



**An Roinn Gnó,
Fiontar agus Nuálaíochta**
Department of Business,
Enterprise and Innovation

Statement of Strategy 2018-2021

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dbei.gov.ie

Table of Contents

Foreword	3
Vision, Mission, Values	4
Our Goals	5
Introduction & Context	6
Goal 1: Create and sustaining high quality enterprise & employment across all regions	12
Goal 2: Lead a whole of Government approach to developing the most competitive environment for investment, productivity and sustainable jobs	13
Goal 3: Position Ireland as a Global Innovation Leader	14
Goal 4: Deliver positive workplace relations supports, well-functioning dispute resolution mechanisms, robust enforcement of employment rights and a safe working environment	15
Goal 5: Ensuring that business regulation facilitates business investment and development, competition in the marketplace, high standards of consumer protection and corporate governance and provides Ireland with a competitive advantage in the global market.	16
Goal 6: Working ambitiously with our EU and International Partners across a wide range of interests, including Brexit	17
Goal 7: Investing in our staff and optimising our resources	18
Appendix 1: DBEI Programme for Government Commitments	19
Appendix 2: Working collaboratively with other Departments	20
Appendix 3: Some Key DBEI Stakeholder Forums	22
Appendix 4: Targets set out in Enterprise 2025 and Innovation 2020	25
Appendix 5: Our Agencies and Offices	29

Foreword

I welcome the publication of this Statement of Strategy, which has been developed, taking account of Brexit and other significant current global challenges and opportunities. Over the period covered by the Statement of Strategy, my Department will continue to work to stimulate the productive capacity of our economy, and to create and develop an environment which supports job creation and jobs maintenance.

We will continue to focus on ensuring that progress and growth is accelerated throughout all regions of the country. The Government has set a target of creating 200,000 jobs by 2020, and we want 135,000 of these to be created outside Dublin. *Enterprise 2025 Renewed*, which I recently launched, will provide overall direction for the development of enterprise and job creation in the coming years. Developing a stronger research and innovation system is also crucial to ensure that our economy remains resilient and internationally competitive and driving the implementation of *Innovation 2020* is also a high priority for us.

I am confident that the staff of my Department, working closely with their colleagues in the Offices and Agencies, have the commitment necessary to ensure that the mission and ambitious goals set out in the Strategy are successfully delivered.

Heather Humphreys, T.D.

Minister for Business, Enterprise and Innovation

The Department's Statement of Strategy 2018-2021 sets out seven high level goals aimed at delivering the commitments assigned to us in the Programme for Partnership Government 2016. This will be done by the Department itself and through its Offices and Agencies. We have identified clear and measurable targets across all areas and we will work collaboratively with colleagues across Government, business, other stakeholders and at EU and international level to achieve these targets.

Our committed and talented team of staff are our key asset and will be crucial to the successful delivery of our goals in the coming years. We are fully engaged with the Civil Service Renewal Plan, and are focused on delivering high quality, responsive and relevant services for the benefit of all our stakeholders.

The vision, mission and goals outlined in this Strategy will guide the annual business planning process, across our divisions and business units. Progress on delivery will be monitored and reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Dr Orlaigh Quinn, Secretary General

Department for Business, Enterprise and Innovation

Our Vision

We will make Ireland the best place to succeed in business, delivering sustainable full employment and higher standards of living across all regions of the country.

Our Mission

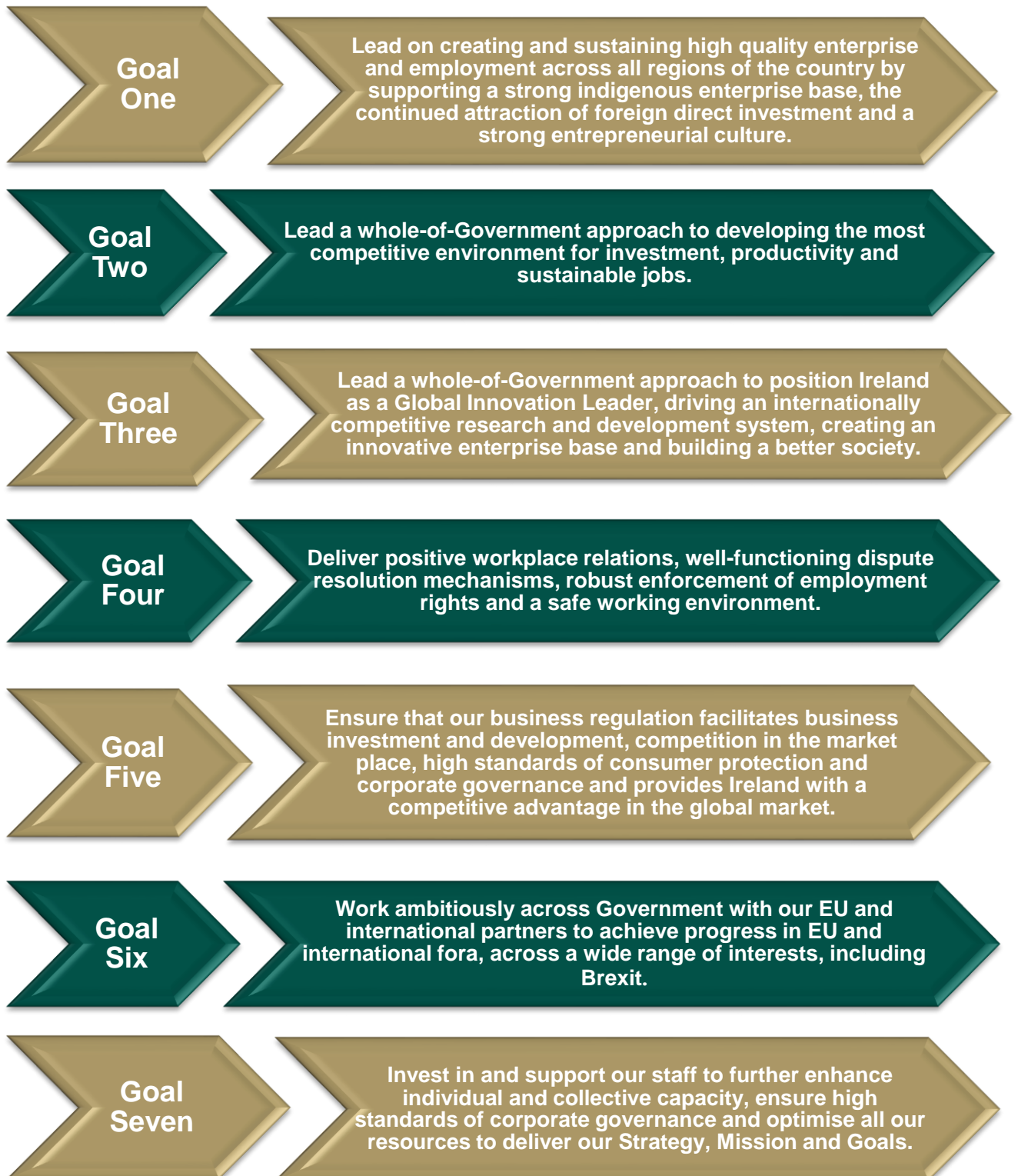
We will lead on the creation and maintenance of high quality and sustainable full employment across all regions of the country by championing enterprise and innovation across government, by supporting a competitive business base to incentivise work, enterprise, trade, innovation and investment and by promoting fair and competitive markets as well as best business practice through the regulatory and enforcement work of the Department, its Offices and its agencies.

