enable Irish companies to make a strategic investment in Research and Development, which has proved to be a key driver of innovation, giving competitive advantage and thus supported job creation. In 2010, EI approved funding of over €30 million to support R&D projects, enabling 51</p> |

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| | | <p>companies to invest in excess of €2 million per year on R&D projects and 715 companies to invest over €100,000.</p> <p>In addition, small companies were assisted to acquire cost-effective R&D solutions from third-level institutions through the Innovation Voucher scheme. A total of 489 Innovation Vouchers were redeemed in 2010, at a value of €2.4m.</p> <p>Thirty companies participated in the Innovation Partnerships Programme, which offers financial support to a company and third-level research institution to collaborate on a research project.</p> <p>Driving industry-led R&D Technology Centres are collaborative entities involving Irish small and medium-sized enterprises, multinational companies and research institutions working together to overcome common research challenges. By the end of 2010, Enterprise Ireland had agreed to provide €50m in funding to nine Centres to conduct research in bio-energy, IT innovation, nanotechnology, composite materials, microelectronics, manufacturing, energy efficiency and food for health.</p> <p>During 2010, 176 companies were involved in industry-led research programmes across a number of sectors. These collaborative research programmes support medium-term 'shared agenda' research activity among companies that could not carry out such research on their own.</p> <p>Converting research into commercial products and services Technology transfer offices have been put in place in Irish higher education institutions to assist the commercialisation of research. During 2010, 31 spinout companies were established, and 93 commercially relevant technologies licensed to companies.</p> <p>In addition, Enterprise Ireland, through the Commercialisation Fund, approved support to 49 commercially focused research projects, involving a total funding commitment of €6 million.</p> <p>The Business Partners programme brings together business people who have the skills to create new companies and research teams that have developed emerging commercially-viable technologies. In 2009/10, 170 new opportunities have been identified and 40 business partnerships have been signed.</p> <p>The Applied Research Enhancement programme supports the</p> |

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| | | <p>establishment of applied research centres in the Institutes of Technology. To date, 13 research centres were located in 9 Institutes of Technology.</p> <p>There are currently 21 Enterprise Ireland-supported campus incubation facilities and six specialist bio-incubation facilities in operation in Ireland. At the end of 2010, 1,065 people were employed in such facilities.</p> |
| 5. | Promote and support the optimisation of Ireland's participation in EU and international research programmes. | <p>European Union Framework Programme for Research and Development</p> <p>The FP7 National Support Office, based in Enterprise Ireland, continued to assist public and private researchers and research teams optimise their participation in FP7.</p> <p>In the period from commencement of FP7 in December 2006 to October 2010, the overall Irish success rate in terms of the number of applications was 24.04%, which is ahead of the European Member State average of 22.47%. As a proportion of funding sought, the success rate for Irish applicants at 22.62% was above the EU average of 20.94%. (Source: FP7 National Support Office).</p> <p>The total amount of approved funding to Irish participants in the European Union Framework Programme for Research, Technological Development and Demonstration in the period 2007 to 2010 was approximately €291 million (source: European Commission Fourth FP7 Monitoring Report 2010, 4 August 2011 + Marie Curie data from FP7 National Support Office). The overall target set for Ireland for the period 2007-2013 is €600m.</p> <p>In November, the Department submitted to the European Commission a preliminary paper on Ireland's priorities for the Eighth Framework Programme due to commence from 2014. This preliminary paper was prepared by the Department and Forfás with the involvement of other relevant Departments and agencies.</p> <p>EU & International R&D</p> <p>The Department, with the assistance of Forfás and relevant agencies, continued to work with our EU partners in the development of the European Research Area including progressing initiatives relating to joint programming of national research programmes to address grand challenges, researcher careers and mobility, research infrastructures of strategic importance for Europe, better coordination of</p> |

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| | | <p>cooperation with third countries and initiatives to improve knowledge transfer. The Department also continued contacts with other countries, including Finland, China, India and Russia, to further develop bilateral R & D collaboration.</p> <p>European Space Agency The primary purpose of Ireland’s membership of the European Space Agency is to support the development of Irish companies, facilitate new product and market development and generate employment growth.</p> <p>The total value of new contracts placed by the European Space Agency (ESA) in Ireland in 2010 was of the order of €10m, with 20 Irish companies and 8 research groups involved. The industrial contracts primarily support technology innovation, product development and qualification for the commercial space market and "spin out" into non-space markets. Of the 18 Irish companies securing ESA contracts in 2009, 2 represent first time entrants to the Space programme. Two of these companies were new Irish Start-up companies involved in (i) materials technologies and (ii) communications.</p> <p>Irish companies continue to exploit technologies and products developed with ESA support in the global market, with significant returns to Irish industry.</p> |
| 6. | <p>Maintain an up-to-date suite of modern Intellectual Property legislation that protects Intellectual Property to the highest international standards, thereby fostering investment in Intellectual Property (IP) development and the employment generating potential that flows there-from.</p> | <p>Patents Policy During 2010, the Department held two consultations; on fees charged for Supplementary Protection Certificates (SPCs) and a Review of the Patents Act 1992. In December 2010, the Government approved Ireland’s participation in negotiations for a Unitary Patent under the EU’s enhanced cooperation procedure.</p> <p>Government approval was given to draft legislation to amend the Patents Act 1992 to enable Ireland ratify the London Agreement in due course. The aim of the London Agreement is to reduce translation costs for European Patent holders.</p> <p>Patents Office During 2010, the Patents Office continued to review its processes and procedures in order to improve services. The Office implemented the emailing of renewal correspondence to its customers. This has resulted in greater efficiencies and savings and represents a first step in a process that will eventually see the majority of the Office’s correspondence being dealt with electronically by email. With regard to</p> |

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| | | <p>increasing the awareness of intellectual property and promoting enterprise, the Office sought to connect more effectively with the Government’s wider innovation policy and business support activities. A key challenge has been to raise awareness amongst small businesses and individual entrepreneurs on how to make the best use of their intellectual property. In co-operation with the Enterprise Europe Network, Enterprise Ireland and the County Enterprise Boards, the Office launched a series of one day regional seminars on the theme of “Building a Business on your ideas”. The Office also continued with its outreach efforts aimed in particular at the small business start-up sector and students.</p> <p>Copyright Legislation In December, a review of copyright legislation was announced to examine the present legislation, particularly in the digital environment, with a view to optimising the balance between protecting creativity and promoting and facilitating innovation.</p> <p>Trademarks The Trademark (Amendment) Rules 2010 and the Industrial Designs (Amendment) Regulations 2010 were made in 2010. These Statutory Instruments provided for a number of changes to the legislation, such as updating the legislation to allow for electronic filing of applications, the expansion of the address for service to that in the European Economic Area and the modernisation of the Form 1 application form for trademarks and Forms 1 and 1A for designs.</p> <p>The consultation on a possible change with regard to examination of Trade Mark applications on Relative Grounds as contained in Section 10 of the Trade Marks Act 1996 was concluded and the outcome of the consultation process was to retain the status quo.</p> <p>A consultation process and a Regulatory Impact Assessment on whether Ireland should accede to Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trade Marks were both concluded. The consequent decision was in favour of accession and work was commenced on the legislative changes required to allow Ireland to accede to the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trade Marks.</p> <p>Ireland also actively participated in the development of an EU position on a proposed Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement which is under negotiation internationally.</p> |

PILLAR 2 Enterprise Development Policies in a Competitive High-Value Economy

High Level Goal

To enhance national competitiveness, innovation and enterprise capacity across the economy to underpin sustainable and balanced economic growth, new employment opportunities and dynamic export activity in both products and services and to further initiatives in the area of the all-island economy.

The challenge of the global economy in the 21st century, particularly in a small open economy like Ireland's, is to continually evolve the Irish business environment to ensure that both multinational and indigenous firms can flourish together.

A key component for success is the level of competitiveness within the economy. During 2010 Ireland continued to regain its competitive advantage over its main trading rivals in key markets. The Irish economy has adapted positively to severe economic conditions, with major improvements in competitiveness having taken place;

- Consumer prices have fallen; in our competitor countries consumer prices have remained on an upward path.
- Wages and other costs have adjusted downwards.

The results are clear in the improved performance of exports, improved productivity and a return to a balance of payments surplus in 2010.

The essential building blocks of this success remain Ireland's established reputation for having a strong, multi-talented, capable workforce and a regulatory environment which is supportive of enterprise. We have a sound industrial base in leading industries, especially within the Health and LifeSciences, ICT, International Financial services sectors, Agri Food and Internationally Traded Services.

The Forfás report "Making It Happen", published in 2010, pinpointed new opportunities that Ireland can exploit taking advantage of our inherent strengths such as Green Technologies, Creative industries, Marine and Maritime and Healthcare and Education Services. The Report also set out a renewed focus on mature sectors such as Tourism and Hospitality, Retail and Wholesale, Transport and Logistics and Construction.

The Department and its family of agencies will continue to work closely with the Foreign Direct Investment sector, to increase their strategic importance within their parent company and transform their Irish operations into higher value activities. We will also take the necessary steps to help Irish companies to get a foothold in new export markets and to showcase the range of high quality products that we produce. Strong export led growth will deliver sustainable economic growth and help to create the conditions from which sustainable employment opportunities will emerge.

Following the economic turmoil in 2008 and 2009 which led to exports falling slightly in those years, 2010 witnessed a recovery, with exports rising by 8%. This important increase, despite a fragile global economy, underlines the strong foundations for an export-led growth. Net Exports for the year made a significant contribution to GDP, counteracting declines in the contribution to economic growth of other factors such as consumption, investment and Government spending.

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| 1. | <p>Accelerate improvements in national competitiveness and productivity, so that our economy continues to be one of the best places in Europe in which to do business, by devising, promoting and/or advocating policies, across the range of Government's spheres of influence, which drive innovation and productivity improvements at national, sector and firm level, so that competitiveness benchmarks achieve, if not surpass, the standards of the most advanced economies with which we compete.</p> | <p>The Irish economy is one of the most open in the world – exports were just over 100% of GDP in 2010 compared to a figure of 40% in the Euro area.</p> <p>Exports rose by 9.4% in 2010. The export performance was broad-based – the pharmaceuticals, software, financial services, business services, and food sectors are all performed well. Reflecting the robust export performance the current account moved into surplus in the second half of 2010.</p> <p>There was a continued improvement in Ireland's competitiveness. Irish unit labour costs continued to improve significantly relative to the Euro area as a whole. The EU Commission estimate that Irish nominal unit labour costs declined by 4.9% in 2010 last year compared to -0.5% in the Euro Area.</p> <p>Ireland has a highly supportive business environment. The World Bank's annual <i>Doing Business</i> report for 2010, ranked Ireland 8th out of 183 countries in terms of the ease of doing business. This made Ireland the highest ranked Euro area economy in the Report.</p> <p>Productivity is a key determinant of long term growth. Irish productivity grew strongly in 2010, real GDP per employee increased by 3.9%.</p> |
| 2. | <p>Ensure that enterprise policy remains responsive to the changing economic environment.</p> | <p>Enterprise Policy</p> <p>Enterprise Ireland's focus in 2010 was on the need to move forward from sustaining client companies to positioning them for growth as key export markets emerged from recession. The objective was to continue to support recovery, growth and innovation and to drive job creation in the Irish economy. The measures to continue to rebuild and renew the indigenous enterprise base included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising those companies with the greatest return for Ireland delivering significant exports and jobs in the short term. • Sustaining the existing base of established exporting companies. • Working with domestically focused companies with export potential to building capability to compete locally and internationally. • Working with new enterprises to secure Ireland's future in new and converging technologies and generate opportunities for knowledge intensive jobs in the medium term – e.g. access to finance, cost competitiveness. |

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| | | <p>The priority areas for driving growth included growing exports and winning international sales, promoting innovation, building competitiveness, fostering entrepreneurship and supporting new start-ups, and developing leaders. During 2010, Enterprise Ireland prioritised funding for growth and expansion projects and engaged proactively with clients to help them prepare for growth, win new sales, sustain and create jobs, access sources of capital and improve competitiveness through product and process innovation and cost reduction.</p> <p>Innovation Fund Innovation, in both the production and use of ideas, technology and processes, across all areas of economic activity is crucial because it drives productivity growth and, consequently, economic growth. In July 2010 the Innovation Fund was launched. Through this initiative, the Government made available €125 million for Enterprise Ireland to invest in international venture capital funds that establish a presence in Ireland and that invest, at a minimum, an equivalent amount in Irish companies or companies with a significant presence in Ireland. A further €125 million has been made available by the National Pension Reserve Fund (NPRF) for this initiative. Resulting in the competition of three investments by the NPRF.</p> <p>The role of the County Enterprise Boards (CEBs) is to provide support for the micro-enterprise sector in the start-up and expansion phases, to promote and develop indigenous micro-enterprise potential and to stimulate economic activity and entrepreneurship at local level. Following a detailed review of the range of the financial supports available from the CEBs to the sector in 2009, a new range of financial supports to micro-enterprises (covering a wider range of costs associated with business) was brought into force in 2010.</p> |
| 3. | Work collaboratively with other Departments and stakeholders to ensure that Ireland maintains robust fiscal and low corporate and personal tax policies to incentivise enterprise and promote employment | <p>The Department continued to work collaboratively with the Department of Finance and other stakeholders in order to ensure that Ireland remained an attractive location for the development of indigenous Irish Enterprises and the attraction, retention and development of Inward Investment.</p> <p>In the December 2010 Budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ireland’s commitment to retaining the 12.5% corporation tax rate was reaffirmed and its importance for future |

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| | | <p>economic growth was highlighted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Start-Up Company Exemption, originally introduced in respect of genuine new businesses set-up during 2009 (through a company), was extended into 2011 encouraging both entrepreneurship and economic activity. • A new Employment and Investment Incentive was announced (subject to EU State-Aids clearance) to both support the provision of early stage development capital and to address access to finance difficulties for pre and start-up phases of new businesses. |
| 4. | <p>Ensure that environment policy takes into account competitiveness challenges and that enterprise policy has a greater focus on “eco-innovation” and assists Irish businesses to exploit the increasing opportunities arising from the fast growing international environmental goods and services sector.</p> | <p>The Department contributed to the development of national, EU and international climate change policies, ensuring that competitive concerns were adequately addressed. We were the lead Department in determining the benchmarking rules under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme, ensuring that the competitiveness interests of key Irish industries were reflected in the new rules.</p> <p>The Department was also responsible for actively ensuring that draft implementing measures emanating from the Framework Directive on the eco-design of energy using products reflected Irish industries’ concerns.</p> <p>Progress continued in 2010 on the implementation of the recommendations of the 2009 report of the High Level Action Group on Green Enterprise.</p> |
| 5. | <p>Support enterprises realise their growth potential</p> | <p>Going Global Fund Enterprise Ireland is expanding its reach to identify and work with companies with export potential that have not yet targeted international markets. In 2010, 91 Going Global fund applications, worth €1.2 million, were approved to help companies explore opportunities to internationalise their business as a route to growth.</p> <p>Seed & Venture Capital Ensuring Ireland has a first class investment eco-system that meets the needs of Irish entrepreneurs and expanding companies is a major objective of national policy. In 2010, significant progress was made in increasing the funding available to new businesses in Ireland. Four new funds were set up by Enterprise Ireland in association with Bank of Ireland, AIB Bank, University of Limerick Foundation and NUIG Foundation to provide critical seed funding for high potential start-up companies. Since 2007, 11 seed and venture capital funds have been established with investment funds under management of €645 million.</p> |

