

Appropriation Account 2022

Vote 32

Enterprise, Trade and Employment

Introduction

As Accounting Officer for Vote 32, I am required each year to prepare the appropriation account for the Vote, and to submit the account to the Comptroller and Auditor General for audit.

In accordance with this requirement, I have prepared the attached account of the amount expended in the year ended 31 December 2022 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment, including certain services administered by that Office, for payment of certain subsidies and grants and for the payment of certain grants under cash-limited schemes.

The expenditure outturn is compared with the sums

- granted by Dáil Éireann under the Appropriation Act 2022, including the amount that could be used as appropriations-in-aid of expenditure for the year, and
- provided for capital supply services in 2022 out of unspent 2021 appropriations, under the deferred surrender arrangements established by section 91 of the Finance Act 2004.

A surplus of €714.992 million is liable for surrender to the Exchequer.

The Statement of Accounting Policies and Principles and notes 1 to 6 form part of the account.

Statement of Accounting Policies and Principles

The standard accounting policies and principles for the production of appropriation accounts, as set out by the Department of Public Expenditure, National Development Plan Delivery and Reform in circular 22 of 2022, have been applied in the preparation of the account with the exception of the following.

Depreciation

Assets are depreciated annually on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life, starting with a full year's depreciation charged in the year of purchase and none charged in the year of disposal.

Statement on Internal Financial Control

Responsibility for system of internal financial control

As Accounting Officer, I acknowledge my responsibility for ensuring that an effective system of internal financial control is maintained and operated by the Department.

This responsibility is exercised in the context of the resources available to me and my other obligations as Secretary General. Also, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions authorised and properly recorded, and that material errors or irregularities are either prevented or would be detected in a timely manner. Maintaining the system of internal financial controls is a continuous process and the system and its effectiveness are kept under ongoing review.

Shared services

I have fulfilled my responsibilities in relation to the requirements of the service management agreement between this Department and the National Shared Services Office for the provision of payroll and human resource shared services.

I rely on a letter of assurance from the Accounting Officer of the National Shared Services Office that the appropriate controls are exercised in the provision of shared services to this Department.

Financial control environment

I confirm that a control environment containing the following elements is in place.

- Financial responsibilities have been assigned at management level with corresponding accountability.
- Reporting arrangements have been established at all levels where responsibility for financial management has been assigned.
- Formal procedures have been established for reporting significant control failures and ensuring appropriate corrective action.
- There is an Audit Committee to advise me in discharging my responsibilities for the internal financial control system.
- Procedures for all key business processes have been documented.
- There are systems in place to safeguard the assets.

Administrative controls and management reporting

I confirm that a framework of administrative procedures and regular management reporting is in place, including segregation of duties and a system of delegation and accountability, and in particular, that

- there is an appropriate budgeting system with an annual budget which is kept under review by senior management
- there are regular reviews by senior management of periodic and annual financial reports which indicate financial performance against forecasts
- a risk management system operates within the Department
- there are systems aimed at ensuring the security of the ICT systems
- there are appropriate capital investment control guidelines and formal project management disciplines.

Internal audit and Audit Committee

I confirm that the Department has an internal audit function with appropriately trained personnel, which operates in accordance with a written charter which I have approved. The work of internal audit is informed by analysis of the financial risks to which the Department is exposed and its annual internal audit plans, approved by me, are based on this analysis. These plans aim to cover the key controls on a rolling basis over a reasonable period. The internal audit function is reviewed periodically by me and by the Audit Committee. I have put procedures in place to ensure that the reports of the internal audit function are followed up.

Procurement

I confirm that the Department ensures that there is an appropriate focus on good practice in purchasing and that procedures are in place to ensure compliance with all relevant guidelines.

The Department has provided details of ten non-competitive contracts in the annual return in respect of circular 40/2002 to the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Department of Public Expenditure, National Development Plan Delivery and Reform (DPENDPDR).