Our Values

As a Department, we foster a culture of accountability, efficiency and value for money, which is rooted in a public service ethos of independence, integrity, impartiality, openness, dignity and respect.

As Civil Servants, we espouse the highest standards of professionalism, honesty, objectivity and quality, which are central to fulfilling our roles in supporting the democratic process and serving the people.

Our Goals



Introduction & Context

About Us

The Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation (DBEI) plays a key role in implementing the Government's policies of stimulating the productive capacity of the economy and creating an environment which supports job creation and maintenance. The Department also has a remit to promote fair competition in the marketplace, protect consumers and safeguard workers. Through its Agencies and Offices, the Department's remit covers a wide range of activity including;

- Facilitating the start-up and growth of indigenous enterprises,
- Attracting foreign direct investment,
- Growing and deepening export opportunities,
- Improving competitiveness and productivity,
- Promoting innovation and growth through investment in research and development,
- Promoting fair competition for businesses and consumers,
- Ensuring fit for purpose, modern company law,
- Safeguarding workers' rights including their entitlement to occupational safety and health,
- Supporting and facilitating a positive industrial relations environment,
- Making evidence based policy, informed by research, analysis and robust evaluation,
- Identifying the future skills needs of enterprise,
- Providing appropriate and independent regulatory and enforcement capability, and
- Representing Ireland's interests in relevant EU fora, including the Competitiveness Council (incorporating Internal Market, Industry and Research), and the General Affairs Council (meeting in its Trade formation) and relevant WTO, ILO, OECD and World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) fora.

Ongoing Progress but Challenges Remain.....

The Department, together with its Agencies and Offices, and working closely with stakeholders and across Government, has played a significant role in addressing the major challenges that have faced us as a country over recent years. This collaborative effort has contributed to a turnaround in the Irish economy, increasing the number of people at work and strengthening Ireland's enterprise economy and performance. Over this period, we have delivered significant success, as indicated by;

- Since the first Action Plan for Jobs was launched in Q1 2012, 313,000 more people are at work bringing total employment in the State to 2,192,000 in Q3 2017. The number of unemployed people fell by 184,400 (-53%).
- In the year to Q3 2017, total employment increased by 2.2%. Over the same period, part-time employment declined by 13.1% while the number working full-time increased by 6.9%.
- The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for January 2018 was 6.1%, down from 7.4% in January 2017. Long term unemployment accounted for 40.1% (65,500) of the total people in unemployment in Q3 2017 compared with 49.5% a year earlier.
- Over the year to Q2 2017 employment grew faster in the regions (3.0%) outside Dublin than in Dublin (1.4%) with approximately 4 out of 5 jobs created in the regions.

- In the year to Q3 2017, GDP and GNP increased respectively by 10.4% and 11.0% in real terms.
- Productivity (GDP per hour worked) grew by 2.4% in 2016 (latest available).
- Record indigenous exports of €19.7bn in 2016 by clients of the enterprise agencies (latest available).
- During 2017, IDA Ireland secured 237 new investments.

Notwithstanding these achievements, significant challenges present themselves, particularly in the context of international developments in recent times.

Whilst continuing to face new and emerging challenges, our focus is on protecting and building on the progress achieved to date and broadening its reach across all regions of the country, where the pace of progress needs to be accelerated through targeted supports for enterprise and job creation.

The global economic environment is becoming increasingly complex. Economic uncertainty remains high and there is a heightened emphasis on ensuring that Ireland's interests are strongly represented and robustly defended, and reflected in international decisions which support our jobs, competitiveness and productivity agenda. International developments present us with many challenges and opportunities in relation to competition for mobile investment and the development and growth of indigenous business.

The decision of the UK to leave the EU and the related uncertainty present immediate and significant challenges for Irish business and for all aspects of the Department's remit and in our engagement at the EU and the WTO. The UK's exit from the EU will have short, medium and long term implications across a range of policy areas which directly impact on job creation and retention, and it represents a particular risk to some enterprise sectors. In many cases, these sectors are particularly labour intensive, have lower profit margins, and have a strong regional footprint. This will require varied responses from DBEI at a policy and an operational level.

Our Response

Our strategy is to minimise risks and maximise opportunities by ensuring the growth and resilience of Irish enterprise post-Brexit working across four pillars as follows:

- **Helping Firms to Compete:** We are working across Government to create the best environment for business to grow, export and create jobs. Key elements include ensuring that firms have access to finance, that our tax regime and infrastructure investment promote national competitiveness, and that the Agencies are appropriately resourced to help business focus on competitiveness at firm level.
- **Enabling Firms to Innovate:** As part of our strategy to become a Global Innovation Leader, we are targeting R&D funding through our Agencies to support innovation in new products and processes which firms need to compete and grow and to invest in the next generation of innovators.
- **Supporting Firms to Trade:** We are supporting firms to start exporting, to grow their exports in existing markets and to diversify into new markets and regions. We will continue to attract overseas investment while working with EU partners to expand the portfolio of Free Trade Agreements.
- **Negotiating for the Best Possible Outcome:** We are working across government to ensure we get the best outcome possible for business from Brexit negotiations. DBEI is leading on trade

policy and on a range of Brexit research projects which will provide an extensive evidence base and valuable analysis to inform and guide Ireland's position within the EU-27.

Collaboration with other Government Departments and Agencies, to ensure a whole of Government response to mitigate risks and maximise opportunities from Brexit and other international developments, together with constructive engagement at relevant EU and international fora by Departmental officials, will be central to our response. We will work collaboratively to ensure the most advantageous outcome for Ireland and for the EU to minimise the impact on enterprise, employment and growth. We will also ensure that supports are in place to help firms to adapt to the challenges and opportunities Brexit presents. Our approach will be underpinned by establishing the necessary evidence base through research and analysis and by using extensive stakeholder engagement at home and abroad to inform and validate our response to Brexit.

Globally, the area of corporate taxation has generated much discussion and activity in recent times, and this is likely to continue. Proposals for reform of corporate taxation are emanating from the European Commission in the form of relaunched proposals for a Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base (CCCTB), from the OECD in the form of their BEPS Actions and from the USA, where widespread reform of the overall system of taxation has been enacted. Much of the discussion remains at an early stage. We will continue to work collaboratively with colleagues across Government to monitor and influence the debate and to assess the impact of proposals to our current offerings. A key feature of the Irish business model is a business taxation regime that supports entrepreneurship and job creation. The Government has made it clear that our 12.5 per cent rate of corporation tax will not be changed.

There are significant challenges and opportunities presented for many businesses from the evolution of the digital market, which has and will continue to change how business is done internationally. We must build on our strengths in particular sectors, for example, the ICT sector, to take advantage of opportunities.

We will continue to build on the strong culture of innovation and entrepreneurship to strengthen our enterprise capacity and ensure the right mix between foreign and domestic enterprise.