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| | | <p>Leadership4Growth Programme The Leadership4Growth Programme is aimed specifically at company CEOs, where there is the ambition and potential to achieve significant scale in their chosen markets. During the year, 56 chief executive officers participated in two Leadership 4 Growth programmes – one for clients in the sustainable build environment sector and one for clients in the engineering, medical and service technology sectors. In addition, the Strategic Leadership 4 Chief Financial Officers programme was launched in October. These world-class programmes help participant companies achieve significant international scale by enhancing the leadership and strategic capabilities of the senior team.</p> <p>County and City Enterprise Boards The role of the County and City Enterprise Boards (CEBs) is to provide support for the micro-enterprise sector in the start-up and expansion phases, to promote and develop indigenous micro-enterprise potential and to stimulate economic activity and entrepreneurship at local level. During 2010, the Department facilitated the delivery of a range of supports to the micro-enterprise sector through the provision of over €18m to the CEB network for the development of micro-enterprises throughout the Country. In 2010, the CEBs provided direct financial assistance in the form of Feasibility/Innovation Grants, Priming Grants and Business Development/Expansion Grants, as well as through a range of non-financial assistance supports in the form of business advice, business information, mentoring and management capability training and development programmes to the micro-enterprise sector.</p> <p>National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) The NSAI has devised a programme to provide free read-only access to Irish adapted European and International standards. As part of this programme, NSAI plans to open new information centres in the coming years. NSAI also adopted 1480 EU standards into Irish standards in 2010.</p> <p>The Department and NSAI continued to support the involvement of active participants in international standards expert groups (approximately 155 in 2010). As a member of the major European and international standards making bodies, NSAI provides Irish businesses with access to these groups allowing them to contribute to the direct development of standards, and also provides technical assistance where required.</p> |

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| 6. | Continue to attract high-quality Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) projects to Ireland and more firmly embed existing FDI companies in the Irish economy. | <p>In launching its ‘Horizon 2020’ Strategy in 2010 IDA Ireland set specific targets for job creation for the period 2010 to 2014 as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 105,000 new jobs (63,000 in IDA supported companies and a further 42,000 indirect). • 640 Investments. • 50% of investments located outside Dublin and Cork. • 20% of greenfield investments originating from emerging markets by 2014. • Annual client spend of €1.7bn in R, D&I by 2014. <p>The Strategy focuses on winning new investments, particularly from the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life Sciences • Pharma and Biopharma • Medical Devices • Information and Communications Technology • Financial Services • Content Industry, Consumer and Business Services • Diversified Industries and Engineering • Clean Technologies. <p>Very good progress was made in implementing Horizon 2020 in 2010; some Investment highlights included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost 11,000 new jobs created. • A total of 126 investments won. • 62% of investments from existing companies. • 47 companies invested in Ireland for the first time, up 20% on 2009, including: D&B, Telefonica, Warner Chilcott, LinkedIn, EA, Riot Games, Webroot, FC Stone, Spencer Stuart, Fi-Tek, Genband, Synchronoss, Aspect, Streamserve, Zenimax, Marketo, Zynga, Delcath and Gilt. • 2010 saw IDA Ireland win 37 high-value Research, Development and Innovation (RD&I) projects for Ireland with over €500 million in new RD&I investment. • 37% of investments locating outside Greater Dublin and Cork, with 45% of jobs locating outside Greater Dublin and Cork. <p>Shannon Development is responsible for FDI in the Shannon Free Zone and complements the work of the IDA and Enterprise Ireland through the provision of property solutions throughout the Midwest region. Key developments during</p> |

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| | | <p>2010 included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment of over €8.5m in support for Shannon Free Zone Companies; • R&D expenditure by Shannon free Zone Companies saw a 16% increase over the previous year to €56.4m; • Considerable progress was made on marketing the Zone to potential overseas investors during 2010, resulting in an encouraging pipeline of new projects and jobs for 2011. During 2010 Shannon Development succeeded in securing 21 itineraries from prospective new clients for the Shannon Free Zone, 11 of which were generated in partnership with IDA Ireland. |
| 7. | <p>Promote the development of a strong entrepreneurial culture, such that Ireland is recognized for the innovative quality of its entrepreneurs and acknowledged by entrepreneurs as a world-class environment in which to start and grow a business.</p> | <p>Access to Credit Access to credit continued to be a key issue for SMEs during 2010. The Department worked, through the auspices of the Credit Supply Clearing Group, (CSCG) with industry representative bodies, the Department of Finance and other Government Departments and State Agencies, including the Credit Review Office and the banking sector.</p> <p>An output from the work of the Credit Supply Clearing Group was the publication of the “<i>Your Business – Your Bank</i>” Guide. The Guide outlines various funding options open to businesses, provides an insight into what banks are looking for when examining credit applications, imparts information on credit pricing, and reveals practical tips on how to package credit applications. A copy of the Guide is available at the following weblink:</p> <p>http://www.djei.ie/publications/enterprise/2010/YourBusinessYourBank.pdf</p> <p>A second round of eight regional meetings on small businesses experiences in relation to bank lending was also held to complement the work of the CSCG.</p> <p>During 2010, central Government Departments continued to pay suppliers within 15 days to assist the cash-flow of SMEs. For DETI, during 2010, a total of 6,993 payments valued at just over €138m were made. In number and value terms, these payments represented 84% and 98%, respectively, of all payments made.</p> <p>High Potential Start-ups The flow of innovative high potential start-up enterprises into the economy is critical for future growth and job creation. In</p> |

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| | | <p>2010, Enterprise Ireland supported 80 such companies across a range of knowledge-intensive sectors such as life-sciences, biotechnology, medical devices and telecommunications, and a number of niche areas, such as compliance and risk management.</p> <p>County and City Enterprise Boards In addition to providing direct grant support and a range of business advice, mentoring and training services, the County and City Enterprise Boards (CEBs) continued to actively promote an entrepreneurial culture through their National Enterprise Awards scheme and, specifically within the education sector, through the National Student Enterprise Awards Scheme. They also targeted the promotion of female entrepreneurship through their Women in Business networks and coordinated the National Women’s Enterprise Day in November 2010.</p> |
| 8. | Ensure that Ireland achieves balanced regional economic growth. | <p>The Department has established a number of structures to help achieve this objective.</p> <p>Enterprise Ireland (EI) contributes greatly towards balanced regional development through its programmes and its location.</p> <p>Enterprise Ireland is present in ten locations throughout the country and the establishment of their Regional Headquarters at Westpark in Shannon is further proof of the importance placed on balanced regional development by the agency.</p> <p>70% of EI client employment is in locations outside Dublin. The Community Enterprise Centre Scheme provides business space in a supportive environment for budding entrepreneurs and is a tangible and visible contribution to regional development.</p> <p>In 2010, around half of EI supported HPSUs were from outside of Dublin in 2010 while over 60% of Enterprise Ireland financial approvals in 2010 were to companies outside of Dublin. EI client companies also spend around €20 billion annually within all regions.</p> <p>The CEB Network provision of micro-enterprise supports across the country supports balanced regional development as their interventions are targeted at assisting businesses in their communities.</p> |

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| 9. | Review as necessary the current National Trade Policy Statement in the light of global and regional developments. | <p>Since the launch of the National Trade Policy Statement in 2005, major changes have taken place in the global economy, which have affected every part of Irish business.</p> <p>In Building Ireland’s Smart Economy, the Government committed to developing an Action Plan for improving trade, tourism and investment links with new and fast-developing markets. In response, this Department, with the assistance of other Departments and Agencies, developed a Strategy and Action Plan for Trade Tourism and Investment. This was launched by the Taoiseach in September 2010.</p> <p><i>Trading and Investing in a Smart Economy</i>, is the first ever Strategy to integrate the promotion of three critical trade and investment objectives - overseas trade, tourism and investment. It is a focused, practical and strategic blueprint that builds on and, most importantly, integrates all of the ongoing work of relevant State bodies in relation to existing trade, investment and tourism strategies. In addition to new and emerging markets, such as the Gulf States, Brazil, Russia and key Asian economies, the Strategy also focuses on our existing key markets for trade, investment and tourism, namely the UK, the Eurozone and the US. Successful implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan has the potential by 2015 to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create 150,000 new jobs with a similar number of indirect jobs; • increase the value of exports by indigenous companies by 33%, • increase overseas visitors to 8 million, and • secure an additional 780 inward investment projects through IDA Ireland. <p>The Strategy provided for the setting up of the Foreign Trade Council (FTC) to monitor and drive its implementation. The Council was established under the chairmanship of the Minister for Trade and Commerce and its first meeting was held on 27th October 2010.</p> |
| 10. | Maximise the benefits to Ireland’s interests of the EU and World Trade Organisation trade systems. | <p>Despite strong support and commitment from a number of WTO members, including the EU, no progress was made in finalising the Doha Round of trade liberalisation measures. Ireland stands to benefit from a balanced and comprehensive DDA outcome because of the benefits it would bring to our exporters by lowering trade barriers across all 153 WTO members. Many of these are important and fast growing markets for our exporting sector.</p> |

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| | | <p>While maintaining a strong focus on this agenda new avenues opened up in terms of advancing enhanced market access for exporters on a bilateral basis. This included moving forward with talks on comprehensive free trade agreements between the EU and Canada, India, Singapore, and the start of negotiations with Malaysia and Indonesia. Many of these made important progress opening the way for some of them to be substantially finalised in 2011.</p> <p>A major achievement was accomplished in October with the signature of the EU – South Korea Free Trade Agreement. This is scheduled to commence in July 2011 and will bring new market opportunities for exporters of goods and services to one of Asia’s largest and most vibrant economy.</p> <p>The expansion of bilateral Free Trade Agreements with important trading partners continued in May with the formal relaunch, at the EU – Latin America Summit, of negotiations on closer economic relations with the Mercosur region of South America. This includes Brazil (one part of the commonly mentioned BRIC economies), as well as Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. The Summit also announced the successful conclusion of trade talks with the Andean economies of Colombia and Peru.</p> <p>Prospects for deepening trade relations with another of Asia’s major economies - Japan – also brightened this year when it was announced in May that discussions would start to determine the scope and level of ambition for a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement.</p> <p>In November the EU launched its new trade strategy “Trade, Growth and World Affairs”. Using broad trade policies to drive economic growth, job creation and better value for consumers is matched by our own objectives set out in the Trade, Tourism and Investment strategy. The EU’s new trade and investment approach also includes strengthening the agenda for closer co-operation with strategic partners of the EU, many of which are BRIC economies. This again reinforces the Department’s own strategic trade and investment objectives to boost exports, investment and employment.</p> |
| 11. | Facilitate Irish exporters in achieving maximum export sales for their products. | The Department’s Ministers led 12 separate Trade Missions in the course of 2010. These were organised in conjunction with Enterprise Ireland and in addition to several European countries, included missions to the US, Russia, Turkey Australia, Saudi Arabia, UAE and Brazil. |

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| | | <p>Trade Missions facilitate Irish companies in initiating or developing relationships with current and potential partners in the various targeted markets. The range of markets chosen reflects both the need to provide support in important established markets, and to assist companies to further develop their export potential and to diversify by accessing emerging markets.</p> <p>New export sales, by Enterprise Ireland clients, of €1.95 billion were delivered in 2010 alone – the highest annual export gain by Irish companies on record. All key sectors recorded an increase in export sales in 2010 including food, life sciences, cleantech, electronics, engineering, construction and timber, education services, and software.</p> <p>During the year, a total of 628 new significant sales contracts were won by clients with Enterprise Ireland input and Enterprise Ireland also supported start-up companies to secure 82 first reference sales in overseas markets.</p> <p>A dedicated Eurozone team in Enterprise Ireland pro-actively targets opportunities for clients in the power generation, energy efficiency and pharmaceutical sectors (PEEP).</p> <p>In the UK contracts associated with the 2012 Olympic Games worth over €200 million have been awarded to client companies.</p> <p>Enterprise Ireland’s public procurement team vigorously pursues potential international public contracts for Irish businesses and 99 overseas public procurement contracts were signed with Enterprise Ireland input in 2010.</p> <p>Enterprise Ireland provides a number of targeted short development programmes to help client companies develop the necessary skills to increase sales and enter new markets. In 2010, a total of 594 participants took part in these courses, including First Flight UK, First Flight China, First Flight North America, and the Excel at Export Selling workshops. This included 78 senior sales people who participated in the International Selling Programme which assists exporting companies to develop medium and long-term international sales strategies.</p> |
| 12. | Enhance Ireland’s trading footprint in emerging markets. | In 2010, the Department participated in four Joint Economic Commissions (JECs). Two of these, with Saudi Arabia, and Libya were held in Dublin and the other two were held in China and South Korea. JECs are formal Bilateral Inter |

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| | | <p>Governmental fora set up to deal with trade development. Discussions at the JECs included the further development of economic and business cooperation, including scientific and technological cooperation and many other issues of mutual interest in the broad trade, education, and investment areas.</p> <p>In addition the Department administers a JEC Fund, which promotes trade initiatives with those countries with which Ireland has Joint Economic Commissions. The fund provides a seed-fund for innovative projects between collaborative partners in the JEC countries at official, academic and research level.</p> <p>In 2010 there were a number of projects funded including; market research for Irish SMEs entering the Russian market; research and development co-operation between institutions in Ireland and Russia; funding of several initiatives to develop trade with China and provision of market intelligence for Irish construction companies seeking business in the Gulf States.</p> <p>In emerging markets, Enterprise Ireland has identified and targeted a number of sectors and sub-sectors in each market that offer clear opportunities. It continues to work with its clients that have the expertise and experience to potentially win sales and grow exports in each market.</p> <p>In addition to the services supplied to clients by EI specialist Market Advisors in each market to drive export growth, EI has also established a High Growth Markets (HGM) team based in Dublin effectively giving an extended presence to each market back in Ireland and providing a local first point of contact for client companies in overcoming some of the challenges with regard to face-to-face interaction and time differences.</p> <p>To help clients transition from sustaining their international business to preparing for growth as economic conditions improve, the New Market Research Programme was launched in 2010 to help clients identify and develop new market opportunities and, by year end, 33 in-company market researchers were in place.</p> |
| 13. | Contribute to the creation of a fully functioning EU Internal Market, through, among other things, the development of a single market in Services, the development of | The Directive on services in the internal market (2006/123/EC) was transposed in November 2010 under the European Union (Provision of Services) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 533 of 2010). The National Point of Single Contact (NPSC) has been established as the point of single contact for Ireland as required under the Services Directive. The NSPC |

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| | <p>administrative cooperation mechanisms between EU Member States and the timely transposition of EU Directives.</p> | <p>went live in January 2010 and provides information on over 80 services as well as general information relating to the provision of services in Ireland. The NSPC is being developed on an on-going basis.</p> <p>Under EU informal administrative cooperation mechanisms, the informal problem-solving network, SOLVIT, was created in 2002 to solve cross-border problems that EU citizens or businesses are experiencing with the public administrations of other Member States. The problems must be associated with a possible breach of EU Law. In 2010, the Irish SOLVIT Centre dealt with 124 cases through the European Commission online database. Of these, 12 were initiated by the Irish SOLVIT Centre and 112 by other SOLVIT Centres throughout the EU and EEA. The Irish SOLVIT Centre also handled 122 additional queries raised by citizens and businesses during 2010, which for various reasons could not be handled through the online database. Where complaints fell outside of the remit of SOLVIT they were referred to other networks for assistance.</p> <p>In addition, the Internal Market Information (IMI) System links up competent authorities in national administrations (e.g., bodies that regulate the professions) that are involved in managing/implementing free movement in the Single Market. It is intended to expand IMI to a number of EU Directives over the coming years. The registration process and further development of IMI in Ireland is ongoing.</p> <p>The Department successfully transposed ten Directives into domestic law during 2010. Ireland achieved a transposition deficit rating for Internal Market Directives of in the Internal Market Scoreboard of 0.9% July 2010 and 0.7% for December 2010. The deficit of 0.7% in December reflected Ireland's most positive deficit % to date.</p> |
| 14. | <p>Seek to influence EU policies and initiatives in accordance with the Department's strategies in the policy fields coming within the Department's remit</p> <p>Support international peace and security by controlling the export of strategic goods.</p> | <p>EU Policies</p> <p>In collaboration with its Permanent Representation in Brussels the Department continued to co-ordinate and prepare policy inputs in EU negotiations to influence the outcomes on EU legislative and non-legislative measures. In the context of the EU Competitiveness Council the Department focused on a range of policy and legislative issues including: ongoing review of Industrial Policy, EU Small Business Act, Single Market Review, relevant Europe 2020 Flagships, Internal Market, Business Regulation, Research and Development and Intellectual Property issues.</p> |