Non-compliance with procurement rules

The Department complied within the guidelines with the exception of six contracts (in excess of €25,000), totalling €298,730 (exclusive of VAT), as set out below:

- One contract with a value of €74,966 related to the provision of secure data backup solutions for the Office of the Director of Corporate Enforcement (ODCE). It was decided that the product provided by the supplier was the only suitable one in order to ensure the integrity of investigations and related data. The Corporate Enforcement Authority (CEA) subsumed the functions of the ODCE on 7 July 2022.
- A second cumulative contract with an overall value €62,249 that covered the purchase of five discrete cleaning services across the Department's offices, each of which expired during the year without a new contract being in place. In one instance, a procurement process has now been completed and in the remaining four cases, the procurement process is in progress.
- A third contract with a value of €56,831 related to the provision of legal services and advice in relation to the implementation of emergency measures taken in response to the invasion of Ukraine in the form of the Ukraine Credit Guarantee Scheme, due to the urgency of the situation in Ukraine, it was not possible to carry out procurement in this instance.
- A fourth contract with a value of €41,748 related to the provision of translation services for the Workplace Relations Commission (WRC) for which the contract expired during the year. The framework contract agreed by the OGP for translation services was not made available until December 2022. The WRC is currently engaged in the process of accessing this service from the new OGP framework.
- A fifth contract with an overall value of €34,111 related to the purchase of certain office supplies and stationery by a number of offices of the Department. The offices have been reminded of the importance of compliance with procurement rules in these matters.
- A sixth contract with a value of €28,825, which expired in 2021, related to the provision of ICT consumables. A number of the Department's offices continued to use the services of the original supplier notwithstanding the fact that the OGP concluded a framework agreement in this area. The offices concerned have been advised of the framework and arranged the provision of these consumables in accordance with that agreement.

The above contracts have been included in the 40/2002 annual return referenced above.

Risk and control framework

The Department has implemented a risk management system which identifies and reports key risks and the management actions being taken to address and, to the extent possible, to mitigate those risks.

A risk register is in place which identifies the key risks facing the Department and these have been identified, evaluated and graded according to their significance. The register is reviewed and updated by the Management Board on a quarterly basis. The outcome of these assessments is used to plan and allocate resources to ensure risks are managed to an acceptable level.

The risk register details the controls and actions needed to mitigate risks and assigns responsibility for operation of controls to specific staff.

Ongoing monitoring and review

Formal procedures have been established for monitoring control processes and control deficiencies are communicated to those responsible for taking corrective action and to management and the Management Board, where relevant, in a timely way. I confirm that key risks and related controls have been identified and processes have been put in place to monitor the operation of those key controls and report any identified deficiencies.

Review of effectiveness

I confirm that the Department has procedures to monitor the effectiveness of its risk management and control procedures. The Department's monitoring and review of the effectiveness of the system of internal financial control is informed by the work of the internal and external auditors and the senior management within the Department responsible for the development and maintenance of the internal financial control framework.

Internal financial control issues

No weaknesses in internal financial control were identified in relation to 2022 that require disclosure in the appropriation account.

Dr Orlaigh Quinn
Accounting Officer
Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment

30 March 2023

Comptroller and Auditor General

Report for presentation to the Houses of the Oireachtas

Vote 32 Enterprise, Trade and Employment

Opinion on the appropriation account

I have audited the appropriation account for Vote 32 Enterprise, Trade and Employment for the year ended 31 December 2022 under section 3 of the Comptroller and Auditor General (Amendment) Act 1993.

In my opinion, the appropriation account

- properly presents the receipts and expenditure of Vote 32 Enterprise, Trade and Employment for the year ended 31 December 2022, and
- has been prepared in the form prescribed by the Minister for Public Expenditure, National Development Plan Delivery and Reform.

Basis of opinion

I conducted my audit of the appropriation account in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as promulgated by the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions. My responsibilities under those standards are described in the appendix to this report. I am independent of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment and have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the standards.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Report on the statement on internal financial control, and on other matters

The Accounting Officer has presented a statement on internal financial control together with the appropriation account. My responsibilities to report in relation to the information in the statement, and on certain other matters upon which I report by exception, are described in the appendix to this report.

I have nothing to report in that regard.

Seamus McCarthy

Comptroller and Auditor General
20 September 2023

Appendix to the report

Responsibilities of the Accounting Officer

The Accounting Officer is responsible for

- the preparation of the appropriation account in accordance with Section 22 of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act 1866
- ensuring the appropriation account complies with the requirements of the Department of Public Expenditure, National Development Plan Delivery and Reform's *Public Financial Procedures*, and with other directions of the Minister for Public Expenditure, National Development Plan Delivery and Reform
- ensuring the regularity of transactions, and
- implementing such internal control as the Accounting Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the appropriation account free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibilities of the Comptroller and Auditor General

I am required under section 3 of the Comptroller and Auditor General (Amendment) Act 1993 to audit the appropriation account and to report thereon to the Houses of the Oireachtas stating whether, in my opinion, the account properly presents the receipts and expenditure related to the vote.