We will support businesses to achieve greater diversification of export markets, reducing dependence on individual countries. New and emerging markets present significant opportunities for trade and investment growth and international trade agreements can be leveraged to create opportunities. We will also intensify our focus on building and sustaining existing markets and use to our advantage our location close to large, affluent markets, which offers opportunities to Irish companies to grow sales and exports.

Investment in RD&I remain below comparator countries and the proportion of enterprises engaging in research and innovation is too low. We want to see more Irish enterprises investing in research and development, and more collaboration between foreign and Irish owned enterprises and between enterprises, universities and institutes of technology.

Ireland's unemployment rate, and size of the inactive population, remains a challenge, particularly youth unemployment and unemployment at regional levels and we must work collaboratively to achieve the targets to reduce unemployment to the levels set out in the Programme for Partnership Government.

Ireland has a world class talent pool that is responsive to the changing and diverse needs of the economy and this is a key strategic strength. However, there are skills shortages for business in

certain areas and we will continue to seek to address these with our colleagues in the Department of Education and Skills and the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection and through a modern work permits regime. Ireland also has a strong entrepreneurial ecosystem which supports and attracts innovative start-ups that can scale up in international markets.

We will maintain our focus on competitiveness and we must respond collectively to indications of upward cost and competitive pressures. We must ensure that productivity disparities are narrowed across the economy.

We will also continue to promote our strength as a location for ease of doing business and one where there are high standards of business regulation and corporate governance.

Our response to these challenges and opportunities will be reflected in the delivery across all goals in our Strategy.

Programme for Partnership Government 2016 and Other Key Strategies

The Programme for a Partnership Government (PfPG), (May 2016) re-affirms Ireland's strong commitment and ambition for enterprise and jobs. It acknowledges the significant progress made in the last five years and the importance of maintaining this progress and creating or rebuilding sustainable sectors which can support continuing strong growth. It commits to an ambition of full employment and implementing plans to deliver new sectoral and regional opportunities to underpin that ambition and which can create the room in our public finances to meet urgent ambitions in other areas.

Specifically, the PfPG targets

- 200,000 extra jobs by 2020, including 135,000 outside of Dublin
- a reduction in the national unemployment rate to 6%
- facilitating the return of at least 70,000 emigrants
- prioritising balanced regional development, and aims for an unemployment rate in each county that is within one percent of the State average by 2020

The PfPG also highlights the importance of quality employment, collective bargaining, well-functioning dispute resolution mechanisms and a safe working environment. These areas will feature strongly on the Department's agenda over the period covered by this Strategy Statement.

A list of the PfPG actions for delivery by DBEI can be found at Appendix 1.

Enterprise 2025, which was adopted by Government in November 2015, set out a long-term strategy for the development of enterprise and job creation. A review of the strategy was completed in February 2018 in the context of significant global changes that are likely to have implications for Ireland's enterprise prospects. *Enterprise 2025 Renewed – building resilience in the face of global challenges* was adopted by Government in February 2018. Although the fundamentals of our enterprise strategy remain sound – based on export led growth, underpinned by innovation and talent, the renewed policy provides important direction for our ambition over the period of the new Departmental Strategy.

Innovation 2020 was adopted by Government in December 2015 and aims to build on the significant successes of the Government's Science strategy over the past 10 years which has seen Ireland

dramatically improve its performance globally. DBEI has lead responsibility for overseeing the delivery of *Innovation 2020*.

In addition to *Enterprise 2025* and *Innovation 2020*, our Strategy is underpinned by a number of other key Government frameworks such as the *National Skills Strategy*, *Ireland Connected*, *Trading and Investing in a Dynamic World (2017)* and *Foodwise 2025*.

The strategies of our Offices and Agencies, which will be key in the delivery of our goals and objectives, are aligned with this Strategy. A list of our Offices and Agencies is set out in Appendix 5 of this document.

Change in Functions Since 2016-2019 Strategy

Since our 2016-2019 Strategy was published:

- A number of functions have transferred from the Department to the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection, with effect from 1st September 2017, principally in the area of employment rights policy and legislation, responsibility for the Low Pay Commission and for the National Minimum Wage.
- Whilst individual elements of the Digital Single Market Strategy are led by various Departments, leadership responsibility for coordinating the Strategy has transferred from the Department of the Taoiseach to the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation, with effect from 1 September 2017.

Whole of Government Focus

Delivering a supportive environment for enterprise and jobs requires a sustained cross Government focus on addressing challenges over the coming years. Through a partnership approach with Government Departments, enterprise, representative bodies, the enterprise development agencies (Enterprise Ireland, IDA Ireland and Science Foundation Ireland), Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs) and others, we can deliver a step change in the performance and international competitiveness of our manufacturing and services sectors. The PfPG strongly endorses this cross-Government approach. Examples of cross cutting areas of interest and collaborative effort with other Government departments across a wide range of aspects of our work are set out in Appendix 2.

Internal Change

In recent years, the Department and its Offices have undergone significant internal changes, both structurally and technologically, to better align our service delivery within the resources available. We will continue to invest in and support our staff and keep reform central to our service delivery and quality customer service. We are fully committed to the ongoing programme of change in the Civil Service which seeks to build capacity to respond to existing and future challenges, and to improve the performance of the Civil Service and its staff. In this regard the Department will commence an Organisational Capability Review in Q1 2018.

Measuring Success

The overarching goals in this Strategy are set out in the following pages. Our Strategy sets out a number of key outcomes for each overarching goal. Measurement of economic, enterprise and innovation performance is complex and no one measure shows the complete picture. It is also important that we focus on a number of overarching metrics complemented by firm level performance metrics to assess overall performance. Relevant metrics from *Enterprise 2025* and *Innovation 2020* are set out in Appendix 4.

Consultation

As part of the development of the Statement of Strategy 2016 -2019, we carried out an extensive consultation process with a wide range of targeted stakeholders including employer, employee and consumer representative bodies, state agencies, research funders and professional bodies. We also received input from other Government Departments and consulted with the Joint Oireachtas Committee on Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation. The Department also has a number of important ongoing engagement forums in place for consultation with stakeholders on a wide range of issues, in particular with business at this challenging time. A list of the stakeholder forums that the Department has an involvement with is in Appendix 3.

Goal

One

Lead on creating and sustaining high quality enterprise and employment across all regions of the country by supporting a strong indigenous enterprise base, the continued attraction of foreign direct investment and a strong entrepreneurial culture.

We will, with our enterprise agencies, Enterprise Ireland (EI), IDA Ireland (IDA) and the Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs), and with other stakeholders, lead on the delivery of the Programme for Partnership Government target of 200,000 extra jobs by 2020, including 135,000 outside of Dublin.

We will support indigenous companies of all sizes to start, to grow, and to maintain viability through the use of best in class support systems. We will continue to focus on supporting early stage entrepreneurship and start-ups and ensure that policies across Government are aligned to support the scaling and internationalisation of all companies with the potential to develop and sell high value added products and services into overseas markets.