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| | | <p>Export Control The Department issued 879 export licences in 2010. This figure is comprised of 715 individual dual-use licences, 66 global dual-use licences and 98 military licences. The vast majority of licence applications were made using the Department’s online export licence application system, OELAS. In all cases, licences were only granted following a series of checks to ensure that the goods in question were destined for the country and end-user stated on the licence application, and that the stated end-user intended to use the goods for a legitimate purpose. In addition to these checks, the Department consulted with the Department of Foreign Affairs in relation to all applications for military export licences, and in relation to dual-use applications which were considered to be sensitive.</p> <p>Import Licensing Licensing Unit continued to implement rules governing the issue of import licences for goods subject to EU quantitative restrictions and surveillance measures. Imports of certain textile products originating in North Korea, Belarus and Uzbekistan and imports of iron and steel products continued to be subject to principal EU legislation as set out in relevant Council and Commission Regulations.</p> <p>Sanctions The international community uses trade sanctions to exert influence on various issues of international concern. The Department plays a central role in implementing the trade aspects of EU measures which have been adopted concerning trade sanctions. In 2010, the Department made Statutory Instruments in relation to restrictive measures against Iran, Burma/Myanmar, the Republic of Guinea and Certain Persons and Entities Associated with Usama Bin Laden, the Al-Qaida Network and the Taliban. The Department also made a Statutory Instrument revoking restrictive measures against Uzbekistan, in line with a decision of the Council of the EU in this regard.</p> <p>International Dimension In order to ensure a robust and effective Irish export control system, the Department participated in meetings of EU Working Groups which shape EU export control policy and regulation. The Department also contributed to meetings of international export control regimes, including the Wassenaar Arrangement.</p> |

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| 15. | Promote a favourable environment that optimises the benefits of the all-island economy for enterprises through North/South collaboration particularly in the areas of trade and business development. | <p>We continued to support the advancement of the all-island economy through the work of InterTradeIreland and the enterprise theme of the Interreg IVA Programme.</p> <p>InterTradeIreland InterTradeIreland is one of the six North/South Implementation Bodies established by the Good Friday Agreement.</p> <p>During 2010, InterTradeIreland updated two meetings of the North South Ministerial Council, in the Trade and Business Development sectoral format, on progress made on its activities and on its draft Corporate Plan 2011-2013. It also presented papers on developments in North/South co-operation in R&D and innovation, particularly in relation to the accessing of EU FP7 funding for joint North/South proposals.</p> <p>A summary of InterTradeIreland’s achievements in 2010 is below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return on Investment across InterTradeIreland’s portfolio of Trade and Innovation Programmes for 2010 of 11:1; • The generation of £83.3M/€93.6M of Business Value from companies participating on Trade and Innovation Programmes; • 2,996 companies participated on InterTradeIreland Trade and Innovation programmes and accessed cross-border Business Information and Advice Services; • Of the companies that initiated InterTradeIreland Trade or Innovation projects, 56 companies were first-time exporters and 50 companies were first-time innovators; • through InterTradeIreland’s activities, 113 new jobs were created and 57 existing jobs were protected; • 3 Business and Economic Research Reports were published; • A second All Island Economic Forum: ‘Towards Recovery’, was held in April 2010. <p>Interreg – Enterprise Theme The Interreg IVA Programme (2007-2013) for Northern Ireland, the Border Region of Ireland and Western Scotland is a European Union supported Structural Funds programme. It supports strategic cross-border co-operation by encouraging innovation and competitiveness in enterprise and business development and tourism to address economic and social</p> |

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| | | <p>problems which exist from the existence of borders. The Department and the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI) in Northern Ireland jointly consider and agree funding for eligible projects under the enterprise theme of the Programme.</p> <p>In 2010, the work of the Departments was focussed mainly on working with cross-border groups, in conjunction with the Special EU Programmes Body to develop and improve the quality of enterprise projects submitted for consideration. This resulted in no new projects being approved in 2010. However, since then, progress has been made and a number of projects have been considered and approved.</p> |
| 16. | Continue to work in a co-ordinated cross-Departmental, cross-Government and cross-Agency manner to meet our Competitiveness and Enterprise objectives as outlined in this Statement of Strategy. | <p>The County and City Enterprise Boards (CEBs) Central Coordination Unit within Enterprise Ireland provides a range of strategic, administrative, financial and technical supports to the CEBs with the ultimate objective of enhancing the effectiveness and impact of the Boards on the development of micro-enterprises and of contributing to a greater level of consistency and best practice across the CEB network as a whole. This Unit enables a greater cohesion between the activities of the CEBs and Enterprise Ireland at micro-enterprise level, as well as allowing the Department to better focus on strategic policy development in respect of the micro-enterprise sector.</p> <p>As well as working closely with their relevant local authorities and other development agencies, the CEBs are active participants on the County Development Boards of their relevant Local Authority. This structure of cross-representation creates a platform for a more effective and coordinated delivery of enterprise supports, at both local and regional level.</p> |

PILLAR 3 Skills Supply &, Enhancement and Workforce Participation

High Level Goal

To pursue labour market policies which support enterprise development and promote the development of human capital by improving the skill levels of the workforce, thereby facilitating increased participation in and access to employment.

In line with a number of changes to Departmental responsibilities introduced by Government Order in April 2010, responsibility for delivery of goals and objectives relating to skills supply and workforce enhancement transferred to the Department of Education and Skills. The main agency involved in the delivery of skills and training including job activation and employment services, FÁS transferred also to the Department of Education and Skills.

PILLAR 4 Better Business Regulation & the Consumer

High Level Goal

To ensure that the business regulatory system facilitates competition in the marketplace with high standards of consumer protection and corporate governance.

The EU/IMF Programme of Financial Support for Ireland of December 2010 contained a number of structural reforms aimed at enhancing competition in open markets. The commitment centres on the introduction of legislation to generate more credible deterrence for breaches in competition law and the issue of exclusions of sectors from the provisions of competition law. These contained specific commitments for delivery in 2011.

The Minister for Finance, in his Budget statement in October 2008, announced the **merger of the National Consumer Agency and the Competition Authority**. Work in preparing the necessary legislation to give effect to the merger continued throughout 2010. The legislation, in addition to merging both bodies, will also restate the Unfair Commercial Practices provisions of the Consumer Protection Act whilst restating and amending certain provisions of the Competition Acts to take into account the review of competition law and the work of the Media Mergers Advisory Group.

In the area of **Company Law**, the necessary Statutory Instruments were made in September 2010 to activate the provisions of the Companies (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009 which make provision for the migration of investment funds to prescribed jurisdictions without having firstly to wind up in their present jurisdiction.

Oversight of the regulatory bodies dealing with **company law** continued in 2010 with a view to ensuring appropriate and effective accountability for their work.

During 2010, the Department continued to drive the reduction of administrative burdens on business both via the High Level Group on Business Regulation and specifically in the areas of Company Law, Employment Law and Health & Safety Law through business workshops leading to detailed simplification plans.

In relation to **EU Company Law proposals**, an amendment to the Prospectus Directive was agreed during 2010. The amended Directive's aim is to improve legal clarity and efficiency in the prospectus regime and make it easier for SMEs to access capital markets. The Directive must be transposed by 1 July 2012.

| | Objective | Progress on Strategic Actions |
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| 1. | <p>Reduce the administrative burden on the business sector in the Department's range of policy responsibilities and to promote best practice in minimising the administrative burdens on business across Government Departments and Agencies.</p> | <p>The High Level Group on Business Regulation continued its work to identify specific concrete administrative burden issues for business and to clear the path to their simplification. For example, responding to a request from the High Level Group, a facility to allow the direct payment of redundancy rebates to Revenue has been put in place to ease the burden on those businesses with outstanding tax obligations who are awaiting receipt of a redundancy payment; and the Companies Registration Office (CRO) produced an information note to guide companies wishing to change their Annual Return Date so that it will coincide with their Revenue filing date, thus reducing duplication of effort for companies.</p> <p>In 2010, the Department delivered an additional €32.7million in annual administrative cost reductions for business, much of this due to the work of the CRO on its online filing environment, and bringing the total annual saving for business to €52.7million.</p> <p>The Risk-Based Enforcement Group, a working-group of inspection and enforcement agencies set up by the Department, reported to the High Level Group during 2010, setting out a Critical Path of Steps towards better risk analysis and enforcement. Key among the recommendations in this report was the proposal that a legal framework should be established to underpin the sharing of business data between public bodies, thus improving their efficiency, and making them more effective at targeting non-compliant firms and reducing effective inspection burdens on the compliant.</p> <p>The Department also drives and coordinates the cross-Government programme of administrative burden measurement and simplification to reach the 25% reduction target, set by Government. This is a substantial and comprehensive process. To ensure that the measurement exercise is consistent across Government, and is in accordance with the Standard Cost Model, the exercise does, and will, take some time to complete. This is a process that reaches into every corner of Government that has an impact on business.</p> |

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| 2. | <p>Support the regulatory bodies dealing with competition, consumer protection and company law (Competition Authority, National Consumer Agency, Office of the Director of Corporate Enforcement, Companies Registration Office, Irish Auditing and Accounting Standards Authority and Irish Takeover Panel) and ensure appropriate and effective accountability for their work.</p> | <p>Financial resources are allocated annually to the regulatory bodies charged with responsibility for enforcing competition, consumer protection and company law. During 2010 the funding of these Offices and Agencies, to cover their operating costs, continued to be monitored in accordance with their governing legislation and best corporate governance procedures.</p> <p>Competition (Amendment) Act 2010 2010 saw the publication and enactment of the Competition (Amendment) Act 2010 which enabled the appointment of temporary members to the Competition Authority to fill a number of unanticipated vacancies that arose during 2010. The appointments made under this Act ensured that the Authority was constituted in accordance with statute pending the holding of a Public Appointments Service competition for the recruitment and selection of permanent whole-time members to the Authority.</p> <p>Proposed Consumer and Competition Bill Work on the draft legislation to <i>inter alia</i> merge the National Consumer Agency and the Competition Authority, update competition and consumer law, give effect to the recommendations of the Advisory Group on Media Mergers and provide enabling provisions for a code of practice for the grocery goods sector continued during 2010.</p> |

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| 3. | Promote strong competitive markets across all sectors of the economy. | <p>As part of a formal response process to recommendations made by the Competition Authority on foot of detailed analysis of a particular sector or profession, a report was presented to Government in March 2010. This report reviewed progress made on the implementation of 21 recommendations prioritised on the basis of their impact on competitiveness. This response process was given an added impetus by the EU/IMF Programme of Financial Support for Ireland which committed Government to introduce legislative changes to remove restrictions to trade and competition in certain sheltered sectors, particularly in the legal and medical/pharmacy sectors. Work on engaging with Departments to update Government on progress achieved on the Competition Authority recommendations continued throughout 2010.</p> |
| 4. | Promote and protect consumer interests in line with best international practice | <p>Proposed Directive on Consumer Rights</p> <p>The proposal for a Directive on Consumer Rights published in October 2008 brought together in updated and consolidated form four existing Directives on (i) doorstep selling, (ii) distance sales, (iii) the sale of consumer goods and guarantees and (iv) unfair contract terms. The aim of the proposed Directive was to contribute to the better functioning of the business-to-consumer internal market and to achieve a high level of consumer protection by fully harmonising the key aspects of consumer contracts relevant to the internal market. The Directive's full harmonisation status would, unlike the minimum harmonisation Directives that it was to replace, preclude member states from maintaining or introducing national legislative provisions that went beyond those in the Directive.</p> <p>The proposed Directive was the subject of detailed consideration by the Working Party on Consumer Protection and Information over a total of twenty-three meeting days in 2010. The proposal was also extensively discussed at meetings at attaché level and at COREPER. In the light of these discussions, the Belgian Presidency concluded that there was insufficient support among Member States for the full harmonisation of the provisions on consumer sales and guarantees and on unfair contract terms. It was proposed accordingly to delete these Chapters of the proposal and to limit its scope to distance and off-premises contracts. This general approach was approved by Council on 24 January 2011, and the Hungarian Presidency was mandated to pursue negotiations with the European Parliament with a view to reaching a final agreement at first reading.</p> |

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| | | <p>Sales Law Review Group The Sales Law Review Group was established in November 2008 under the chairmanship of Professor Robert Clark to review the legislation governing the sale of goods and supply of services and to make recommendations for its modernisation and reform. The Review Group's terms of reference also required it to examine the provisions of the proposed EU Directive on Consumer Rights and to assess their implications for Irish consumer rights and law. The Review Group was scheduled to finish its work by mid-2010 and had substantially completed its deliberations and finalised its conclusions and recommendations by the third quarter of the year. In view of the uncertainty then surrounding the provisions of the proposed Consumer Rights Directive, and the major implications of those provisions for its work, the Chairman of the Review Group wrote to the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Innovation in September 2010 indicating the Group's preference to defer submission of its report until the final shape of the Directive had been clarified. The Minister agreed to the proposed deferral in view of the far-reaching implications of the Directive's provisions for the Review Group's conclusions and recommendations.</p> <p>Code of Practice for Grocery Goods Undertakings Following the commitment in the Renewed Programme for Government, a facilitator was appointed to see if it were possible to get agreement to a Voluntary Code. During the latter half of 2010 the Facilitator held over 30 meetings with stakeholders without reaching agreement. The Facilitator reported back to the Minister in January 2011.</p> <p>Transfer/Assimilation of the Consumer Information Function of IFSRA to the National Consumer Agency (NCA). In 2010 responsibility for the Consumer Information and Education Function of IFSRA was transferred to the NCA on a statutory basis as part of the Central Bank Reform Act, 2010 and took effect from 1 January 2011.</p> |

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| 5. | Monitor and aid the Personal Injuries Assessment Board in fulfilling its mission | <p>The Personal Injuries Assessment Board (PIAB) handled almost 27,000 personal injury claims in 2010 and 8,380 assessments. The total value of awards made in 2010 was €187m. 74% of all awards related to Motor Liability cases, while the figures for Employer and Public Liability cases were 11% and 15% respectively.</p> <p>The average timeframe for completing the claims process (from the date of respondents consenting to PIAB assessing the claim) was less than 7 months, which compares favourably with the average of 36 months that it used to take to process such claims through the Courts.</p> <p>The Board derives its main income from fees of €1,050 and €50, charged to respondents and claimants respectively. It continued to operate on a self- funding basis in 2010.</p> <p>During 2010 the Department supported the Board in its mission to ensure that it can continue to deliver these benefits to consumers and society.</p> |
| 6. | Secure the enactment by 2010 of a Companies Consolidation and Reform Act | The Department continued to make progress on the drafting of “Pillar A” of the Companies Consolidation and Reform Bill. |
| 7. | Contribute to the development of a flexible legislative framework for the corporate vehicles used by the financial services industry. | In September 2010, seven Regulations were made which activated the provisions of the Companies (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009 which, subject to compliance with relevant requirements, allow collective investment fund entities migrate to or from prescribed jurisdictions without having firstly to wind up in their existing jurisdiction. |
| 8. | Ensure Ireland’s full engagement with the ongoing EU company law agenda. | In 2010, the Department continued to ensure that Ireland’s interests were fully represented in the development of EU company law by engaging with the Commission in the Company Law Experts Group, where proposals on subjects such as directors’ remuneration and the co-operation of European business registers were developed. The Department also represented Ireland in the Council’s negotiations on revisions to the 2003 Prospectus Directive, which concluded in November 2010 with the adoption of an amending Directive, namely Directive 2010/73/EU. |

| | Objective | Progress on Strategic Actions |
|-----|---|---|
| 9. | Review the regulatory frameworks for friendly societies and industrial and provident societies and make whatever changes are necessary or desirable the lifetime of this Statement of Strategy. | <p>Following a consultation process in 2009 relating to Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1893-2005 (dealing with Co-operative Societies) a range of practical difficulties with the current legislative system were identified, indicating the need for modernisation of the current arrangements. Progress is being made on the preparation of draft legislation to amend a number of the provisions of the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts.</p> <p>Further progress was made on the review of the regulatory framework for friendly societies. This included consultation with relevant other public authorities in relation to meeting the prudential supervisory needs of friendly societies providing financial services.</p> |
| 10. | Co-ordinate cross-Departmental and cross-Agency efforts to meet our Better Regulation objective. Our Strategic Actions in relation to Consumers and Competition will also entail co-operation with other Departments. | The Department continued to drive and co-ordinate the cross-Governmental programme of administrative burden measurement and simplification aimed at reaching the 25% reduction target by the end of 2012. Additionally, the Department has convened an informal working group of inspection and enforcement agencies, from across Government, to share best practice and identify practical means of cooperation. Chief among these is the group's proposal that a legal framework be developed to facilitate the sharing of business data between public bodies, thereby underpinning increased efficiency and more effective targeting of resources on non-compliant firms. |

PILLAR 5 Workplace Partnership and Employment Rights

High Level Goal

To foster good industrial relations and the partnership model, supported by an appropriate employment rights legislative and institutional framework.