My objective in carrying out the audit is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the appropriation account is free from material misstatement due to fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the appropriation account.

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. In doing so,

- I identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the appropriation account whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- I obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls.
- I assess whether the accounting provisions of the Department of Public Expenditure, National Development Plan Delivery and Reform's *Public Financial Procedures* have been complied with.

I communicate with the Accounting Officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I report by exception if, in my opinion,

- I have not received all the information and explanations I required for my audit, or
- the accounting records were not sufficient to permit the appropriation account to be readily and properly audited, or
- the appropriation account is not in agreement with the accounting records.

Reporting on the statement on internal financial control

My opinion on the appropriation account does not cover the Accounting Officer's statement on internal financial control, and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the appropriation account, I am required under the ISAs to read the statement on internal financial control and, in doing so, consider whether the information contained therein is materially inconsistent with the appropriation account or with knowledge obtained during the audit, or if it otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement, I am required to report that fact.

Reporting on other matters

I seek to obtain evidence about the regularity of financial transactions in the course of audit. I am required to report under section 3 of the Comptroller and Auditor General (Amendment) Act 1993 if I identify any material instance where public money has not been applied for the purposes intended or where transactions did not conform to the authorities governing them.

I am also required under the 1993 Act to prepare, in each year, a report on such matters arising from my audits of the appropriation accounts as I consider appropriate. In such cases, the audit reports on the relevant appropriation accounts refer to the relevant chapter(s) in my annual *Report on the Accounts of the Public Services*.

Vote 32 Enterprise, Trade and Employment

Appropriation Account 2022

		2022		2021
		Estimate provision	Outturn	Outturn
		€000	€000	€000
Programme expenditure				
A	Jobs and enterprise development			
	<i>Original</i>	561,011		
	<i>Deferred surrender</i>	78,500		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	647,440		
			1,286,951	584,946
				722,576
B	Innovation			
	<i>Original</i>	237,559		
	<i>Deferred surrender</i>	1,160		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	6,280		
			244,999	200,612
				218,741
C	Regulation			
	<i>Original</i>	105,255		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	780		
			106,035	99,116
				85,760
Gross expenditure				
	<i>Original</i>	903,825		
	<i>Deferred surrender</i>	79,660		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	654,500		
			1,637,985	884,674
				1,027,077
	<i>Deduct</i>			
D	Appropriations-in-aid		62,396	78,577
				69,051
Net expenditure				
	<i>Original</i>	841,429		
	<i>Deferred surrender</i>	79,660		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	654,500		
			1,575,589	806,097
				958,026

Surplus

The surplus of the amount provided over the net amount applied is liable for surrender to the Exchequer. Under Section 91 of the Finance Act 2004, all or part of any unspent appropriations for capital supply services may be carried over for spending in the following year. €54.5 million of unspent allocations in respect of the capital elements of subheads A.5 and A.7 were carried forward to 2023.

	2022	2021
	€	€
Surplus	769,491,787	236,333,519
Deferred surrender	(54,500,000)	(79,660,000)
Surplus to be surrendered	<u>714,991,787</u>	<u>156,673,519</u>

Dr Orlaigh Quinn

Accounting Officer

Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment

30 March 2023

Notes to the Appropriation Account

Note 1 Operating Cost Statement 2022

	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Programme cost	841,033	987,847
Pay	34,981	30,723
Non pay	8,660	8,507
Gross expenditure	884,674	1,027,077
<i>Deduct</i>		
Appropriations-in-aid	78,577	69,051
Net expenditure	806,097	958,026
Changes in capital assets		
Purchases cash	(1,629)	
Depreciation	1,504	
Loss on disposals	46	1,625
Changes in net current assets		
Decrease in closing accruals	(6,969)	
Decrease in inventories	213	9,424
Direct expenditure	799,262	969,075
Expenditure borne elsewhere		
Net allied services expenditure (cash) (note 1.1)	28,511	26,022
Notional rents (non-cash)	2,847	2,847
Net programme cost	830,620	997,944

1.1 Net allied services expenditure

The net allied services expenditure amount is made up of the following amounts in relation to Vote 32 borne elsewhere.