We will raise awareness of new enterprise opportunities arising from the EU's international trade and investment agreements, including improved market access, broader supply channels, greater predictability in the trading environment and less red tape. We will ensure that Ireland achieves the greatest possible benefit from trade agreements in new sectors such as environmental goods, services and investment. We will ensure that Ireland's FDI policy, and our value proposition in relevant sectors, remains competitive so that it delivers an appropriate mix of sustainable and regionally dispersed inward investment projects. A key objective is to deepen the engagement of FDI companies with the Irish economy, for example, through direct expenditure on goods and services. We will continue to promote strong collaboration and links between the indigenous and multinational sectors.

We will respond to the significant challenges, uncertainty and opportunities presented for business by the UK decision to leave the EU and other global developments. We are particularly aware that the evidence shows that the regions (particularly the Border region) are exposed to Brexit as a result of the impact on certain employment sectors. In pursuit of this Goal we will maintain and adapt the annual Action Plan for Jobs, which has been endorsed by the OECD. We will consult widely to ensure that the Plan contains the best ideas for job creation within available resources. We will also work closely with regional leaders on the Regional Action Plans for Jobs. Ambitious Agency targets have been set and we will measure our progress on this Goal annually over the period of this strategy against specific metrics, such as increased investment levels, growth in employment, sales and exports, increased levels of entrepreneurship, increased innovation activity in enterprise, and a regionally dispersed spread of employment.

Outcomes

200,000 new jobs created by 2020, 135,000 outside of Dublin.

Increased capacity and performance of our enterprise sector in terms of job creation, investment, research and productivity and a wider base for exports.

A strong and growing indigenous cohort of companies driving export growth, economic growth and jobs, supporting balanced regional development and performing to the best international standards.

Ensure adequate and appropriate supports are in place to help firms adapt to the challenges and opportunities of Brexit

A world class global FDI ranking, increase in number of investments from overseas companies in Ireland and attraction of new types of FDI to the country, with increased investment in each region.

Increased collaboration and linkages between the indigenous SME base and multinational companies.

Goal

Two

Lead a whole of government approach to developing the most competitive environment for investment, productivity and sustainable jobs growth.

We are the lead government Department championing the development of a competitive and conducive environment to promote enterprise and employment growth, to attract investment and to drive productivity growth. We provide a medium-to-longer term policy perspective on enterprise development and sustainable employment opportunities as well as progressing specific policy proposals based on strong, evidence based policy research.

We will work with other government departments and agencies that play a crucial role in delivering on a pro-business and supportive policy environment to ensure that Ireland is among the most competitive economies in the world, is responsive and agile in addressing the changing needs of enterprises and workers and that has a resilient and sustainable enterprise mix.

Particular areas of focus will be tax, finance, infrastructure, trade, energy and climate change. Our enterprise policy ambition has informed Ireland's National Planning Framework that was launched in February 2018. This framework, together with the aligned National Development Plan 2018-2027, are key instruments in creating quality places throughout Ireland that are attractive for business investment (both Irish and foreign owned) and entrepreneurship, and for people to live and work in. DBEI will play a key role in the development of the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies, including through the refreshed Regional Action Plans for Jobs, working with stakeholders to ensure the key requirements are in place to realise the potential of our regions.

Working collaboratively across government to support enterprise and jobs is particularly crucial in the context of Brexit, policy approaches under the current US administration, developments in international taxation, the uncertain trajectory of global growth, the pace of technological change and other challenges set out earlier.

We will continue to monitor and advise on the changing skills needs of the enterprise economy, in conjunction with the Department of Education and Skills and other providers. We will lead on ensuring Ireland responds to new business models, and market and technological developments to ensure we have the best environment for attracting the next wave of investment and growing foreign earnings as set out in Enterprise 2025 Renewed. We will continue to implement Ireland's second National Plan on Corporate Social Responsibility 2017-2020 'Towards Responsible Business' in partnership with the business community and the broader public sector.

We will progress policy proposals and advocate the enterprise perspective across Government through active engagement in Senior Officials Groups and support for Cabinet Committees and through our analysis and research support for groups such as the Expert Group on Future Skills Needs and the National Competitiveness Council.

Outcomes

Strong alignment between public policy and the requirements of a competitive, export-oriented and productive enterprise base that maximises the potential for jobs, investment and foreign earnings growth.

Alignment between investment in infrastructure and enterprise needs that enhances the competitiveness and productivity of regions.

Alignment between talent and skills supply and demand, including in company upskilling.

A top five small countries in the world competitiveness ranking.

Greater access to required finance for growth at competitive cost.

Achieving a fair and balanced approach to addressing our 2030 climate change targets, whilst minimising the competitiveness impact and fostering opportunities for growth in the green economy.

Maximising the growth potential of the Digital Economy and EU Digital Single Market, achieving better access for consumers and businesses to digital goods and services across Europe.

Goal

Three

Lead a whole-of-Government ambition to position Ireland as a Global Innovation Leader, driving an internationally competitive research and development system, creating an innovative enterprise base and building a better society

Innovation 2020, our national strategy for research and development, science and technology, sets a vision for Ireland to become a Global Innovation Leader. It aims to create an internationally competitive research and innovation system, driving a sustainable economy and ultimately, to create a better society. We will continue to drive the implementation of Innovation 2020 across Government to deliver key targets including the headline target of investing 2.5% of GNP in R&D by 2020.

Innovation is central to a resilient and internationally competitive enterprise base particularly in the context of Brexit and other global developments. Together with Science Foundation Ireland, Enterprise Ireland and IDA Ireland, we will drive and support greater engagement in RD&I by both Irish and foreign owned enterprises and by both SMEs and large scale enterprises. We will tailor our supports and target our investment at strategically important areas of commercial opportunity where we can achieve innovation leadership and sustain a competitive edge. We will enhance supports for the transfer of knowledge from our public research system to enterprise to deliver research outputs with greater commercial potential.

As the European country with the highest proportion of young people, we have an opportunity to nurture talent to best serve the needs of the research community, our society and economy. Through Science Foundation Ireland we will develop this talent and show young people the opportunities in the new knowledge-based sectors of our economy. We will support researchers at all stages of their career development and provide practical means to facilitate mobility between academia and enterprise. Innovation 2020 aims to increase enrolment of PhD and Research Masters students in disciplines aligned to enterprise and national needs. Budget 2018 made funding available for a new postgraduate programme to be administered by Science Foundation Ireland and which will fund postgraduate researcher enrolments in disciplines under its remit.

In the area of intellectual property, we will actively engage with, and respond to, new challenges in the digital market context, support the deepening of innovation, including at enterprise level. We will strengthen our comprehensive legislative framework for intellectual property rights at domestic, EU and international level.

We will continue to promote participation in Horizon 2020 to increase the level of research and innovation in Ireland, including the competitiveness of companies operating in Ireland; to enhance the excellence of Ireland's research system; and to create develop world-class skills. We will coordinate the national position on Framework Programme 9, the successor programme to Horizon 2020, and will lead in the negotiations with the EU on this. We will explore new opportunities to enrich the national research and innovation environment through membership of International Research Organisations, including membership of the European Southern Observatory (ESO) which Ireland will join in 2018.

Outcomes

Progress towards Ireland becoming a Global Innovation Leader.

Excellent and impactful research in areas aligned to Ireland's enterprise needs.