There continued to be high demand for the services of the State's employment dispute resolution bodies. The Department and the employment dispute resolution bodies engaged fully in responding to this increased demand on the various bodies' capacities to meet delivery targets. 1,571 cases were referred to the Labour Relations Commission's Conciliation Service and 15,671 cases were referred to its Rights Commissioner Service, 1,452 cases were referred to the Labour Court and 8,778 claims were received by the Employment Appeals Tribunal. In relation to redundancy and insolvency payments, the number of redundancy claims lodged decreased to 58,731 compared to 77,001 in 2009, with 23,263 insolvency claims lodged in 2010 as against 21,411 in 2009. A series of 6 workshops and road-shows and 46 seminars organised by the National Employment Rights Authority targeted both employers and employees, aiming to provide information on employee employment rights and employer responsibilities in the workplace.

There were a number of legislative developments during the year. In November 2010, the Government approved a comprehensive set of amendments to the Employment Law Compliance Bill 2008, the Industrial Relations (Amendment) Bill 2009 passed Second Stage in the Dáil and the Employment Agency Regulation Bill 2009 passed Committee Stage in the Dáil. A reduction to the National Minimum Wage was included in the Financial Emergency Measures in the Public Interest Act 2010 and the Department contributed to a number of Bills which included "Whistleblowing" provisions. In October 2010, the Department began a consultation process on the transposition of the EU Directive on Temporary Agency Work into Irish law.

The Health and Safety Authority continued to carry out its statutory remit on occupational health and safety and on the Minister's initiative farming sector interests are now working in a collaborative way with the Authority to improve safety in what is the most dangerous sector insofar as workplace safety is concerned in the economy.

Implementation of complex EU Regulations including "REACH" and Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) required ongoing work at both national and EU-level during 2010. These Regulations impact significantly on the day-to-day operations of manufacturers, importers and downstream users in the chemicals, pharmaceuticals and ICT sectors in particular. Relevant stakeholders, especially industry, were facilitated in meeting the requirements of the various EU regulatory regimes governing chemicals, which aim to ensure that human health and the environment is protected from the use of chemicals in manufacturing and to promote a competitive and innovate chemicals sector.

It was not possible to maintain the target of 15 working days for all permit schemes during 2010. Priority was given to permits under the green card and Intra-Company schemes which were processed within this target in 2010.

| | Objective | Progress on Strategic Actions |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Continue to be active participants in the Social Partnership process. | Throughout 2010, the Department supported the Social Partnership process through engagement in national level negotiations, bilateral contacts with the employers and trade union pillars and development of policy initiatives and legislative commitments arising under Towards 2016 and Towards 2016 – Review and Transitional Agreement. |
| 2. | Promote social dialogue at national and enterprise levels. | The Department continued its support for engagement between employers and worker representatives in a structured dialogue at appropriate levels in support of shared objectives concerning the realities of the Irish economy and the requirements for sustainable jobs and decent living standards. |
| 3. | Promote and support a stable industrial relations climate including effective dispute resolution. | The Department continued to resource and support the industrial relations dispute resolution and prevention bodies. The National Recovery Plan published on 24 November, 2010 provided that a review to eliminate anomalies in Registered Employment Agreements (REAs) and Employment Regulation Orders (EROs) would be undertaken. |
| 4. | Ensure that the Department is in a position to maintain consistency of outcomes and a capacity to deliver on commitments made in partnership negotiations and to take the lead role insofar as social partnership negotiations concern Employment Rights legislation and compliance. | During 2010, the Department progressed the key legislative commitments in the area of employment rights and industrial relations, engaging with stakeholders on issues arising in the course of the fulfilment of such commitments. |
| 5. | Deliver on specific commitments regarding Employment Law. | Employment Law Compliance Bill 2008 The Department continued its engagement with Social Partners following the Employment Law Compliance Bill's passing of second stage in the Dáil in March 2009. Amendments to the Bill were prepared and were approved by the Government in November 2010. Government legislative priorities did not, however, allow for further Oireachtas consideration of the Bill before the Bill lapsed on the dissolution of the 30th Dáil in February 2011. "Whistleblowing" - Employee Protection Aspects The Department contributed to the development of protective provisions, originally included in the Employment Law Compliance Bill 2008 for the purposes of that Bill, for a number of Bills sponsored by other Departments, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill 2008 [enacted as Act No. 33 of 2010]; • Inland Fisheries Bill 2010 [enacted as Act No. 10 of |

| | Objective | Progress on Strategic Actions |
|----|--|--|
| | | <p>2010];</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property Services (Regulation) Bill 2009; • Local Government (Mayor and Regional Assembly of Dublin) Bill 2010. <p>Industrial Relations (Amendment) Bill 2009 The Industrial Relations (Amendment) Bill 2009, which had passed all stages in the Seanad in 2009, completed Second Stage in the Dáil. The aim of the Bill was to modernise and strengthen the existing arrangements for the making of Employment Regulation Orders and Registered Employment Agreements and to provide for their more effective operation.</p> <p>Financial Emergency Measures in the Public Interest Act 2010 Section 13 of the Financial Emergency Measures in the Public Interest Act 2010, gave effect to the Government's decision to reduce the national minimum wage to €7.65. The reduction came into effect on 1 February 2011. The Government decision to reduce the National Minimum Wage was part of the National Recovery Plan published on 24 November 2010.</p> <p>Employment Agency Regulation Bill 2009 In June 2010, the Bill passed Committee Stage in the Dáil. The Bill provides that employment agencies offering a service in the State will require to be licensed in Ireland or in another EEA Member State. The Bill also provides for an Advisory Committee to prepare a Code of Practice to guide the sector.</p> <p>Consultation on Transposition of the EU Directive on Temporary Agency Work In October 2010, the Department launched a consultation document on the transposition into Irish law of the EU Directive on Temporary Agency Work. Responses were obtained from key stakeholders and other interested parties. The responses obtained will assist in the preparation of the necessary primary legislation.</p> |
| 6. | Familiarise employees and employers regarding employee entitlements and employer obligations under Irish employment legislation with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable employees across all sectors of the economy. | <p>The National Employment Rights Authority (NERA) promotes and safeguards the employment rights of workers through the provision of information, the enforcement of employment legislation in the workplace and, where necessary, by bringing legal proceedings in respect of offences detected.</p> <p>In 2010, NERA participated in 6 workshops/roadshows and 46 seminars exchanging information with bodies, both public</p> |

| | Objective | Progress on Strategic Actions |
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| | | and private, including those involving employers, unions, citizens advice, educational, professional representation and others. NERA inspected 5,063 employers and concluded 7,164 inspection cases during this period. Information is also provided through NERA's dedicated call centre which includes a 24-hour information provision facility and 121,435 calls were dealt with in 2010. |
| 7. | Advise on all relevant occupational health and safety policy issues and to advocate adherence to Government policy on occupational Health and Safety | The Department worked with the Health and Safety Authority (HSA) in advocating safer workplaces and in developing and reviewing appropriate policies in the field of occupational health and safety, to minimise risks in terms of human cost as well as business costs. |
| 8. | Monitor, support and evaluate the activity of the HSA and liaise with the Authority on resource issues. | <p>In 2010, the Authority worked to achieve significant savings in line with the Government's requirement to reduce public expenditure (the Authority returned savings of €1.9m in 2010 on a Grant of €21.959m) while, at the same time, managing to achieve very high levels of inspections together with the provision of high levels of information, advice and guidance to both employers and employees through a series of innovations and efficiencies.</p> <p>The Department maintained regular, on-going communication with the Authority on resource issues, both financial and staff. Four formal Liaison meetings were held. In addition, the Authority produced, as required by law, an Annual Report and audited Accounts were published.</p> |
| 9. | Advocate for safer workplaces, reduce the rate of occupational illnesses and accidents and continue to make workplace health and safety law simple and easy to use. | <p>In the light of serious safety issues in Irish agriculture, the Minister brought all farming interests together to express his concern and alarm at the very high numbers of deaths which were occurring on farms. He called upon farming interests to produce a plan of action to supplement the work being done by the Health and Safety Authority on farm safety.</p> <p>Statistically, occupational fatalities and reported injuries have continually fallen over the last number of years. The fatality rate has fallen from 3.3 per 100k workers in 2005 to 2.3 per 100k workers in 2010. The Health and Safety Authority has the lowest number of field inspectors (per 100,000) in the EU.</p> <p>Health and Safety legislation is under constant review. In 2010, the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 was amended and 2 Statutory Instruments were completed.</p> |

| | Objective | Progress on Strategic Actions |
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| 10. | <p>Introduce a Chemicals Regulation and Enforcement Act aimed at ensuring maximum compliance with “REACH” (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals) requirements.</p> | <p>The Department introduced and advanced a Chemicals (Amendment) Bill to enactment during 2010. The Chemicals Acts 2008 and 2010 provide the legal basis for the implementation and enforcement of several EU Regulations concerning chemicals (REACH; Classification, Labelling and Packaging; Detergents, and the Import & Export of Dangerous Chemicals under the Rotterdam Convention).</p> <p>Co-operation between the various named competent authorities is an important provision of the legislation, as it aims at optimising the use of State resources and minimising the cost to industry associated with showing compliance. Progress was made in 2010 in developing memoranda of understanding between the Health and Safety Authority and the other competent authorities, which should provide the basis for greater co-operation. Awareness-raising of industry by the Health and Safety Authority in particular, in the context of its remit under the Act, should help in achieving maximum compliance.</p> |
| 11. | <p>Ensure that employees receive their statutory redundancy and insolvency entitlements.</p> | <p>The economic downturn has resulted in significant increases in the number of claims being submitted to the Insolvency and Redundancy Payment Section. In 2010, 58,731 redundancy claims compared to 77,001 in 2009, a decrease of 31%. 73,851 redundancy claims were processed in 2010 compared to 50,664 in 2009, an increase of 46%. €469.97 million (in total) was paid out in statutory redundancy payments in 2010, compared to €335.86 million in 2009, an increase of 40%.</p> <p>23,263 insolvency claims were lodged in 2010, compared to 21,411 in 2009, an increase of 9%. 21,302 claims were processed in 2010 compared to 20,172 in 2009, an increase of 6%. €23.59 million was paid out under the insolvency scheme in 2010, compared to €19.96m in 2009, an increase of 18%. Additional resources were provided to Redundancy Payments Section in order to ensure that adequate customer service levels were achieved. Nonetheless, the volume of incoming claims proved challenging throughout 2010.</p> <p>On 1 January 2011, responsibility for the administration of both payment schemes transferred to the Department of Social Protection.</p> |

| | Objective | Progress on Strategic Actions |
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| 12. | Co-ordinate cross-Departmental and cross-Agency efforts, as appropriate, to meet a number of the foregoing objectives in co-operation with other Departments. | During 2010, the Department chaired an Inter-Departmental/Agency Chemicals Group, which aims at ensuring good communications and co-ordination among the various Departments and Agencies with a role under the Chemicals Acts 2008 and 2010. The legislation provides for the putting in place of co-operation arrangements between competent authorities. |
| 13. | Manage economic migration policy and related employment permit schemes to ensure that, where necessary, skilled labour can be effectively and quickly recruited from outside the European Economic Area | It was not possible to maintain the target of 15 working days for all permit schemes during 2010. Priority was given to permits under the green card and Intra-Company schemes which were processed within this target in 2010. |

PILLAR 6 Delivery of our Strategic Goals.

High Level Goal

To provide high-level professional support, service and advice in facilitating the implementation of the Department's business goals, on a Value for Money basis, while continuing to be at the forefront of the modernisation agenda across the Civil and Public Service.

2010 saw a number of changes to Ministerial and Departmental responsibilities including the reassignment of responsibilities across Departments in a number of areas in March 2010. For this Department this involved the transfer out of functions in May 2010 relating to skills training, employment programmes and services to the Department of Education and Skills (DES). Responsibility for FÁS, the agency that delivers training and employment programmes transferred to DES. The payment functions for both the redundancy and insolvency payment schemes transferred to the Department of Social Protection with effect from 1 January 2011. At the same time, the Department took on responsibility for functions in relation to the Programme for Research in Third Level Institutions (PRTLTI) function from the Department of Education and Skills. In addition, changes to Ministerial responsibilities saw a new Minister and three new Ministers of State appointed during the year.