		2022	2021
		€000	€000
Vote 9	Office of the Revenue Commissioners	87	61
Vote 12	Superannuation and Retired Allowances	22,916	21,550
Vote 13	Office of Public Works	4,672	3,622
Vote 18	National Shared Services Office	123	120
Vote 20	Garda Síochána	251	162
Vote 43	Office of the Government Chief Information Officer	123	147
Central Fund – ministerial pensions		339	360
		28,511	26,022

Note 2 Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 €000	2021 €000
Capital assets	2.1	6,109	6,030
Current assets			
Bank and cash		84,093	111,324
Inventories	2.2	—	213
Prepayments	2.3	1,832	1,733
Accrued income	2.4	308	168
Other debit balances	2.5	980	536
Total current assets		87,213	113,974
Less current liabilities			
Accrued expenses	2.6	2,882	1,269
Deferred income	2.7	2,840	11,183
Other credit balances	2.8	5,627	5,216
Net Exchequer funding	2.9	79,446	106,644
Total current liabilities		90,795	124,312
Net current assets/(liabilities)		(3,582)	(10,338)
Net assets		2,527	(4,308)
Represented by:			
State funding account	2.10	2,527	(4,308)

2.1 Capital assets

	Office and IT equipment	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Capital assets under development	Total
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Gross assets ^{a, b}					
Cost or valuation at 1 January 2022	38,310	3,221	—	7	41,538
Additions	299	—	207	1,123	1,629
Transfers	1,045	—	—	(1,045)	—
Disposals	(450)	(142)	—	—	(592)
Cost or valuation at 31 December 2022	39,204	3,079	207	85	42,575
Accumulated depreciation					
Opening balance at 1 January 2022	32,619	2,889	—	—	35,508
Depreciation for the year	1,429	72	3	—	1,504
Depreciation on disposals ^c	(400)	(146)	—	—	(546)
Cumulative depreciation at 31 December 2022	33,648	2,815	3	—	36,466
Net assets at 31 December 2022	5,556	264	204	85	6,109
Net assets at 31 December 2021	5,691	332	—	7	6,030

- Notes
- ^a The Corporate Enforcement Authority (CEA), which was established as an independent agency on 7 July 2022, subsumed the functions of the Office of the Director of Corporate Enforcement (ODCE). For accounting purposes, the pre and post establishment assets of the ODCE and CEA were treated as assets of the Department for the whole of 2022, with ownership of the assets transferring to the CEA for nil charge on 1 January 2023.
- ^b Opening balances of cost and accumulated depreciation carried forward from 1 January 2021 include items acquired below the threshold of €10,000.
- ^c Accumulated depreciation on disposals for furniture and fittings includes depreciation of €4,000 relating to prior years which was previously not included in the note.

2.2 Inventories

at 31 December	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Consumables ^a	—	213
	—	213

Note ^a In line with guidance issued under circular 22/2022 Requirements for Appropriation Accounts 2022, DETE no longer classifies high-volume, low-value items as inventories and instead these are fully expensed in the year.

2.3 Prepayments

at 31 December	2022	2021
	€000	€000
IT services and support	1,709	1,483
Administration	123	250
	1,832	1,733

2.4 Accrued income

at 31 December	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Income due from Competition and Consumer Protection Commission	214	105
Employment permit income due	52	40
Income due to DETE offices for services	42	23
	308	168

2.5 Other debit balances

at 31 December	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Advances to OPW	35	25
Miscellaneous debit balances	785	483
Recoupable expenditure		
Travel	30	
Shared services	130	
	160	28
	980	536

2.6 Accrued expenses

at 31 December	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Employment permit refunds due	1,638	694
Administration expenses	421	295
Inter-departmental recoupments	147	132
IT services and support	136	76
Legal expenses	268	72
Temporary Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme	272	—
	2,882	1,269

2.7 Deferred income

at 31 December	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Employment permit receipts for unprocessed applications	1,277	9,691
CRO customer balances	1,563	1,492
	2,840	11,183

2.8 Other credit balances

at 31 December	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Amounts due to the State		
Income tax	1,180	1,084
Pay related social insurance	715	623
Local property tax	7	6
Professional services withholding tax	161	149
Value added tax on intra EU acquisitions	68	115
Universal social charge	223	198
	2,354	2,175
Share of patent renewal fees payable to the European Patents Office	1,907	1,932
Staff pay-overs	656	463
Employers pension (asset)/liability	53	(16)
Recoupable salaries	159	159
Other miscellaneous balances	498	503
	5,627	5,216