Accessible research and innovation supports targeting the needs of enterprise.

A progressive Intellectual Property regime that rewards creators, meets wider societal needs and encourages greater levels of innovation by businesses.

Enhanced research and innovation collaboration with EU and international partners.

Goal

Four

Deliver positive workplace relations, well-functioning dispute resolution mechanisms, robust enforcement of employment rights and a safe working environment.

Quality employment rights enforcement together with well-functioning workplace relations and dispute resolution mechanisms and a safe working environment are features of a highly competitive social market economy that supports fairness, reduces inequality and maximises job creation. We will ensure that the workplace relations structures support a strong economy and a fair society by balancing flexibility and security and providing protection for all those in employment

The Workplace Relations Commission established in 2015 and the expanded Labour Court are operating at a challenging time for the economy, which although growing strongly, is still vulnerable to economic shocks. We will ensure that the machinery for the resolution of workplace disputes is supported to deliver a fast and efficient service.

Our Employment Permits system supports Ireland as an investment location by enabling enterprises to access required talent from overseas. It maximises the benefits of economic migration while minimising the risks of disrupting the labour market. We will deliver an efficient employment permits process to regulate the entry of individuals from non-EEA countries which are sufficiently flexible to react to changes in the labour market.

As we approach full employment, labour as well as skills shortages are beginning to manifest. It is timely to undertake a fundamental review of the economic migration policies underpinning our employment permits system to ensure that it is fully supportive of Ireland's emerging labour market needs

The safety and health of all workers is critical. We will support work-related safety and health and the safe use of chemicals with a balanced and proportionate range of instruments ranging from information, targeted publicity campaigns and guidance, through to warnings and enforcement, where necessary.

Outcomes

Enforcement of employment rights that supports a strong economy and a fair society by balancing flexibility and security and provides protection for all those in employment.

The timely and effective resolution of individual employment grievances and collective disputes to complement support for orderly collective bargaining across the economy.

Supporting industry and job retention by ensuring a safer working environment that protects workers' health and safety and maintains the highest standards of occupational health and safety through enhanced enforcement, risk-based workplace inspections and effective sanctions for non-compliance as well as enforcement of regulations to reduce the risk to human health and safety arising from chemicals used at work and by the general public.

A demand driven skill-based and flexible employment permit system that supports Ireland as an investment location by enabling enterprises to access required talent from overseas which avoids disrupting the domestic labour market.

Goal

Five

Ensure that our business regulation facilitates business investment and development, competition in the market place, high standards of consumer protection and corporate governance and provides Ireland with a competitive advantage in the global market.

Working closely with stakeholders and other Government Departments, we have led the successful development of a stable, transparent and modernised company law framework in Ireland. This is an essential requirement to foster indigenous enterprise, attract FDI and drive sustainable growth and job creation. Ireland has considerably strengthened its legislative framework in relation to criminal procedure in recent years, introducing more targeted measures to strengthen the investigation and prosecution of corporate and regulatory crime. In order to further enhance the existing framework, a suite of measures is proposed which will serve to review and enhance Ireland's regulation and enforcement regime to ensure that we maintain our world class business environment underpinned by appropriate regulation and legislation.

We will monitor the implementation of the Companies Act 2014 to ensure it delivers on these high-level objectives and respond to issues emerging. We will finalise enhanced regulation to improve audit quality and oversight. We will focus on implementing the new financial reporting framework which will deliver significant benefits, particularly for SMEs. The Companies Registration Office (CRO) will establish and maintain a Register of Beneficial Ownership for Companies and Industrial and Provident Societies to strengthen transparency around company ownership in the context of anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing.

We will continue with the modernisation of corporate legislation with the review, modernisation and consolidation of the legislation governing the co-operative sector. Through the Personal Injuries Assessment Board (Amendment) Bill 2018 we will strengthen the powers of the Personal Injuries Assessment Board (PIAB) to maximise the use of this low-cost settlement model. This in turn should help reduce the costs associated with personal injury claims.

We will continue to implement the recommendations of the Cost of Insurance Working Group that are the responsibility of DBEI/PIAB including supporting the Personal Injuries Commission to improve the personal injuries environment in Ireland.

We will continue to respond to new and emerging challenges in the area of competition and consumer policy to ensure that our policies provide an appropriate balance between the expected high standards of consumer protection and facilitating a level playing field in markets so that businesses can compete, learn and grow internationally. We will consolidate and modernise the legislation governing the supply of goods, services and digital content to create a clear and balanced framework of consumer rights.

We will use our regulation of chemicals and products to drive competitiveness and innovation by ensuring that products being made available on the Irish market or introduced for the first time are manufactured to the highest quality requirements and meet the requirements of the relevant Directives/Regulations and do not endanger health, safety or any other public interest. We will provide an effective and efficient Construction Contracts Adjudication Service.

Outcomes

Legislative framework in the Companies Act 2014 is delivering as envisaged.

Suite of measures delivered to enhance corporate governance and strengthen Ireland's corporate, economic and regulatory environment.

Financial reporting and audit legislative framework in place which reduces administrative and cost burdens on small and micro enterprises and enhances regulation and oversight of statutory audit.

Enactment of a comprehensive modern legislative framework of consumer contract law.

The potential of the Personal Injuries Assessment Board model maximised.

Consolidated and modernised co-operative sector legislation, including in relation to corporate governance and transparency, which facilitates the development of the sector.

Goal

Six

Work ambitiously across Government with our EU and international partners to achieve progress in EU and International fora, across a wide range of interests, including Brexit.

The Department has a strong engagement in a wide range of EU policy fields and takes the lead on Ireland's trade and competitiveness policy, including at EU and WTO level. We have overall responsibility for national trade policy and lead on EU and WTO trade matters. Working across Government and with our EU and international partners, we will continue to represent Ireland at EU level, engaging with EU institutions including at Competitiveness and Trade Councils, to influence emerging policies that will support the delivery of our jobs, competitiveness and growth agendas. The Department will continue to advocate ambitious initiatives to deepen the Single Market, especially in services, and the Digital Single Market, in policy areas within our responsibility, and to support the continued mainstreaming of competitiveness across other policy fields. DBEI also has responsibility for export licences and dual use and military goods, under EU and other International agreements. Ongoing research and stakeholder engagement is being undertaken to develop evidence based policy to support these aims. We will continue our active engagement, including through the Council's preparatory bodies, with the European Semester in respect of the jobs and growth agenda, guidelines and country specific recommendations.

One of the most significant challenges that we face is the UK exit from the EU. We will work in collaboration with colleagues across Government to ensure the most advantageous outcome, for Ireland and for the EU, to minimise the impact on Irish enterprises, employees and consumers. We will seek to grow and deepen trading partnerships and enhance our networking with other Member States and with EU institutions, to mitigate for the loss of the UK as a like-minded ally within EU negotiations. We will also continue to maintain and strengthen a strong bilateral relationship with the UK.