During 2010, the staff of the Department worked together to provide high-level professional support, service and advice to support the functions and responsibilities of the Department in meeting its business objectives. We continued to actively engage in the modernisation and efficiency agenda being driven centrally. 2010 continued to be a year of change with the conclusion of the Public Service Agreement 2010-2014 and the development of a Departmental action plan to drive and deliver on the required change. This could only be done through the input and co-operation of the staff of the Department and the Department's first action plan for implementing the Public Service Agreement was submitted in October 2010.

| | Objective | Progress on Strategic Actions |
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| 1. | Support the Minister and Ministers of State in the delivery of Government Policy. | A new Minister and three new Ministers of State were appointed to the Department in March and May 2010, respectively. The Department provided relevant advice and briefing material in relation to the range of responsibilities under the remit of the Department during the year to all Ministers, and worked with them to progress Government policy. |
| 2. | Deliver the highest quality service to our customers. | We recognise our customer base is wide and varied and all citizens have an interest in our business. During 2010, we continued to meet the high standards we had set ourselves in our Customer Service Charter and worked to extend the range of online services we provide, including in the areas of Patents and Company Registration. |
| 3. | Provide high quality support to the workings / deliberations of the Department's Management Board. | The Management Board of the Department comprises of the Secretary-General, Assistant Secretaries, the CEO of Forfás and the Head of the Management Support Unit. Ordinarily it meets on a fortnightly basis and on other occasions as the agenda requires. During 2010, the Board continued to perform its primary function of providing advice to the Minister and the Secretary General on both policy and operational issues impacting on the Department and its many stakeholders. It was assisted in this role through the provision of appropriate briefing and supporting material from Units throughout the Department, as necessary. |
| 4. | Ensure that Cross-Departmental and Cross-Divisional issues are considered across the different Divisions of the Department. | During 2010, the Department continued to consider many issues that would have a potential impact on our stakeholders, but which would not be wholly part of the Department's remit. Examples include: the competitiveness agenda, enterprise tax policy, the whole-of-Government approach to the Strategy on Science, Technology and Innovation, better business and employment rights regulation, etc. The purpose was to collaborate on developing a corporate position on key issues affecting our stakeholders and advocating for these views across Government. |

| | Objective | Progress on Strategic Actions |
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| 5. | Ensure that appropriate actions are taken by management throughout the organisation to identify and manage effectively the risks to which the organisation may be exposed. | The Department continued to implement its risk management policy, and also published a revised risk management policy in June 2010. |
| 6. | Ensure transparency in the use of public funds allocated to the Department and its Agencies. | The Department published its Annual Output Statement for 2010, detailing the key Programme Areas on which its budget would be spent, along with the high-level goals and performance targets for each of the Programme Areas. The Statement also outlined the extent to which performance targets for 2009 were met. The Minister presented the Annual Output Statement to the Select Committee on Enterprise, Trade and Employment on 23rd June 2010, as part of the Committee's consideration of the Department's 2010 Estimate. It is available on the Publications section of the Department's website at: www.deti.ie . |
| 7. | Ensure that Departmental expenditure is incurred, monitored and recorded in accordance with established public financial procedures and seek improvements in Value for Money in the administration of the Department's affairs. | Expenditure and administrative efficiencies across the Department and its Agencies were closely monitored in 2010 and were reported on regularly to the Department's Management Board, the Minister and the Department of Finance. The Comptroller and Auditor General's Annual Report and Appropriation Accounts for 2009 were published in September 2010 and no issues were identified in respect of the Department's Appropriation Account. |
| 8. | Pursue value for money through efficient purchasing practices | The Department's Procurement Co-ordination Unit provides information and advice to staff of the Department and its Offices who are engaged in the procurement process. In line with best practice, we continue to follow the rules and regulations that govern public procurement to ensure we achieve value for money. During 2010, the Department and the Offices and Agencies under its aegis, continued with the National Procurement Service (NPS) initiative on a range of measures to obtain better value for money from our procurement spend. The Department itself realised savings in excess of €150,000 on contracts for goods and services over €100,000 purchased during 2010. The Department's savings contributed to an overall saving of approximately €6m recorded by the NPS for 2010. |

| | Objective | Progress on Strategic Actions |
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| 9. | Provide a risk-based internal audit service, which gives assurance to management on the systems of control. | <p>Through the implementation of an annual audit plan, Internal Audit Unit (IAU) provided high-level professional support, service and advice in facilitating the implementation of the Department's business goals and on the achievement of value for money in the procurement of goods and services.</p> <p>The Department's IAU continued to provide assurance to the Accounting Officer on the adequacy of the internal control systems of the Department and those Offices directly within the remit of the Department. In this regard, a programme of activity for 2010 was drawn up in December 2009, and was reviewed and monitored by the Departmental Audit Committee.</p> <p>During 2010, a number of audits were carried out in respect of the Department's internal control systems. The programme of work completed in 2010 enabled the IAU to provide assurance to the Accounting Officer regarding signature of the Statement on Internal Financial Control, which accompanies the annual Appropriation Account.</p> <p>IAU also fulfilled the Department's responsibilities to the European Commission for a programme of audit activity to be undertaken across organisations in receipt of funding from the European Social Fund (ESF).</p> |
| 10. | Ensure that the Department has the necessary human resources equipped with the skill sets needed to deliver our business goals; who are effectively managed and developed through the operation of the PMDS (Performance Management & Development System and the greater devolution of day-to-day HR matters to line managers; and who are provided with an environment in which equality of opportunity is respected and fostered. | <p>In the context of significant resource constraints, the Department prioritised allocation of staff to the areas of greatest pressure (Redundancy/Insolvency Payments). A number of actions under the HR Strategy 2008-2010, one of whose key objectives is to further and support devolution of day-to-day HR to line managers, were delivered (Guidelines in the Management of Underperformance completed and disseminated; Mediation Policy completed and disseminated; Survey on consistency of local HR management analysed; Arrival and Exit interviews introduced). Compliance with PMDS was monitored and detailed statistical analysis of compliance rates and ratings distributions were provided to the Management Board. Training and development needs of staff as identified through the PMDS process were met during 2010.</p> |

| | Objective | Progress on Strategic Actions |
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| 11. | Provide appropriate Information & Communications Technologies (ICT) that enable our clients to access the information and services necessary to do their jobs utilising a secure ICT infrastructure that delivers data at appropriate levels of confidentiality, integrity and availability. | <p>The Department continued to support a significant, diverse ICT infrastructure during 2010. A number of improvements were made during the year which provide additional resilience or economies, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade and patching of a number of critical services, including the Core Payroll Service, the Oracle Financials suite and the Redundancy/Insolvency Payments systems. • A significant upgrade to the Department's email infrastructure commenced. • The Windows Active Directory infrastructure was extended to additional systems, to improve the management and security of Windows servers. • New network tools were installed to provide enhanced monitoring and management of critical services. • Network switches were upgraded in some of the Department's buildings. Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) phone systems were rolled out to some of the Department's buildings. • A new online hosting infrastructure was put in place in the Revenue Data Centre. |
| 12. | Ensure access to appropriate ICT skills and resources. | A new ICT training strategy was developed and rolled out during 2010. New mechanisms for training delivery, such as video based training, and new shorter, more focussed training was introduced, to better meet the needs of staff working in a resource constrained environment. |

| | Objective | Progress on Strategic Actions |
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| 13. | <p>In order to ensure that technology serves the business needs of each area of the Department and its Offices, projects will be delivered by ICT Unit in partnership with business units through improved project governance arrangements including the adoption of Project Management as a management methodology.</p> | <p>The Department has continued to embed formal project management methodologies into IT projects, and all IT projects for new or modified business systems must comply with good corporate governance practice and be managed using PRINCE2 based project management methodologies. All ICT project staff receive formal project management training when joining the ICT Unit. In addition, the Department implemented new processes to comply with new ICT control procedures put in place by the Department of Finance to ensure best practice in ICT governance.</p> <p>Major project initiatives during the year included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an enhanced Employment Permits Management System went live, to deliver improved efficiencies of processing and provide enhanced management reporting. • Development and roll out of a new intranet system for the National Employment Rights Authority, which provides improved information sharing and communication within NERA. • A new “Point of Single Contact” website was rolled out. The website fulfils an obligation under the EU Services Directive of 2006, assisting service providers who wish to provide services in Ireland by connecting them with the relevant competent authorities. <p>In addition, the Department’s ICT Unit led the Department's response to the two severe weather emergencies in 2010. As a member of the inter-Departmental emergency response committee it, ensured that the Department's agencies and key industry stakeholders were kept informed of, and could contribute to developments in the national response.</p> |
| 14. | <p>Maximise Value for Money from existing and future technology investments.</p> | <p>The Department continued to review ICT resource utilisation in response to Department of Finance Circular 02/09 on corporate governance and greater self-sufficiency in ICT delivery, and in accordance with good corporate governance principles. Significant projects undertaken in 2010 included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Business Process Reengineering study was undertaken of the Employment Appeals Tribunal and the Labour Relations Commission, which made a number of recommendations for improving efficiencies. Some of these have already been put in place. Others will form the basis for improvements in work processes |

| | Objective | Progress on Strategic Actions |
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| | | <p>as part of the proposed Employment Rights Reform programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department acquired a new eForms technology, to consolidate and simplify the delivery of services where the use of electronic or online forms would deliver efficiencies. <p>These and other projects and ongoing system supports were delivered within a reduced budget allocation for ICT support.</p> |
| 15. | Incorporate best environmental practices into our ICT operations. | <p>The Department continued to benefit from improvements in environmental practices implemented during 2009 which contributed to a 9% decrease in energy consumption in the Department's three main buildings. The Department also engaged with SEAI to examine further options for energy efficiency.</p> |
| 16. | Maintain a healthy and safe working environment for both our staff and visitors to the Department's offices. | <p>As the Department with responsibility for Health and Safety in the workplace policy we pride ourselves on the healthy and safe working environment that we provide for our staff and visitors.</p> <p>In November 2010, a revised Safety Policy for the Department and its Offices, a Site Specific Safety Statement for each building of the Department and for each Office of the Department, an Executive Summary of the Safety Statements and the Risk Assessments upon which the Safety Statements are based was circulated to all staff. The Safety Statement for each building specifies the manner in which the safety, health and welfare at work of all staff shall be secured and managed throughout the Department and its Offices. It also specifies the duties and responsibilities of all staff and the duties and responsibilities of Senior Management and Middle Management in relation to safety, health and welfare at work.</p> |

| | Objective | Progress on Strategic Actions |
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| 17. | To manage all our offices in an accessible energy efficient manner. | <p>The Department continues to ensure that our offices are accessible and energy efficient. In cooperation with the OPW, the Department established energy teams in its main buildings and Offices in order to achieve the energy saving targets set out in the National Climate Change Strategy.</p> <p>The Department's buildings are included in the OPW Optimising Power @ Work Initiative on a phased basis, starting with the larger buildings. Substantial energy savings were achieved in 2010 in each of our Departments participating buildings.</p> |
| 18. | Enhance the management effectiveness and transparency of our business, including the provision of high-quality information under Freedom of Information (FOI) and other instruments, and to provide effective ongoing communication throughout the Department. | <p>During 2010, the Department processed 114 applications under the Freedom of Information Acts 1997 to 2003. All of these requests were processed within the prescribed statutory time limits (i.e., 20 working days).</p> <p>We continued to use our website as our main communications tool to interface with our customers and we held public consultations on a range of issues including the Directive on Services in the Internal Market and a draft Irish Language Scheme for the Department. We communicated with our staff through a number of channels, including our intranet, our staff magazine, email and via staff meetings.</p> |
| 19. | Promote and support the rolling programme of Change and Modernisation within the Department to drive the better delivery of services to our many stakeholders and to continue to advance all areas of the modernisation process in a spirit of partnership. | <p>The Public Service Agreement 2010-2014 (the Croke Park Agreement) was concluded in 2010. The Department submitted its first Action Plan to implement the agreement in October 2010.</p> |

Appendix 1

Estimate (or Budget of the Department for 2010 including provisional outturn for 2009).

ENTERPRISE, TRADE AND INNOVATION

I. Estimate of the amount required in the year ending 31 December 2010 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment, including certain services administered by that Office, for the payment of certain subsidies, grants and a grant-in-aid, and for the payment of certain grants under cash-limited schemes.

(a) by way of current year provision

One thousand, one hundred and four million, eight hundred and twenty-four thousand euro

(€1,104,824,000)

(b) by way of the application for capital supply services of unspent appropriations, the surrender of which may be deferred under Section 91 of the Finance Act 2004.

Six million, four hundred and forty thousand euro

(€6,440,000)

II. Subheads under which this Vote will be accounted for by the Office of the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment.

| | 2009 Provisional Outturn | | | 2010 Estimate | | Change | |
|--|--------------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|---------|---------------|-----------|
| | Current | Capital | Total | Current | Capital | 2010 | |
| | | | | | | Total | over 2009 |
| | €000 | €000 | €000 | €000 | €000 | €000 | % |
| ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | |
| A.1 - SALARIES, WAGES AND ALLOWANCES | 36,609 | - | 36,609 | 33,027 | - | 33,027 | -10% |
| A.2 - TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE | 1,199 | - | 1,199 | 1,102 | - | 1,102 | -8% |
| A.3 - INCIDENTAL EXPENSES | 838 | - | 838 | 1,113 | - | 1,113 | 33% |
| A.4 - POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES | 940 | - | 940 | 840 | - | 840 | -11% |
| A.5 - OFFICE MACHINERY AND OTHER OFFICE SUPPLIES AND RELATED SERVICES | 4,682 | - | 4,682 | 4,599 | - | 4,599 | -2% |
| A.6 - OFFICE PREMISES EXPENSES | 1,232 | - | 1,232 | 1,400 | - | 1,400 | 14% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--|---------------|---------|----------------------|---------------|---------|----------------------|------------|
| A.7 - | CONSULTANCY SERVICES | 59 | - | 59 | 139 | - | 139 | 136% |
| A.8 - | ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY | 199 | - | 199 | 314 | - | 314 | 58% |
| A.9 - | OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE ENFORCEMENT | 5,605 | - | 5,605 | 6,086 | - | 6,086 | 9% |
| A.10 - | LABOUR COURT | 2,726 | - | 2,726 | 2,208 | - | 2,208 | -19% |
| A.11 - | NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS AUTHORITY | 7,936 | - | 7,936 | 7,824 | - | 7,824 | -1% |
| A.12 - | VALUE FOR MONEY AND POLICY REVIEWS | 18 | - | 18 | 89 | - | 89 | - |
| | <i>Subtotal:- *</i> | <i>62,043</i> | - | <i>62,043</i> | <i>58,741</i> | - | <i>58,741</i> | <i>-5%</i> |
| | ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY | | | | | | | |
| B.1 - | FORFÁS - GRANT FOR ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES | 36,527 | - | 36,527 | 35,231 | - | 35,231 | -4% |
| B.2 - | FORFÁS - PENSION PAYMENTS ARISING FROM THE FINANCIAL MEASURES (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT | - | - | - | 7,720 | - | 7,720 | - |
| B.3 - | INTERTRADEIRELAND | 2,114 | 5,986 | 8,100 | 2,037 | 5,811 | 7,848 | -3% |
| C.1 - | IDA IRELAND - GRANT FOR ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES | 41,877 | - | 41,877 | 39,240 | - | 39,240 | -6% |
| C.2 - | IDA IRELAND - GRANTS TO INDUSTRY | - | 65,364 | 65,364 | - | 85,000 | 85,000 | 30% |
| C.3 - | IDA IRELAND - GRANT FOR BUILDING OPERATIONS | - | 3,230 | 3,230 | - | 1,000 | 1,000 | -69% |
| D.1 - | ENTERPRISE IRELAND - GRANT FOR ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES | 93,056 | - | 93,056 | 86,531 | - | 86,531 | -7% |
| D.2 - | ENTERPRISE IRELAND - GRANT TO INDUSTRY | 7,746 | 100,400 | 108,146 | 7,423 | 76,000 | 83,423 | -23% |
| D.3 - | ENTERPRISE IRELAND - GRANT FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE | - | 2,400 | 2,400 | - | 1,500 | 1,500 | -38% |
| E.1 - | SHANNON FREE AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED - GRANT FOR ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| E.2 - | SHANNON FREE AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED - GRANTS TO INDUSTRY | - | 700 | 700 | - | 3,600 | 3,600 | - |
| E.3 - | SHANNON FREE AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED - PENSION PAYMENTS ARISING FROM THE FINANCIAL MEASURES (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT | - | - | - | 2,930 | - | 2,930 | - |
| F.1 - | SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION PROGRAMMES (a) (b) | 20,262 | 297,292 | 317,554 | 18,925 | 274,393 | 293,318 | -8% |
| F.2 - | DUBLIN - CITY OF SCIENCE (b) | - | - | - | 538 | - | 538 | - |

* Includes carryforward of savings of €500,000 from 2009 under the terms of the Administrative Budget Agreement.

(a) The 2009 Provisional Outturn figure for this Subhead reflects the transfer in, with effect from 18 November 2009, from Vote 30 (Communication, Energy and Natural Resources) of the following function:- Charles Parsons scheme of grant awards for energy research.

(b) Part of this Subhead is included in the Single Funding Stream for Science, Technology and Innovation shown in Appendix 4.