2.9 Net Exchequer funding

at 31 December	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Surplus to be surrendered	714,992	156,674
Deferred surrender	54,500	79,660
Exchequer grant undrawn	(690,046)	(129,690)
Net Exchequer funding	79,446	106,644
Represented by:		
Debtors		
Bank and cash	84,093	111,324
Other debit balances	980	536
	85,073	111,860
Creditors		
Due to the State	(2,354)	(2,175)
Other credit balances	(3,273)	(3,041)
	(5,627)	(5,216)
	79,446	106,644

2.10 State funding account

	Note	2022	2021
		€000	€000
Balance at 1 January		(4,308)	6,741
Disbursements from the Vote			
Estimate provision	Account	1,575,589	
Deferred surrender	Account	(54,500)	
Surplus to be surrendered	Account	(714,992)	
Net vote		806,097	958,026
Expenditure (cash) borne elsewhere	1.1	28,511	26,022
Non cash expenditure – notional rent	1	2,847	2,847
Net programme cost	1	(830,620)	(997,944)
Balance at 31 December		2,527	(4,308)

2.11 Commitments

a) Global commitments ^a	2022	2021
at 31 December	€000	€000
Procurement of goods and services	121,084	177,338
Non-capital grant programmes	3,837	3,965
Capital grant programmes	1,153,153	1,258,845
Total of legally enforceable commitments	1,278,074	1,440,148
b) Non-capital grant programmes	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Opening balance	3,965	10,854
Grants paid in the year	(14,546)	(19,355)
New grant commitments	15,621	14,784
Grants cancelled	(1,203)	(2,318)
Closing balance	3,837	3,965
c) Capital grant programmes	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Opening balance	1,258,845	2,115,494
Adjustment ^b	—	(757,945)
Grants paid in the year	(488,434)	(617,225)
New grant commitments	533,993	826,602
Grants cancelled	(151,251)	(308,081)
Closing balance	1,153,153	1,258,845

Notes ^a Includes commitments that will be funded from own resource income generated by State bodies under the aegis of the Department.

^b A number of functions were transferred with effect from 1 January 2021 to the Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science. This transfer included responsibilities for Science Foundation Ireland and the Programme for Research in Third Level Institutions. The adjustment removes the existing commitments in these areas from the 2021 opening balance.

d) Major capital projects

Capital grants involving total expenditure of €10 million or more is shown below.

	Cumulative expenditure to 31 December 2021	Expenditure in 2022	Project commitments in subsequent years	Expected total spend lifetime of project 2022	Expected total spend lifetime of project 2021 ^a
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Agency commitments					
IDA Ireland (A.5)	19,800	46,800	136,000	202,600	140,000
Enterprise Ireland (A.7)	388,286	34,456	170,428	593,170	576,212
Enterprise Ireland (B.4)	9,547	4,202	9,751	23,500	23,500
Department commitments					
INTERREG (A.10)	14,479	2,640	3,697	20,816	20,816
Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland loan schemes (A.14)	99,340	55,709	12,484	167,533	100,049
	531,452	143,807	332,360	1,007,619	860,577

Note ^a Excludes projects completed by end of 2021.

Significant variations

An explanation is provided below in relation to any major commitment where the expected total spend has changed by more than €500,000 compared to 2021.

IDA Ireland (A.5)

Increase in expected total spend: €63 million

The increase relates to five new projects with an average commitment of €13 million for each project.

Enterprise Ireland (A.7)

Increase in expected total spend: €17 million

The increase principally relates to one new project for €20 million and a net decrease in commitments of €3 million over eight projects.

Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland loan schemes (A.14)

Increase in expected total spend: €67 million

The increase was due to the commencement of the Growth and Sustainability Loan Scheme.