We will work to promote and safeguard Ireland's interests across the range of important WTO developments that are expected to arise over the course of this strategy, (including the finalisation of an Environmental Goods Agreement, the implementation of a revised Information Technology Agreement, the expansion in coverage of the Government Procurement Agreement, the finalisation of a Trade in Services Agreement (in parallel to the WTO), and expected important developments in respect of Agriculture and Digital Trade). Ireland's first full membership of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation from 2017-2020 represents an opportunity for the Department to influence the development of the international agenda in respect of the Future of Work. We will contribute to Ireland's implementation plan progressing the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We will take lead responsibility for six SDG targets and share responsibility for another two targets in areas such as employment, safe and secure working environments, fostering innovation and encouraging companies to adopt and report on sustainable practices.

Outcomes

Achievement of the EU's strategic agenda, and Ireland's interests strongly represented, in the areas of competitiveness, trade, company law, insolvency and consumer affairs.

Achievement of the EU's and Ireland's goals, including for business, consumers and employees, in the negotiations on the UK's departure from the EU.

Minimised trade disruption and maximised opportunities arising from the UK's exit from the EU.

Trade agreements negotiated, concluded and implemented, reflecting Ireland's strategic objectives and facilitating greater trading opportunities for Irish businesses.

Successful results on the range of important WTO developments that are expected to arise over the period covered by this Strategy that facilitate export growth and better access to global goods and services inputs.

Goal

Seven

Invest in and support our staff to further enhance individual and collective capacity, ensure high standards of corporate governance and optimise all our resources to deliver our Strategy, Mission and Goals.

The pursuit and achievement of the Goals set out in this Strategy are dependent on the excellence and efforts of all of our staff, supported by the Corporate Services business units. Our key asset is our staff. We will ensure a supportive HR strategy and practices and invest in shared learning and career development to enable each staff member to grow his/her capacity to make a valued contribution and with the flexibility to respond to key issues as they arise. We will also ensure that our culture and values demonstrate dignity and respect.

We will optimise our financial, technological and other resources to support us in achieving our objectives and in implementing a programme of continuous improvement.

- We will fully participate in the ongoing public service reform agenda and the Civil Service Renewal Plan, and pursue a number of in-house initiatives under the umbrella of our New Ways of Working initiative. This will include a significant investment in staff development to increase expertise and capability and enable our staff to perform at the highest levels across our diverse business areas.
- We will also recruit staff with specific skills to strengthen our expertise in particular areas. In addition, the Department has a number of staff seconded overseas with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
- We will maintain optimum service whilst relocating a significant proportion of staff in key business areas (including supporting ICT and other systems).
- We will continue to seek efficiencies and improved customer service through continuous focus on digital opportunities.
- We will take action based on feedback from customer and staff engagement surveys to help improve our service delivery.
- We will demonstrate excellence in corporate governance which will provide openness and transparency and ensure value for money.
- We will support our staff through wellbeing initiatives and flexible working options, to ensure a healthy work life balance for all.

We will work with the Civil Service Management Board in implementing the Gender Balance Action Plan, and work to remove any barriers that may exist which may stop people from competing for and participating in senior management and leadership positions both within the Department and across our Agencies.

In line with our obligations under the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act, 2014, the Department is committed to proofing its policies, procedures and services across its business areas to ensure we comply with our requirements in the area of human rights and equality.

Outcomes

A responsive, professional and flexible team

Effective systems that strategically support our business.

Sound corporate governance culture and framework and value for money achieved in the management of the Department's funding,

Appendix 1

List of Programme for Partnership Government Actions for delivery by DBEI

- The ultimate goal of the new Government will be to deliver sustainable full employment. This will mean an extra 200,000 jobs by 2020, of which 135,000 will be outside of Dublin, leading to more people at work than ever before.
- Specifically, the new Government will:
 - Target 200,000 extra jobs by 2020, including 135,000 outside of Dublin
 - Reduce the unemployment rate to 6%
 - Facilitate the return of at least 70,000 emigrants
 - Prioritise balanced regional development, which will allow us to aim for an unemployment rate in each county that is within one percent of the State average by 2020
- We will maintain the OECD endorsed Action Plan for Jobs process that will, on an annual basis, consult with all relevant stakeholders to draft an Action Plan that contains the best ideas for job creation within available resources.
- We will implement regional jobs plans, with local input, to help spread growth to all areas. The aim of these strategies will be to encourage agencies and companies to work together and build on the competitive strengths of each region. We will mandate Local Enterprise Offices to set county-specific targets on job creation.
- We will also encourage county councils to play a significant role in the Regional Action Plan for Jobs and ensure that economic recovery is felt inside every door of their county.
- An extra €300million in capital funding between Enterprise Ireland and Udarás na Gaeltachta to allow them to provide additional support to Irish owned enterprises. This extra funding will give Local Enterprise Offices and incubation centres additional resources to help support start-ups and small businesses across the country.
- An extra €200million to the IDA which will allow it, among other things, to attract more multinational jobs by building additional advanced facilities in regional towns. This will follow on from the 11 advanced facilities which are currently being rolled out.
- Support a leap forward in the capacity and performance of our enterprise sector. Protect our national competitiveness from unsustainable cost growth (this involves active innovation and investment as well as containing income demands to the genuine delivery of productivity improvements).
- Excel in getting the basics right, and deliver a job-fit business environment which ranks in the top tier globally.
- We will respect the Workplace Relations Commission and the Labour Court as the proper forum for state intervention in industrial relation disputes and ensure that both bodies are supported and adequately resourced to fulfil their roles.
- We will ensure that our national interests are protected in any future trade discussions, with a particular focus on beef and food safety standards.
- We will work with the European Commission and colleagues across the EU to ensure the best possible outcome for Ireland in any future negotiations. In particular, we will work to ensure the principle of equivalence is maintained in negotiations in terms of food safety, traceability and production standards to ensure that producers are operating on a level playing field.
- Ireland's participation in the Unified Patent Court.

Appendix 2

Examples of areas of cross-cutting interest and collaborative effort with other Government Departments and their Agencies

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

Exports and trade, Foodwise 2025, Innovation 2020, H&S in the Farming and Fisheries sectors, Chemicals Acts – (REACH, CLP, Rotterdam Regulations).

Department of An Taoiseach

Development of annual Action Plans for Jobs, Digital Single Market Strategy, National Risk Assessment. Engagement through a range of Cabinet Committees, Senior Officials Groups, etc.

Department of Rural and Community Development

Regional Action Plans for Jobs, roll-out of Broadband, Action Plan for Rural Ireland.

Central Statistics Office

A range of surveys on enterprise and innovation performance, QNHS module on work-related accidents and illness, inputs to the development of the National Data Infrastructure and the Unique Business Identifier and productivity statistics.

Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment

Innovation 2020, roll-out of high speed broadband, energy security and supply, Chemicals Acts, collaborative work on the Emission Trading Scheme, UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Department of Defence

Defence Organisation's collaboration with industry and research organisations on product development and evaluation, Security and Defence Enterprise Group, Progression of EU proposal to establish European Defence and Industrial Development Programme.

Department of Health

Innovation 2020, Establishment of Health Innovation Hub Ireland, healthy workplace dimension of the *Healthy Ireland Initiative*, Chemicals Acts.

Department of Education and Skills

National Skills Policy, Expert Group on Future Skills Needs, areas of key skills shortages, Excellence and basic research, Research prioritisation, Investment in PRTL, Entrepreneurship in Education, Construction Skills Certification Scheme, Social Policy under the EPSCO Council.