[34]

Enterprise, Trade and Innovation

[34]

| | 2009 Provisional Outturn | | | 2010 Estimate | | Change | |
|--|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| | Current | Capital | Total | Current | Capital | 2010 | |
| | | | | | | Total | over 2009 |
| ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY - continued | €000 | €000 | €000 | €000 | €000 | €000 | % |
| F.3 - RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES (a) | - | - | - | 27,500 | - | 27,500 | - |
| F.4 - AN tÚDARÁS UM ARD-OIDEACHAS - BUILDING GRANTS AND CAPITAL COSTS FOR UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY, DESIGNATED INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (GRANT-IN-AID) (a) | - | - | - | - | 13,700 | 13,700 | - |
| G. - COUNTY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF EU PROGRAMMES | 13,799 | 14,229 | 28,028 | 13,316 | 14,994 | 28,310 | 1% |
| H.1 - | 19 | - | 19 | 89 | - | 89 | - |
| H.2 - INTERREG ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT | - | 507 | 507 | - | 2,152 | 2,152 | 324% |
| I. - NATIONAL STANDARDS AUTHORITY OF IRELAND - GRANT FOR ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES | 7,965 | 256 | 8,221 | 6,932 | 500 | 7,432 | -10% |
| <i>Subtotal:-</i> | 223,365 | 490,364 | 713,729 | 248,414 | 478,650 | 727,064 | 2% |
| LABOUR FORCE DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | |
| K.1 - FÁS ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES | 150,111 | - | 150,111 | 44,310 | - | 44,310 | -70% |
| K.2 - FÁS TRAINING AND INTEGRATION SUPPORTS | 83,130 | - | 83,130 | 22,184 | - | 22,184 | -73% |
| K.3 - FÁS EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES | 424,669 | - | 424,669 | 127,831 | - | 127,831 | -70% |
| K.4 - FÁS CAPITAL | - | 7,500 | 7,500 | - | 2,029 | 2,029 | -73% |
| K.5 - FÁS - PENSION PAYMENTS ARISING FROM THE FINANCIAL MEASURES (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT | - | - | - | 8,151 | - | 8,151 | - |
| L.1 - GRANT TO IRISH NATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR THE UNEMPLOYED | 52 | - | 52 | 52 | - | 52 | - |
| L.2 - ENTERPRISE IRELAND - TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT SUBSIDY SCHEME - CASH LIMITED (b) | 18,200 | - | 18,200 | 114,500 | - | 114,500 | - |
| L.3 - EUROPEAN GLOBALISATION FUND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M.1 - OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | 874 | - | 874 | 340 | - | 340 | -61% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|------|
| M.2 - | LEONARDO PROGRAMME | 140 | - | 140 | - | - | - | - |
| | <i>Subtotal:-</i> | 677,176 | 7,500 | 684,676 | 317,368 | 2,029 | 319,397 | -53% |
| EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS | | | | | | | | |
| N. - | LABOUR RELATIONS COMMISSION - GRANT FOR ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES | 5,657 | - | 5,657 | 5,641 | - | 5,641 | - |
| O.1 - | GRANTS FOR TRADE UNION EDUCATION AND ADVISORY SERVICES (b) | 1,200 | - | 1,200 | 1,073 | - | 1,073 | -11% |
| O.2 - | WORK PLACE INNOVATION FUND PROMOTION OF PARTNERSHIP | 357 | - | 357 | 720 | - | 720 | 102% |
| P. - | TRADE UNION AMALGAMATIONS | - | - | - | 45 | - | 45 | - |
| | <i>Subtotal:-</i> | 7,214 | - | 7,214 | 7,479 | - | 7,479 | 4% |
| COMMERCE, CONSUMERS AND COMPETITION | | | | | | | | |
| Q. - | GRANT TO THE COMPETITION AUTHORITY | 5,381 | - | 5,381 | 4,734 | - | 4,734 | -12% |
| R.1 - | NATIONAL CONSUMER AGENCY - GRANT FOR ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES | 6,105 | - | 6,105 | 7,232 | - | 7,232 | 18% |
| R.2 - | CONSUMER SUPPORT | 68 | - | 68 | 61 | - | 61 | -10% |
| S.1 - | COMPANIES REGISTRATION OFFICE AND REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES - GRANT FOR ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES | 8,728 | - | 8,728 | 7,995 | - | 7,995 | -8% |
| S.2 - | IRISH AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY (GRANT-IN-AID) | 1,355 | - | 1,355 | 1,345 | - | 1,345 | -1% |
| S.3 - | PERSONAL INJURIES ASSESSMENT BOARD | - | - | - | 60 | - | 60 | - |
| | <i>Subtotal:-</i> | 21,637 | - | 21,637 | 21,427 | - | 21,427 | -1% |

(a) Part of this Subhead is included in the Single Funding Stream for Science, Technology and Innovation shown in Appendix 4.

(b) Cash limited subhead.

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Enterprise, Trade and Innovation

[34]

| | 2009 Provisional Outturn | | | 2010 Estimate | | Change | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------|-------|---------------|---------|--------|--------------|-----|
| | Current | Capital | Total | Current | Capital | 2010 | | |
| | | | | | | Total | over 2009 | |
| | €000 | €000 | €000 | €000 | €000 | €000 | % | |
| HEALTH AND SAFETY | | | | | | | | |
| T. - | HEALTH AND SAFETY AUTHORITY - GRANT FOR ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES | 22,361 | - | 22,361 | 21,959 | - | 21,959 | -2% |
| | <i>Subtotal:-</i> | 22,361 | - | 22,361 | 21,959 | - | 21,959 | -2% |

| OTHER SERVICES | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|---------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|
| U. - | RESEARCH INCLUDING MANPOWER SURVEYS | 98 | - | 98 | 210 | - | 210 114% |
| V. - | NATIONAL FRAMEWORK COMMITTEE FOR WORK / LIFE BALANCE POLICIES | 83 | - | 83 | 156 | - | 156 88% |
| W. - | SUBSCRIPTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS, ETC. | 17,317 | - | 17,317 | 17,401 | - | 17,401 - |
| X.1 - | COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES AND SPECIAL INQUIRIES | 389 | - | 389 | 541 | - | 541 39% |
| X.2 - | MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS | 1,545 | - | 1,545 | 2,533 | - | 2,533 64% |
| X.3 - | SUPERANNUATION AND PENSIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE LABOUR COURT, THE RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COMMISSION AND THE COMPETITION AUTHORITY | 611 | - | 611 | 679 | - | 679 11% |
| X.4 - | EXPORT CREDIT INSURANCE - REFUND TO THE EXCHEQUER | 16 | - | 16 | 33 | - | 33 106% |
| | <i>Subtotal:-</i> | 20,059 | - | 20,059 | 21,553 | - | 21,553 7% |
| | Gross Total:- | 1,033,855 | 497,864 | 1,531,719 | 696,941 | 480,679 | 1,177,620 -23% |
| | <i>Deduct :-</i> | | | | | | |
| Y. - | APPROPRIATIONS-IN-AID | 73,195 | 99 | 73,294 | 62,130 | 10,666 | 72,796 -1% |
| | Net Total:- | 960,660 | 497,765 | 1,458,425 | 634,811 | 470,013 | 1,104,824 -24% |

Net Increase (€000)

| | | | |
|--|---------|---------|------|
| <i>Exchequer pay included in above net total</i> | 296,181 | 205,464 | -31% |
| <i>Exchequer pensions included in above net total</i> | 23,302 | 36,635 | 57% |
| <i>Associated public service employees</i> | 4,987 | 2,831 | -43% |
| <i>Associated public service pensioners</i> | 2,291 | 1,450 | -37% |

Subheads under which it is intended to apply the amount of €6.44 million in unspent 2009 appropriations to capital supply services.

| | 2009 Provisional Outturn | 2010 Estimate | Change 2010 over 2009 | % |
|--|--|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| | <i>Application of Deferred Surrender</i> | | | |
| | €000 | €000 | | |
| C.2 - IDA IRELAND - GRANTS TO INDUSTRY | - | 5,000 | - | |
| D.2 - ENTERPRISE IRELAND - GRANT TO INDUSTRY | 3,500 | - | - | |
| E.2 - SHANNON FREE AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED - GRANTS TO INDUSTRY | - | 1,400 | - | |
| F. - SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION PROGRAMMES | 6,000 | - | - | |
| G. - COUNTY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT | 6,000 | - | - | |
| I. - NATIONAL STANDARDS AUTHORITY OF IRELAND - GRANT FOR ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES | 326 | 40 | -88% | |
| K.4 - FÁS CAPITAL | 2,500 | - | - | |
| | 18,326 | 6,440 | -65% | |

Appendix 2

Report on Compliance with the Provisions of the Prompt Payment of Accounts Act

During 2010, 20 invoices incurred penalty interest of €468.73. The breakdown of this amount is as follows:

- 3 invoices where payment was up to 30 days overdue, resulting in interest of €23.89
- 11 invoices where payment was between 31 and 60 days overdue, resulting in interest of €245.59
- 6 invoices where payment was more than 60 days overdue, resulting in interest of €199.25

In accordance with S.I. No. 388, interest is only paid when the amount due is over €5.

The corresponding figure for 2009 was 23 late payments, attracting prompt payment interest of €878.43.

Report on Compliance with Government Decision of 19 May 2009 implementing the 15-day payment requirement to suppliers by Government Departments.

Period Covered: 1 January to 31 December 2010

| Details | Number | Value (€) | Percentage (%) of total payments made (Number) |
|--|---------------|------------------|---|
| Total payments made in 2010 | 8,306 | 141,058,515.23 | (100%) |
| Number of payments made within 15 days | 6,993 | 138,059,311.67 | 84.19 |
| Number of payments made within 16 days to 30 days | 1,010 | 2,397,514.91 | 12.16 |
| Number of payments made in excess of 30 days | 303 | 601,688.65 | 3.65 |
| Disputed Invoices | 152 | | |

Appendix 3

Report on Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIAs) carried out by the Department in 2010

Chemicals (Amendment) Act 2010 (No. 32 of 2010)

A number of amendments to the Chemicals Act 2008 and the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 were necessary in order to meet EU obligations and to take account of legal judgements. The Regulatory Impact Analysis considered the costs, benefits and impacts likely to arise from a number of options considered in relation to the amendment of the 2008 and 2005 Acts. The Chemicals (Amendment) Act 2010 came into operation under the Chemicals Act 2010 (Commencement) Order 2010 (S.I. No. 591 of 2010) on the 10 December 2010.

Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) (Amendment) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 176 of 2010) Re: Control of Artificial Optical Radiation at Work

The Health and Safety Authority prepared this Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) on the potential impact of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) (Amendment) Regulations 2010 re: Control of Artificial Optical Radiation at Work which amended the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 299 of 2007). The Regulations transpose into Irish law Directive 2006/25/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on the minimum health and safety requirements regarding the exposure of workers to risks arising from physical agents (Artificial Optical Radiation).

The purpose of this RIA was to support the development of effective and proportionate national Regulations by providing a thorough examination of the nature and extent of the potential impacts on a range of stakeholders. The Regulations came into force on the 29 April 2010.

EU Services Directive (Directive 2006/123/EC on services in the internal market)

A Regulatory Impact Analysis of the EU Services Directive (Directive 2006/123/EC on services in the internal market) was submitted to Government in October 2010 following a wide public consultation exercise. The full text of the RIA is available on the Department's website.

The objective of the Services Directive is to provide the necessary legal framework that will eliminate the obstacles to the freedom of establishment for service providers and the free movement of services between the Member States, giving both the providers and the recipients of services the legal certainty they need to exercise these two fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Treaty.

The purpose of the RIA was to examine the agreed EU Directive, as adopted, and to analyse the best method of transposing the Directive into Irish law, including identifying the most suitable bureaucratic institutions to implement the various administration requirements of the Directive.

Appendix 4

Legislation Enacted in 2010

Chemicals (Amendment) Act 2010 (No. 32 of 2010)

The Chemicals (Amendment) Act 2010 came into operation on the 10 December 2010. The main purpose of the Act is to meet EU obligations to implement and enforce certain EU Regulations.

These include:

- the EU Regulation on the Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures (known as the "CLP" Regulation)
- a replacement EU Regulation on the Export and Import of Dangerous Chemicals implementing the Rotterdam Convention, and
- periodic technical amendments to these and to the EU REACH and Detergents Regulations.

The Act also includes minor technical changes to the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005.

Competition (Amendment) Act 2010 (No. 12 of 2010)

The Competition (Amendment) Act 2010 came into effect on 19th June 2010 and was introduced in response to an unprecedented number of departures from the Competition Authority at member level. The Competition Act 2002 provides that whole-time members are recruited by way of an open recruitment competition run by the Public Appointments Service. Pending the completion of the necessary recruitment and selection process, the Competition (Amendment) Act 2010 was introduced in order to ensure that the Competition Authority continued to be constituted in accordance with statute. It enabled the Minister appoint suitably qualified and experienced people to the position of member of the Authority for an initial 6 month period with the possibility of an extension of up to a further 6 months.

Appendix 5

Statutory Instruments made during 2010

S.I. 81 of 2010 Industrial Development (Service Industries) Order 2010

The Industrial Development Acts, 1986 to 2009, permit Enterprise Ireland and IDA to provide various forms of financial assistance to “industrial undertakings” which are defined as including a “service industry” which, in turn, is defined as “any undertaking engaged in the provision of a service” specified in an order made by the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment. S.I. 81 of 2010, Industrial Development (Service Industries) Order 2010, sets out those service industries that are eligible for assistance under the Industrial Development Acts, 1986 to 2009.

S.I. No. 83 of 2010 European Communities (Directive 2006/46/EC) (Amendment) Regulations 2010

These Regulations, together with the European Communities (Directive 2006/46/EC) Regulations 2009, S.I. No. 450 of 2009, give effect to Directive 2006/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 14 June 2006 amending Council Directives 78/660/EEC on the annual accounts of certain types of companies, 83/349/EEC on consolidated accounts, 86/635/EEC on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of banks and other financial institutions and 91/674/EEC on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of insurance undertakings. The Regulations clarify certain aspects of S.I. No. 450 of 2009 in relation to its application and were signed into law on 25th February, 2010.

S.I. No. 89 of 2010 European Communities (Units of Measurement) (Amendment) Regulations 2010

Give effect to Council Directive 2009/3/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on the approximation of the laws of Member States relating to units of measurement. Renders the derogation for the use of “pint” and “troy ounce” for Ireland as permanent and updates other definitions of units of measurement.

S.I. No. 100 of 2010 The Companies (Recognised Stock Exchanges) Regulations 2010

The Companies (Recognised Stock Exchanges) Regulations 2010 prescribe the London Stock Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange, and the market known as Nasdaq operated by Nasdaq Stock Market Incorporated as recognised stock exchanges. These are recognized for the purposes of section 212 of the Companies Act 1990, as amended, to permit Irish public companies to make “overseas market purchases” of their own shares on a recognised stock exchange. The Companies (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009, which was signed into law on the 24th December 2009, amended the 1990 Act, introduced this new type of purchase – “an overseas market purchase” - to distinguish between market purchases within the State and outside the jurisdiction.

S.I. No. 101 of 2010 Companies (Forms) Regulations 2010

The Companies (Forms) Regulations 2010 amends and updates Form H5, which is the prescribed form to be completed and returned to the Registrar of Companies by a company purchasing its own shares and/or shares in a holding company. Form H5 was amended to introduce a new section “Part B”, which is to be used exclusively for overseas market purchases.

S.I. No. 102 of 2010 Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) (Amendment) Regulations 2010

The Regulations amend certain textual references in the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 277 of 2007).

S.I. No. 176 of 2010 Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) (Amendment) Regulations 2010

These Regulations amend the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 299 of 2007) as previously amended by the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 732 of 2007) by inserting a new Part 9 and Schedule 11 to the Regulations relating to the control of the exposure of employees to artificial optical radiation at work. These Regulations came into force on the 29 April 2010.

S.I. No. 177 of 2010 Companies (Auditing and Accounting) Act 2003 (Commencement) Order 2010

This Order fixes the date on which Sections 38, 39 and 40 of the Companies (Auditing and Accounting) Act 2003 come into operation. Sections 38, 39 and 40 amend Sections 198, 199 and 200 of the Companies Act, 1990 respectively. The commencement of these sections arises in the context of the implementation of Directive 2006/43/EC. The Order has effect from 28th April 2010.

S.I. No. 197 of 2010 Protection of Employment (Exceptional Collective Redundancies and Related Matters) Act 2007 (Duration of Part 2) Order 2010

The purpose of this Order is to extend, by a further 3 years until 7 May 2013, the period for which Part 2 of the Protection of Employment (Exceptional Collective Redundancies and Related Matters) Act 2007 (No. 27 of 2007) shall have effect. This Part of the Act allows for case referrals to the Redundancy Panel in instances where proposed redundancies are considered to constitute exceptional collective redundancies as defined in the Act. This Part of the Act also sets out the process and procedure to be followed in pursuing referrals to the Panel.