Department of Finance

Finance for Business, taxation, funds and markets, insolvency, anti-money laundering, Cost of Insurance Working Group.

Department of Public Expenditure and Reform

Capital expenditure priorities to support enterprise development, capital and current funding of Agencies, Labour-Employer Economic Forum (LEEF), Public Sector and Civil Service Reform.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

EU Permanent Representation, Trade policy, Trade Strategy, Trade missions, Support for Irish business in existing/new markets, Economic diplomacy strategy, The Joint Economic Commissions (JECs) process with China, Russia, Saudi Arabia and Korea, Export Trade Council (ETC)/ Trade Coordination Group, DFAT's ongoing work on Least Developed Countries, Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, Whole-of-Government approach to foreign policy, Human Rights, International Labour Organisation, Reporting for the Council of Europe's European Social Charter, licensing and enforcement system for export controls, North South cooperation – InterTradeIreland.

Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government

Project Ireland 2040, Ireland's national planning framework (February 2018). Affordable housing, planning process, water, waste management, Local Authorities key role in delivering the goals of the Regional Action Plans for Jobs, DHPCLG's *Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP)*, Dangerous Substances Act -Licencing role of Local Authorities, Chemicals Acts –Control of Major Accident Hazards, Receivership Working Group – exploring ways to protect legal tenancies.

Department of Justice/Garda Síochana

Employment permits, employment rights inspections, carriage of dangerous goods by road (ADR), Driving for Work programme, employment equality as part of employment and social policy coordination of the EU EPSCO Council, EU insolvency issues.

Revenue Commissioners

Employment rights - Joint investigations (WRC, DSP and Revenue Commissioners), Employment Permits, Chemicals Acts, Company Law.

Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection

Protocol between DBEI, DSP and the Enterprise Agencies aimed at maximising recruitment by the Enterprise Agencies from the Live Register, low pay, employment and social policy EU under the EPSCO Council, Employment rights - Joint investigations (WRC, DSP and Revenue Commissioners).

Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport

Transport infrastructure.

Appendix 3 – Some Key DBEI Stakeholder Forums

Action Plan for Jobs Implementation Group	Implementation Committee for the South West Action Plan for Jobs
Action Plan for Jobs Stakeholders Consultation Groups	Implementation Committee for the South-East Action Plan for Jobs
ADR (Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) Inter Departmental /Agency Group	Implementation Committee for the West Action Plan for Jobs
Advisory Group on Small Business (AGSB)	Industrial Partners Group
Chemicals Inter Departmental / Agency Group	Innovation 2020 Implementation Group
Companies Registration Office Stakeholder Forum	Inter Departmental Group on Children First
Company Law Review Group	International Association of Insolvency Regulators.
Comprehensive Employment Strategy for People with Disabilities Implementation Group	Knowledge Transfer Ireland Stakeholder Forum
Connecting for Life National Cross-Sectoral Group	Labour Employer Economic Forum (LEEF)
Construction Safety Partnership Advisory Committee	National Competitiveness Council
Corporate Social Responsibility Stakeholder Forum	National Design Forum
Cost of Insurance Working Group	National Disability Inclusion Strategy Implementation Group
Enterprise Forum on Brexit & Global Challenges	National LEO Steering Group (LSG)
European Migrant Networks Consultation Group.	National Open Research Forum
Expert Group on Future Skills Needs	National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2020 Implementation Group
Health Innovation Hub Oversight Group	Retail Consultation Forum
Healthy Workplace Framework Sub Group	SME Advisory group on Public Procurement
Implementation Committee for the Dublin Action Plan for Jobs	SME State Bodies Communications Group
Implementation Committee for the Mid-East Action Plan for Jobs	SOLAS Stakeholder Oversight Group
Implementation Committee for the Midlands Action Plan for Jobs	Technology Futures
Implementation Committee for the Mid-West Action Plan for Jobs	The inter-departmental High Level Group on Horizon 2020
Implementation Committee for the North East / North West Action Plan for Jobs	The inter-departmental Marine Coordination Group
	Working Group on Industrial Relations Structures for An Garda Síochana.

Appendix 4 – Ambition set out in Enterprise 2025 Renewed and Innovation 2020

The targets set out in Enterprise 2025 Renewal and Innovation 2020 form a backdrop to the DBEI Statement of Strategy 2018-2021

Table 1 Outcomes, employment & quality of life

Overarching National Outcomes	Metric	Current Performance	Potential by 2020
Employment			
At least 2.3 million people in sustainable employment	Total employment	2.2 million ¹	2.3 million
Maintain greater than 71% of 20 to 64 year olds in employment by 2020	Employment rate 20-64 year olds (Eurostat)	71.4%	73.0%
Living Standards			
Maintain living at an above average position relative to the Eurozone 19 ² .	GNI per capita in Purchasing Power Standards relative to Eurozone 19	133 2020	<i>Monitor performance to 2020</i>

Table 2 Business environment

Outcome	Metric	Current Performance	Potential by 2020
Competitiveness			
Rank in top 5 most competitive small countries in the world ³	World Bank Doing Business ranking	6th small countries ⁴	1-5
Sustaining the profitability of Irish Firms Economy wide	Gross operating surplus as % of turnover	9.9%	10.0%
Innovation			
Increased Investment in RD&I	GERD as a percentage of GNP	1.44%	2.5%
Innovative Culture: SMEs introducing product or process innovations	As % of all SMEs	45%	50%

¹ CSO Labour Force Survey Quarter 3 2017

² Monitoring indicator, no target set; Eurostat data

³ Based on high income countries (as designated by the World Bank) with a population within +/-20% of the population of Ireland.

⁴ New Zealand (1), Singapore (2), Denmark (3), Norway (4), Finland (5), Ireland (6)

Outcome	Metric	Current Performance	Potential by 2020
Talent			
Highly skilled workforce	Tertiary education attainment 30-34 year olds	52.9%	60%
Apprenticeships and Traineeships	Apprenticeship and traineeship places.	10,445 apprentices 4,151 trainees	31,000 19,000
Life Long Learning [EU Target 15%]	Participation of adults aged 25-64 in Life Long Learning (Eurostat)	6.4%	10% ⁵
Productivity			
Productivity in Irish owned companies	GVA per person engaged Eurostat	Ireland, €52,700 UK €55,000 & Germany €52,200,	Monitoring to 2020 - equivalent to UK & Germany
Total Economy Productivity	Output per hour worked, total economy, percentage change at annual rate ⁶	2.3% Ireland first in EU 2015	Monitor and sustain an EU top 5 position to 2020
Export led growth			
Growth in indigenous exports	EI Client Exports	€21.6 billion	€26 billion
Export led growth ⁷	% Share World Trade Manufacturing	0.80%, 33 rd world ranking, 2016	
Export led growth ⁸	% Share World Trade Services	3.04%, 10 th world ranking, 2016	

⁵ National Skills Strategy 10% by 2020, 15% 2024

⁶ Sectors contribute variously to total economy productivity performance. Monitoring of the total economy performance should be accompanied by analysis at a sectoral level. These numbers are based on GDP, which tends to overstate the position