S.I. No. 219 of 2010

European Communities (Restrictive Measures) (Republic of Guinea) Regulations 2010

The effect of this regulation is to provide for penalties for infringements of Council Regulation (EU) No. 1284 of 22 December 2009 concerning certain restrictive measures in respect of the Republic of Guinea. The measures include a ban on technical assistance and the provision of finance relating to military activities and the sale, supply, transfer or export of equipment that might be used for internal repression in respect of the Republic of Guinea.

S.I. No. 220 of 2010 European Communities (Statutory Audits) (Directive 2006/43/EC) Regulations 2010

These Regulations give effect to Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts, amending Council Directives 78/660/EEC on the annual accounts of certain types of companies and 83/349/EEC on consolidated accounts and repeals Council Directive 84/253/EEC on the approval of persons responsible for carrying out the statutory audits of accounting documents. Provisions within the Directive include the reinforcement and

harmonisation of the statutory audit function throughout the EU and the setting out of principles for public supervision in all Member States along with a requirement for external quality assurance and clarifying the duties of statutory auditors. It also sets out principles of independence applicable to all statutory auditors and requires listed companies to set up an audit committee with clear functions to perform. The Regulations were signed into law on 20th May, 2010.

S.I. No. 226 of 2010

European Communities (Restrictive Measures) (Uzbekistan) (Revocation) Regulations 2010

The effect of this regulation, which gives effect to Council Regulation (EU) No. 1227/2009 of December 2009, is to revoke the Statutory Instrument that provided for penalties for infringements of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1859/2005 concerning certain restrictive measures in respect of Uzbekistan.

S.I. No. 251 of 2010 European Communities (Transitional Period Measures in Respect of Third Country Auditors) (Fees) Regulations 2010

These Regulations specify the amount of the fee to be paid, in accordance with Regulation 4 of the European Communities (Transitional Period Measures in Respect of Third Country Auditors) Regulations 2009, by a third country auditor to the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority.

S.I. No. 265 of 2010 European Communities (Restrictive Measures) (Iran) (Amendment) Regulations 2010

The effect of this regulation is to amend the Statutory Instrument that provided for penalties for infringements of Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 of 19 April 2007. The Council Regulation introduced restrictions on the export of goods and technology which could contribute to Iran's enrichment-related, reprocessing, or heavy water-related activities, or to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems. It also bans the provision of technical assistance, brokering services and investment related to, and the procurement of, such goods and technology from Iran. The amendments, which give effect to Council Regulation (EU) 1228/2009 provide for further prohibitions on the sale, supply or transfer of certain items that could contribute to the proliferation of sensitive nuclear activities or to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

S.I. No. 332 of 2010 Enterprise, Trade and Innovation (Delegation of Ministerial Functions) Order 2010

This Order delegates to Conor Lenihan, TD, Minister of State at the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Innovation the powers and duties of the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Innovation under the Acts specified in the Order.

S.I. No. 333 of 2010 Enterprise, Trade and Innovation (Delegation of Ministerial Functions) (No. 2) Order 2010

This Order delegates to Dara Calleary, TD, Minister of State at the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Innovation the powers and duties of the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Innovation under the Acts and Instruments specified in the Order.

S.I. No. 334 of 2010 Enterprise, Trade and Innovation (Delegation of Ministerial Functions) (No. 3) Order 2010

This Order delegates to Billy Kelleher, TD, Minister of State at the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Innovation the powers and duties of the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Innovation under the Acts and Instruments specified in the Order.

S.I. No. 370 of 2010 European Communities (Protection of Consumers in respect of Contracts made by means of Distance Communications) (Amendment) Regulations 2010

These amending Regulations were made to clarify two points in the original Distance Selling Regulations (S.I. No. 207 of 2001). The first amendment makes it clear that certain provisions of the Directive [Directive 97/7/EC] do not apply to certain contracts (i.e. the supply of foodstuffs or other goods for everyday use and the provision of accommodation, transport or leisure services where these services are provided on a specific date or within a specific period). The second amendment makes clear that when a trader initiates a distance selling communication he/she must make clear at the beginning of the telephone conversation the purpose of the call.

S.I. No. 396 of 2010 Industrial Designs (Amendment) Regulations 2010

The Regulations make a slight change to the Industrial Design Regulations 2002 by clarifying that a person, involved in any proceeding before the Controller of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks or a registered proprietor of a design, may have an address for service in the European Economic Area (EEA). The Regulations also amend Forms 1 and 1A in Schedule 2 to those Regulations by improving the layout of Forms 1 and 1A and also amending the address for service requirement to allow applicants to provide an address for service within the EEA.

S.I. No. 410 of 2010 Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 2010

These Regulations make a number of amendments to the Trade Mark Rules 1996.

S.I. No. 424 of 2010 Companies (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009 (Commencement) Order 2010

This order commences paragraphs (i) and (j) of section 3 and section 5 of the Companies (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009 (No. 45 of 2009) with effect from 7th September 2010. Those sections provide for a mechanism whereby certain collective investment fund entities based in relevant jurisdictions can migrate into Ireland without firstly having to wind up in their current jurisdiction (this is referred to below as the inward migrating funds mechanism). The sections also contain a parallel mechanism allowing Irish funds migrate to relevant jurisdictions without firstly winding up in Ireland (this is referred to below as the outward migrating funds mechanism).

S.I. No. 425 of 2010 Companies Act 1990 (Relevant Jurisdictions under Section 256F) Regulations 2010

These Regulations prescribe six jurisdictions as relevant jurisdictions for the purposes of the inward migrating funds mechanism referred to in connection with S.I. 424 of 2010.

S.I. No. 426 of 2010 Companies Act 1990 (Section 256F) (Registration Documents) Regulations 2010

These Regulations prescribe the method for certifying and authenticating certain documents that an inward migrating applicant (see S.I. Nos. 424 of 2010 and 425 of 2010) must send to the Companies Registration Office.

S.I. No. 427 of 2010 Companies Act 1990 (Relevant Jurisdictions under Section 256G) Regulations 2010

These Regulations prescribe six jurisdictions as relevant jurisdictions for the purposes of the outward migrating funds mechanism referred to in connection with S.I. 424 of 2010.

S.I. No. 428 of 2010 Companies (Forms) (No. 3) Regulations 2010

These Regulations prescribe Companies Registration Office forms for use in connection with the inward and outward migrating funds mechanisms referred to in connection with S.I. 424 of 2010.

S.I. No. 429 of 2010 Companies (Forms) Order 2010

This Order prescribes a form for use in connection with the outward migrating funds mechanism referred to in connection with S.I. 424 of 2010.

S.I. No. 430 of 2010 Companies (Fees) Order 2010.

This Order prescribes the fees payable to the Companies Registration Office by entities seeking to avail of the inward and outward migrating funds mechanisms referred to in connection with S.I. 424 of 2010.

S.I. No. 436 of 2010 Companies (Forms) (No. 2) Regulations 2010

The Companies (Forms) (No.2) Regulations 2010 further amended the H5 form to allow the form to be used by private companies and public limited companies (plc) other than a plc purchasing shares on the Irish Stock Exchange or via overseas market purchase. Part A of the redrafted form is for use by private companies, plcs and where shares are purchased on the Irish Stock Exchange. Overseas market purchases are excluded from Part A and included in Part B.

S.I. No. 447 of 2010 European Communities (European Economic Interest Groupings)(Amendment) Regulations 2010

The European Communities (European Economic Interest Groupings)(Amendment) Regulations 2010 amend the European Communities (European Economic Interest Groupings) Regulations 1989 by deleting Regulation 13 in order to remove the cap of 20 on the permissible number of members of a European Economic Interest Grouping (EEIG).

S.I. No. 456 of 2010 European Communities (Restrictive measures against certain persons and entities associated with Usama Bin Laden, the Al-Qaida Network and the Taliban) (Amendment) Regulations 2010

The effect of this regulation is to amend the Statutory Instrument that provided for penalties for infringements of Council Regulation (EC) No. 881 of 2002 which introduced measures against certain persons and entities associated with Usama bin Laden, the Al-Qaida Network and the Taliban.

S.I. No. 460 of 2010 European Communities (Restrictive Measures) (Burma/Myanmar) (Amendment) Regulations 2010

The effect of this regulation is to amend the Statutory Instrument that provided for penalties for infringements of Council Regulation (EC) No. 194/2008. The amendments provide an exemption for certain humanitarian purposes.

S.I. No. 484 of 2010 Companies Act 1963 (Ninth Schedule) Regulations 2010

The Companies Act 1963 (Ninth Schedule) Regulations 2010 amend the Ninth Schedule of the Companies Act, 1963 by way of a Statutory Instrument made pursuant to Section 250 of the Companies Act, 1990. The purpose was to apply Sections 62 and 72 to 77 of the Companies Act 1963, which deal with the reduction of share capital, to unregistered companies within the meaning of section 377 of the Companies Act 1963.

S. I. No. 485 of 2010 European Communities (Names and Labelling of Textile Products) Regulations 2010

This Statutory Instrument transposed Directive 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 January 2009 on textile names (recast) and the Commission Directive 2009/121/EC of 14 September 2009 on Textile names (melamine).

S.I. No. 486 of 2010 European Communities (Quantitative Analysis of Binary Textile Fibre Mixtures)(Amendment) Regulations 2010

This Statutory Instrument transposes Directive 2009/122/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September, 2009 and is a companion of Directive 2009/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September, 2009. Directive 2009/121/EC covers the names and definitions of various textile products whereas Directive 2009/122/EC covers the methods for testing these textiles. Commission Directive 2009/122/EC amends Directive 96/73/EC by adding the analytical method for testing the textile called “melamine”.

S.I. No. 523 of 2010 Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) (Amendment) Regulations 2010

These Regulations amend the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2006 (S.I. No. 504 of 2006), as previously amended by the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No. 130 of 2008) and the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No. 423 of 2008). These Regulations came into effect on the 2 November 2010.

S.I No. 533 of 2010

European Union (Provision of Services) Regulations 2010

These regulations gave effect to the Services Directive (Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market) in Ireland.

The purpose of these Regulations is to create a single market in services in the European Union. The Regulations make it easier for service providers to avail of the Single Market by removing barriers to trade and by providing procedures that facilitate providers who wish to establish a service business in a Member State.

They will facilitate consumers by removing barriers that prevent them from obtaining services from other Member States and by providing them with information and assistance to facilitate their use of the Single Market.

Article 42 of the Services Directive was transposed, separately, in the European Communities (Court Orders for the Protection of Consumer Interests) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 555 of 2010).

S.I. No. 543 of 2010 Legal Metrology (European Conformity Assessment of Measuring Instruments) (Amendment) Regulations 2010.

Give effect to Commission Directive 2009/137/EC of 10 November 2009 amending Directive 2004/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on measuring instruments. Changes in conformity assessment procedures for measuring instruments for

- Cold water meters
- Gas meters and volume conversion devices
- Active electrical energy meters
- Measuring systems for liquid fuel (other than liquified gases)
- Measuring systems for milk

S.I. No. 555 of 2010 European Communities (Court Orders For The Protection of Consumer Interests) Regulations 2010

These regulations transpose Directive 2009/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on injunctions for the protections of consumers' interests (codified version) and revoke S.I. No. 449 of 2001 — European Communities (Protection of Consumers Collective Interests) Regulations, which transposed the original Directive 98/27/EC.

This Directive was amended several times with new Directives added to the Annex of the original, including Article 42 of Directive 2006/123/EC of 12 December 2006 on Services in the Internal Market. Since the adoption of the Services Directive, the Injunctions Directive has been codified into Directive 2009/22/EC, which repeals Directive 98/27/EC.

S.I. No. 589 of 2010 Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) (Amendment) Regulations 2010

These Regulations, which came into operation on 8 December 2010, give effect to Directive 2009/148/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work, and amend the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006 (S.I. No. 386 of 2006).

S.I. No. 591 of 2010 Chemicals (Amendment) Act 2010 (Commencement) Order 2010

The 10th day of December 2010 was appointed as the day on which the Chemicals (Amendment) Act 2010 (No. 32 of 2010) came into operation.

S.I. No. 606 of 2010 European Communities (Group Accounts) Regulations 2010

These Regulations give effect to Directive 2009/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 18 June 2009 amending Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC (4th and 7th Directives) as regards certain disclosure requirements for medium-sized companies and the obligation to draw up consolidated accounts. The amendment provides that parent undertakings with only non-material subsidiaries should be exempted from the requirement to draw up consolidated accounts and a consolidated annual report. The Regulations were implemented with effect from 1st January, 2011.

S.I. No. 616 of 2010 European Communities (Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Act 1998) (Amendment) Regulations 2010

These Regulations amend the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Act 1998 in order to allow for the transposition of Directive 2008/68/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 September 2008 on the inland transport of dangerous goods as amended by Commission Decision 2010/187/EU of 25 March 2010 by means of Regulations made under that Act. These Regulations came into force on 21 December 2010.

S.I. No. 617 of 2010

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Regulations 2010

These Regulations apply to the carriage, in tanks, in bulk and in packages, of dangerous goods by road, including the packing, loading, filling and unloading of the dangerous goods in relation to their carriage. They apply the provisions of Annexes A and B to the “European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road” (ADR) 2009. These Regulations came into force on 21 December 2010.

S.I. No. 618 of 2010

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Act 1998 (Appointment of Competent Authorities) Order 2010

Section 4 of the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Act 1998 gives the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Innovation power to appoint competent authorities to perform functions conferred by the Act and by Regulations made under the Act. Together with the Act, the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Regulations 2010 transpose the requirements of the European Union Directives on the transport of dangerous goods by road and the requirements of the associated 2009 version of the United Nations ADR (European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road). These Regulations came into force on 21 December 2010.

S.I. No. 619 of 2010 Carriage of Dangerous Good by Road Act 1998 (FEES) Regulations 2010

These Regulations are complementary to the

(i) Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Regulations 2010 (“the Principal Regulations”), which apply to the carriage, in tanks, in bulk and in packages, of dangerous goods by road; in implementing the provisions of the technical Annexes to the “European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) 2009”,

(ii) European Communities (Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) (ADR Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2010, and

(iii) Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Act 1998 (Appointment of Competent Authorities) Order 2010, which specifies the competent authorities for the purposes of “the Principal Regulations”.

The Regulations revoke and replace the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Act 1998 (Fees) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 291 of 2007).

The Regulations specify the fees that may be charged by a competent authority, authorised examiner or accreditation body under the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Regulations 2010. These Regulations came into force on 21 December 2010.

S.I. No. 620 of 2010**European Communities (Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) (ADR Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2010**

These Regulations apply to the carriage, in tanks, in bulk and in packages, of dangerous goods by road. They complement the provisions of the “associated Regulations”, namely, the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Regulations 2010 made under the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Act 1998. These Regulations came into force on 21 December 2010.

S.I. No. 628 of 2010**Dangerous Substances (Retail and Private Petroleum Stores) (Amendment) Regulations 2010**

These Regulations were signed into law by the Minister of State at the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Innovation on 20 December 2010. The Regulations, which came into operation on 1 January 2011, extend until 31 December 2011, the authority to license in certain circumstances petrol stations which were constructed before 28 September, 1979. The Regulations amend the Dangerous Substances (Retail and Private Petroleum Stores) Regulations 1979.

S.I. No. 633 of 2010**European Communities (Dangerous Substances and Preparations) (Marketing and Use) (Revocation) Regulations 2010**

The European Communities (Dangerous Substances and Preparations) (Marketing and Use) (Revocation) Regulations 2010 were signed into law by the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Innovation on 21 December 2010. These Regulations revoke S.I. No. 220 of 2003, S.I. No. 503 of 2003, S.I. No. 852 of 2004, S.I. No. 364 of 2006, S.I. No. 746 of 2007, and S.I. No. 371 of 2008. Those S.I.s transposed EU Council Directive 76/769/EEC (Marketing and Use), and its various amending Directives into Irish law. Since 1 June 2009, those Directives are repealed and replaced by Title VIII and Annex XVII of the EU REACH Regulation 1907/2006, as amended.

Appendix 6

Ireland's Trade Performance Table (2004-2010)

| <i>Ireland's Trade Performance 2004-2011</i> | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Year</i> | <i>Merchandise €bn</i> | | | <i>Services €bn</i> | | | <i>Total</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Overall</i> |
| | <i>Imports</i> | <i>Exports</i> | <i>Surplus</i> | <i>Imports</i> | <i>Exports</i> | <i>Deficit</i> | <i>Imports</i> | <i>Exports</i> | <i>Surplus</i> |
| 2004 | 51.105 | 84.409 | 33.304 | 52.625 | 42.424 | -10.201 | 103.730 | 126.833 | 23.103 |
| 2005 yearly change | 57.465 12.44% | 86.732 2.75% | 29.267 | 57.521 9.30% | 48.219 13.66% | -9.302 | 114.986 10.85% | 134.951 6.40% | 19.965 |
| 2006 yearly change | 60.857 5.90% | 86.772 0.05% | 25.915 | 63.867 11.03% | 57.069 18.35% | -6.798 | 124.724 8.47% | 143.841 6.59% | 19.117 |
| 2007 yearly change | 63.486 4.32% | 89.226 2.83% | 25.740 | 69.081 8.16% | 67.960 19.08% | -1.121 | 132.567 6.29% | 157.186 9.28% | 24.619 |
| 2008 yearly change | 57.585 -9.29% | 86.394 -3.17% | 28.809 | 75.617 9.46% | 67.947 -0.02% | -7.670 | 133.202 0.48% | 154.341 -1.81% | 21.139 |
| 2009 yearly change | 45.061 -21.75% | 84.238 -2.50% | 39.177 | 75.186 -0.57% | 67.134 -1.20% | -8.052 | 120.247 -9.73% | 151.372 -1.92% | 31.125 |
| 2010 yearly change | 45.764 1.56% | 89.193 5.88% | 43.429 | 80.931 7.64% | 73.837 9.98% | -7.094 | 126.695 5.36% | 163.030 7.70% | 36.335 |

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), Merchandise: External Trade, Dec 2011 Release, Services: Balance of International Payments Dec 2011

GC/NM January 2012

Change in Ireland's exports to Selected High Growth Markets, (BRIC's and two Gulf States), between 2006 and 2010

| Goods Exports | 2006 (€ Million) | 2010 (€ Million) | Actual Increase (€ Million) | % Increase |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Brazil | 147.22 | 259.56 | 112.34 | 76% |
| China (inc. Hong Kong) | 1,502.65 | 2,494.79 | 992.14 | 66% |
| India | 153.75 | 161.69 | 7.94 | 5% |
| Russia | 283.76 | 372.83 | 89.07 | 31% |
| Saudi Arabia | 332.68 | 498.97 | 166.29 | 50% |
| UAE | 216.93 | 269.84 | 52.91 | 24% |
| Total Goods Exports | 2,636.99 | 4,057.68 | 1,420.69 | 54% |
| | | | | |
| Services Exports | 2006 (€ Million) | 2010 (€ Million) | Actual Increase (€ Million) | % Increase |
| Brazil | 112 | 180 | 68 | 61% |
| China (inc. Hong Kong) | 1,093 | 1,930 | 837 | 77% |
| India | 242 | 788 | 546 | 226% |
| Russia | 465 | 1,300 | 835 | 180% |
| Saudi Arabia | 101 | 235 | 134 | 133% |
| UAE | 169 | 514 | 345 | 204% |
| Total Services Exports | 2,182 | 4,947 | 2,765 | 127% |
| | | | | |
| Total Exports | 4,819 | 9,005 | 4,186 | 87% |

GC/GW

APPENDIX 7

Offices and Bodies of the Department

Companies Registration Office

Parnell House, 14 Parnell Square, Dublin 1 and O'Brien Road, Carlow (For postal submissions only)

Telephone: 01-804 5200, Lo-call: 1890-220226

Fax: 01-804 5222

Website: www.cro.ie

Email: info@cro.ie

The Companies Registration Office is the central depository of public statutory information on Irish companies. Its main functions include the incorporation of companies; the registration of business names, of charges on companies, of other post-incorporation documents and of changes in business name particulars. The office has an extensive enforcement programme in respect of the filing of returns.

Competition Authority

Parnell House, 14 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

Telephone: 01-804 5400, Lo-call: 1890 220 224

Fax: 01 804 5401

Website: www.tca.ie

E-mail: info@tca.ie

The function of the Competition Authority is to promote greater competition in all sectors of the economy by tackling anti-competitive practices and by increasing awareness of such practices. As of 1st January, 2003, the Authority assumed responsibility for examining and deciding upon mergers and acquisitions notified under the Competition Act, 2002.

County and City Enterprise Boards

The 35 County and City Enterprise Boards (CEBs) were established to provide support for small businesses ('micro-enterprises') with 10 employees or less, at local level. A list of the 35 CEBs is available at www.enterpriseboards.ie.

Department of Enterprise, Trade and Innovation

23 Kildare Street, Dublin 2,

Telephone: 01-631 2121, Lo-call: 1890-220 222

Fax: 01-631 2827

Website: www.deti.ie

E-mail: webmaster@deti.ie

Earlsfort Centre, Lower Hatch Street, Dublin 2
Telephone: 01-631 2121, Lo-call: 1890-220 222
Fax: 01-631 2827
Website: www.deti.ie
E-mail: webmaster@deti.ie

Davitt House, 65a Adelaide Road, Dublin 2
Telephone: 01-631 2121, Lo-call: 1890-220 222
Fax: 01-631 3267
Website: www.deti.ie
E-mail: webmaster@deti.ie

Enterprise Ireland

The Plaza, EastPoint Business Park, Dublin 3.
Telephone: 01-727 2000
Website: www.enterprise-ireland.com
E-mail: client.service@enterprise-ireland.com

Enterprise Ireland is the government agency responsible for the development and growth of Irish enterprises in world markets.

Employment Appeals Tribunal

Davitt House, 65A Adelaide Road, Dublin 2.
Telephone: 01-631 2121, Lo-call: 1890 220 222
Fax: 01-631 3266
Website: www.eatribunal.ie
E-mail: eat@entemp.ie

The Employment Appeals Tribunal is an independent body established to provide a speedy, inexpensive and relatively informal means for adjudication of disputes on employment rights under the various legislation that come within the Tribunal's scope. The Tribunal's goal is that customers using the service will be satisfied overall with the service they have received.

FÁS (transferred to Department of Education and Skills from 1 May 2010 pursuant to Government Order)

27-33 Upper Baggot Street, Dublin 4.
Telephone: 01-607 0500

Fax: 01-607 0608

Website: www.fas.ie

As the National Training and Employment Authority, FÁS anticipates the needs of, and responds to, a constantly changing labour market. Through a regional network of 66 offices and 20 training centres, FÁS operates training and employment programmes; provides a recruitment service to jobseekers and employers, an advisory service for industry, and supports community-based enterprises.

Forfás

Wilton Park House, Wilton Place, Dublin 2.

Telephone: 01-607 3000

Fax: 01-607 3030

Website: www.forfas.ie,

Forfás is the national policy and advisory body for enterprise, trade, science, technology and innovation.

Health and Safety Authority

The Metropolitan Building, James Joyce Street, Dublin 1.

Telephone: 01-614 7000, Lo-call: 1890-289 389

Fax: 01-614 7020

Website: www.hsa.ie

Email: wcu@hsa.ie

The Health and Safety Authority has responsibility for the administration and enforcement of the occupational, safety and health and the chemicals regulatory framework provided for in the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 and Chemicals Acts 2008 and 2010 and certain other legislation. It provides information, advice and guidance for employers, workers, the self-employed and others to whom occupational safety and health legislation applies or is of relevance.

IDA Ireland

Wilton Park House, Wilton Place, Dublin 2.

Telephone: 01-603 4000

Website: www.idaireland.com

E-mail: idaireland@ida.ie

IDA Ireland is responsible for the attraction to and development of overseas industry within Ireland.

InjuriesBoard.ie

P.O. BOX 8, Clonakilty, Co. Cork

Telephone: 1890-829 121

Fax: 1890-829 122

Website: www.injuriesboard.ie

E-mail: enquiries@injuriesboard.ie

The Personal Injuries Assessment Board, or InjuriesBoard.ie, is a statutory body that provides independent assessment of personal injury compensation for victims of Workplace, Motor and Public Liability accidents. This assessment is provided without the need for the majority of current litigation costs, such as Solicitors, Barristers and Experts' fees, associated with such claims. In exceptional cases legal / expert fees may apply and InjuriesBoard.ie examines each case on its own merits.

InterTradeIreland

The Old Gasworks Business Park, Kilmorey Street, Newry, Co. Down, BT34 2DE.

Telephone: 048-3083 4100

Fax: 048-3083 4155

Website: www.intertradeireland.com

Email: info@intertradeireland.com

InterTradeIreland is the Trade and Business Development Body established under the British-Irish Agreement Act, 1999. It is one of six North/South Implementation Bodies arising from the Good Friday Agreement of 1998. InterTradeIreland's mission for the period 2008-2010 is to enhance the global competitiveness of both jurisdictions for mutual benefit, through cooperative business, policy and research programmes, partnerships and networks. InterTradeIreland is co-funded by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment and the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment in the North on a two-thirds, one-third basis respectively.

[Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority](http://IrishAuditingandAccountingSupervisoryAuthority)

Willow House, Millennium Park, Naas, Co. Kildare.

Telephone: 045-983 600

Fax: 045-983 601

Website: www.iaasa.ie

E-mail: info@iaasa.ie

The Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority has four principal objectives; to supervise how the prescribed accountancy bodies regulate and monitor their members; to promote adherence to high professional standards in the auditing

and accountancy profession; to monitor whether the accounts of certain classes of companies and other undertakings comply with the Companies Acts; and to act as a specialist source of advice to the Minister on auditing and accounting matters.

Labour Court

Tom Johnson House, Haddington Rd, Dublin 4.
Telephone: 01- 613 6666, Lo-call: 1890-220 228
Fax: 01-613 6667
Website: www.labourcourt.ie
E-mail: info@labourcourt.ie

The Labour Court was established under the Industrial Relations Act 1946. It provides a free, comprehensive service for the investigation and resolution of disputes in the areas of industrial relations and statutory employment rights. In addition, the Court has a role in the registering of certain collective agreements on pay and conditions of employment in those sectors covered by Joint Labour Committees. The Court also registers employment agreements: the effect of registration is to make the provisions of an agreement legally enforceable.

Labour Relations Commission

Tom Johnson House, Haddington Road, Dublin 4.
Telephone: 01-613 6700, Lo-call: 1890-220 227
Fax: 01-613 6701
Website: www.lrc.ie
E-mail: info@lrc.ie

The Labour Relations Commission, established under the Industrial Relations Act 1990, has overall responsibility for promoting the improvement of industrial relations, and does so by providing a range of services including a Conciliation Service, a Rights Commissioner Service and an Advisory Services Division.

National Consumer Agency

4 Harcourt Road, Dublin 2.
Telephone: 01-402 5555
Press Queries: 01-475 1444
Consumer Helpline Lo-call: 1890-432 432
Corporate Queries: 01-402 5500
Fax: 01-402 5501
Consumer Website: www.consumerconnect.ie
Corporate Website: www.nca.ie

The aim of the National Consumer Agency is to defend consumer interests and to embed a robust consumer culture in Ireland. Its mandate includes advocacy, research, information, enforcement, education and awareness. The Agency enforces a wide range of consumer protection laws, including laws on deceptive trading practices (these include unfair, misleading and aggressive commercial practices), consumer credit, package travel, unfair contract terms, timeshare, food labelling, textile labelling, unit pricing and price displays.

National Employment Rights Authority

O'Brien Road, Carlow.

Telephone: 059-917 8800, Lo-call: 1890 808 090

Fax: 059-917 8912

Website: www.employmentrights.ie

The role of the National Employment Rights Authority (NERA) is to foster and enforce a national culture of employment rights compliance in the State. NERA undertakes a range of functions, including the provision of impartial information to employers and employees, an inspection function, and a prosecution and enforcement service. Its primary objective is to work with employers to seek compliance with the legislation and rectification of any breaches identified, including redress for individual(s) concerned and payment of any arrears due to employees.

National Standards Authority Of Ireland

1 Swift Square, Santry, Dublin 9.

Telephone: 01-807 3800

Fax: 01-807 3838

Website: www.nsai.ie

E-mail: info@nsai.ie

NSAI (National Standards Authority of Ireland) is Ireland's official standards body. It is the national certification authority for CE Marking and provides a certification service to enable business demonstrate that Irish goods and services conform to applicable standards.

Office Of The Director Of Corporate Enforcement

16 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

Telephone: 01-858 5800, Lo-call: 1890-315 015

Fax: 01-858 5801

Website: www.odce.ie

E-mail: info@odce.ie.

The mission of the Office of the Director of Corporate Enforcement is to improve the compliance environment for corporate activity in the Irish economy. The functions of the Director of Corporate Enforcement include encouraging compliance with the Companies Acts, investigating suspected offences under the Acts and initiating civil and summary criminal proceedings in the Courts. The Director has a general supervisory role in respect of liquidators and receivers.

Office Of The Registrar Of Friendly Societies

Parnell House, 14 Parnell Square, Dublin 1.
Telephone: 01-804 5499, Lo-call: 1890-220 225
Fax: 01-804 5498

The Office of the Registrar of Friendly Societies is a statutory independent office responsible for the registration and general oversight of friendly societies, trade unions and industrial and provident societies (co-operatives).

Patents Office

Government Buildings, Hebron Road, Kilkenny
Telephone: 056-772 0111, Lo-call: 1890-220 223
Fax: 056-772 0100, Lo-call Fax: 1890-220 120
Website: www.patentsoffice.ie
E-mail: patlib@entemp.ie

The Patents Office is responsible for the grant of patents for inventions and for the registration of trademarks and designs. The Controller also has functions in relations to the adjudication of certain copyright disputes.

Rights Commissioner Service

Tom Johnson House, Haddington Road,
Telephone: 01-613 6700, Lo-call: 1890-220 227
Fax (01) 613 6701
Website: www.lrc.ie
Email: rightscomm@lrc.ie

The Rights Commissioner Service is a service of the Labour Relations Commission. The Service investigates disputes, grievances and claims that individuals, or small groups of workers make under certain legislation.

Science Foundation Ireland

Wilton Park House, Wilton Place, Dublin 2.
Telephone: 01-607 3200

Fax: 01-607 3201
Website: www.sfi.ie
Email: info-at-sfi.ie

Science Foundation Ireland (SFI) provides grants to scientific researchers and research teams in Ireland's higher education institutions who are most likely to generate new knowledge, leading edge technologies and competitive enterprises in the fields of science and engineering. The SFI research awards underpin three broad areas; namely Biotechnology, Information and Communications Technology, and Sustainable Energy/Energy-efficient Technologies. The SFI awards are based on a rigorous peer review process where research excellence and strategic relevance to Irish enterprise needs are the determining factors.

[Shannon Development](#)

Town Centre, Shannon, Co. Clare.
Telephone: 061-361 555
Fax: 061-361 903
Website: www.shannondevelopment.ie

Shannon Development is a Government-owned regional development company dedicated to promoting and developing the Shannon Region of Ireland. Its business is regional economic development – a complex process embracing all sectors of activity and utilising multiple processes to achieve the vision of a world-class region. Shannon Development concentrates its efforts on delivering results in four key areas that can have significant economic impact locally, regionally and nationally, i.e., strategic or “Flagship” Projects, Shannon Free Zone, Tourism Development and Property Development.