⁷ Monitoring indicator, no target set, % Share World Trade Manufacturing 0.61%, 36th world ranking 2013

⁸ Monitoring indicator, no target set, % Share World Trade Services 2.70% 11th world ranking, 2013

Table 3 Regional development

Outcome	Metric	Current Performance	Potential by 2020
Employment			
Regional unemployment rates will not be higher than 1 percentage point above national unemployment rate	Regional unemployment	<1% with exception of Midland, 2.4%; Mid-West 1.5%; and the South East 1.1%	<1% all regions

Table 4 Enterprise development

Outcome	Metric	Current Performance	Potential by 2020
Sustainable enterprise			
Increase no. of start-ups	No. of enterprise births per annum	18,100	18,848
Survival rate of start-ups (5 years) economy -wide	Increase no. of enterprises surviving to 5 years by 25%	9,331	12,495
Growth in High Potential Start-up rate supported by EI – focus on quality and performance	HPSUs supported	91 (2017)	90 per annum
Increase percentage of HPSUs achieving 3-year ambition of at least €1 million in sales [uplift of c 45% on 2016]	HPSU performance	23% (2016)	33%
Increase in scaling activity	EI Firms >€3m sales out of Ireland	1,003	1,100
	EI Firms > €20m sales out of Ireland	272	300
	EI Firms >€100m sales out of Ireland	64	90
Increase FDI investments	FDI investments 1,080 IDA supported investments over the period 2015-2020 IDA Target of 900 by 2019 extrapolated	694 (2015-2017)	1080
Diversification of FDI markets	No. of investments from non-US markets	227 (2010-2014)	Increase by 50% (2015-2020)

Outcome	Metric	Current Performance	Potential by 2020
Export growth & diversification			
Increase Irish-owned export intensity	Irish owned exports as % of sales	52%	55%-60%
Broadening base of Indigenous exports	EI Client exports beyond UK markets	€14.1bn	€17.4bn
Broadening base of Indigenous exports	EI Client exports to Eurozone	€4.2 bn (2015)	€6.3 bn 50% increase on 2015
Employment			
Increase EI supported employment	Agency client base total employment	209,338	225,000 ⁹
Increase IDA supported employment	Agency client base total employment	210,443	225,000 ¹⁰
Innovation			
RDI active firms	No. of EI R&D Active Firms >€100k	937	1000
RDI active firms of scale	No. of EI R&D Active Firms >€1m	134	220
FDI R&D investment	Cumulative in RDI investment by 2020	€3.3 bn	€3.6 bn
Increase in Foreign Owned RDI active firms	FDI RDI active companies	431	475 ¹¹
Connectedness			
Increase enterprise – public research organisation (PRO) collaboration	No. collaborations	EI ¹² 1,065 SFI ¹³ 1,941	EI 1,200 SFI 2,600
Increase in Direct Economy Expenditure by 25 percent between 2013 and 2020 (Irish materials and services)	ABSEI DEE	€25 bn	€28.6 bn

⁹ Estimated, derived from the current ambition for employment growth as set out in Enterprise Ireland Strategy 2017-2020. The ability to achieve this potential will be significantly influenced by the extent of the economic impact arising from Brexit

¹⁰ Winning: Foreign Direct Investment 2015-2019 target was extrapolated to 2020 in Enterprise 2025. Adjustments have been made in discussion with IDA Ireland, having regard to substantial international developments, the precise impacts of which are yet unknown

¹¹ Winning: Foreign Direct Investment 2015-2019 target extrapolated to 2020

¹² Includes funded projects that have been supported by Enterprise Ireland including Innovation Partnerships Approved + Technology Gateway Projects Completed + Innovation Vouchers Redeemed. Note that this likely underestimates the extent of collaboration, not all of which involves funding

¹³ Includes all collaborations, Irish & Foreign owned companies, National and International

Outcome	Metric	Current Performance	Potential by 2020
Innovative (SMEs) collaborating with others (technological cooperation)	Innovative SMEs collaborating as a percentage of SMEs	31%	45%
Talent and skills development			
Investment in training for employees (double over period 2014-2020)	Expenditure on training per employee per annum in Agency supported firms	€618	€1,100

Table 5 Monitoring indicators

Indicator	Metric	Current Performance	Monitoring indicator
Sustainable Employment Growth			
Employment in domestic sectors	Monitoring Indicator: Proportion of the labour force employed in the seven sectors that comprise the 'domestic' component of the economy ¹⁴	48%	The proportion of 'domestic' employment remain below 50%
Gap between employment in domestic & exporting activity	Difference between the proportion of the labour force employed in domestic sector activity and the proportion employed in exporting activity ¹⁵ (% point differential)	30%	Gap between employment in domestic & exporting activity remain below 32%

¹⁴ Incl. construction, wholesale and retail, transport and storage, accommodation and food services, professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services, and other services, QNHS

¹⁵ For the purposes of this particular analysis, exporting activity employment is estimated using the CSO QNHS data, specifically NACE codes B-E (Industry) and J (Information and communication), and data from DBEI's Annual Employment Survey (Internationally Traded Services)

Table 6 Key Innovation Targets – Innovation 2020

	Metric	Baseline ¹⁶	Latest data	Target 2020	Data Source
1	GERD (Gross Expenditure on Research and Development – both public and private)	€2.9bn	€3.25bn (2016)	2.5% of GNP	DBEI
2	Increase private funding of R&D performed in HE sector	€24m per annum	€31.2m (2015)	€48m per annum	HERD survey DBEI
3	Increase research masters and Ph.D. enrolments	2,235 (revised) (2013/14)	2,201 (2016/17)	Increase of 500	HEA
4	Research Personnel ¹⁷ in Enterprise	24,785 (2013)	26,336 (2015)	40,000	BERD survey (CSO)
5	Increase number of firms that are ¹⁸ : a. Innovation active b. Significant R&D performers c. Large R&D performers	a. 58% b. 1,040 c. 170	a. 61% b. 1,182 c. 184 (2015)	a. 73% b. 1,200 c. 200	<i>Innovation in Irish Enterprises</i> survey (CSO)
6	Commercialisation Targets a. Commercially relevant technologies (Licences, Options, Assignments) b. Spinouts c. High Potential Start-Ups (HPSUs) from Spinouts d. Collaborative research projects between enterprise and PRS ¹⁹	a. 124 b. 29 c. 11 d. 878	a. 186 b. 26 c. 15 d. 1,036 (2016)	a. 175 b. 40 c. 16 d. 920	EI/Knowledge Transfer Ireland
7	Drawdown Horizon 2020	€620m under FP7	€424m (May 2017)	€1.25bn	European Commission
8	European Innovation Scoreboard: performance relative to EU average	+13% (2015)	+13 % (2016)	+20%	European Commission
9	How informed the public feel about R&D in STEM	49% (2015)	n/a	60%	Barometer survey (SFI, biennial)

¹⁶ Baseline year is 2014, unless otherwise indicated.

¹⁷ Includes researchers, technicians and support staff.

¹⁸ Using CSO definitions.

¹⁹ Public Research System.

Appendix 5 – DBEI Offices & Agencies

Offices



Agencies



Other