2.12 Matured liabilities

at 31 December	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Estimate of matured liabilities not discharged at year end	141	46

2.13 Contingent liabilities

Credit guarantee schemes

The Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) which became operational in 2012 and was revised in 2017, provides a state guarantee through the Department to accredited lenders of 80% on eligible loans or performance bonds to viable micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

The Covid-19 Credit Guarantee Scheme (CCGS) was launched in September 2020 to assist businesses that had been negatively impacted by Covid-19 and closed 30 June 2022. The CCGS provided a state guarantee of 80% to accredited lenders on lending facilities up to a maximum of €2 billion. The Scheme was developed in accordance with the European Commission's State Aid Temporary Framework and was available to SMEs, small mid-caps (an enterprise that is not an SME but has fewer than 500 employees) and primary producers that met the eligibility criteria.

In the case of both the CGS and the CCGS, the guarantee was paid by the State (the 'guarantor') to the lender on the unrecovered outstanding principal balance on a scheme facility in the event of a borrower defaulting on the scheme facility repayments.

At 31 December 2022, a total of €521.6 million in loans outstanding was covered by both schemes (2021: €502.8 million). The total maximum exposure for the Department in relation to loans outstanding at 31 December 2022 was €410.44 million (2021: €395.86 million).

Businesses availing of either the CGS or the CCGS are required to pay a small premium to the Department. Claims against the guarantee are paid to participating lenders from subhead A.9. Payments to the Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland (SBCI) to operate the scheme are also paid out of this subhead.

A summary of receipts and payments related to this scheme is set out below.

	2022	2012-2022
	€000	€000
Receipts in relation to premiums paid by SMEs	2,164	6,226
Scheme expenditure		
Scheme administration	(1,269)	(6,387)
Claims paid	<u>(3,429)</u>	<u>(4,642)</u>
Total cost of scheme	<u>(4,698)</u>	<u>(11,029)</u>
Net cost of scheme	<u>(2,534)</u>	<u>(4,803)</u>

Other contingent liabilities

The Department is involved in a number of pending legal proceedings which may generate liabilities, depending on the outcome of the litigation. Any actual amount or the timing of potential liabilities is uncertain.

Note 3 Vote Expenditure

Analysis of administration expenditure

Administration expenditure set out below has been apportioned across the programmes, to present complete programme costings.

		2022		2021
		Estimate provision		Outturn
		€000	€000	€000
i	Salaries, wages and allowances	<i>Original</i>	32,425	
		<i>Supplementary</i>	2,000	
			34,425	34,981
				30,723
ii	Travel and subsistence		500	606
				153
iii	Learning and development and incidental expenses		1,505	1,636
				1,605
iv	Postal and telecommunications services		300	306
				332
v	Office equipment and external IT services		4,173	4,191
				4,179
vi	Office premises expenses		743	646
				869
vii	Consultancy services and value for money and policy reviews		1,280	913
				877
viii	Advertising and information resources		360	362
				492
			43,286	43,641
				39,230

Significant variations

The following outlines the reasons for significant variations (+/- 25% and €100,000).

vii Consultancy services and value for money and policy reviews

Estimate provision €1.28 million; outturn €913,000

A number of consultancy projects that had been approved for funding in 2022 did not proceed as anticipated due to delays/cancellations/reprioritisation.

Programme A Jobs and Enterprise Development

		Estimate provision		2022	2021
		€000	€000	Outturn	Outturn
				€000	€000
A.1	Administration – pay				
	<i>Original</i>	12,062			
	<i>Supplementary</i>	<u>740</u>			
			12,802	12,889	11,564
A.2	Administration – non pay		2,922	2,554	2,491
A.3	Agency legacy pensions		40,292	40,283	39,912
A.4	InterTrade Ireland		11,586	11,585	11,025
A.5	IDA Ireland				
	<i>Original</i>	220,538			
	<i>Deferred surrender</i>	7,500			
	<i>Supplementary</i>	<u>1,500</u>			
			229,538	226,410	201,333
A.6	NSAI – grant for administration and general expenses		9,270	8,015	6,850
A.7	Enterprise Ireland				
	<i>Original</i>	197,016			
	<i>Deferred surrender</i>	41,000			
	<i>Supplementary</i>	<u>(50,898)</u>			
			187,118	172,321	338,872
A.8	Local enterprise development		43,781	39,081	58,119
A.9	Temporary partial credit guarantee scheme				
	<i>Original</i>	15,000			
	<i>Deferred surrender</i>	30,000			
	<i>Supplementary</i>	<u>(9,452)</u>			
			35,548	4,698	2,172
A.10	Matching funding for INTERREG		4,500	2,640	3,665
A.11	Subscriptions to international organisations, etc.		3,000	3,073	2,764
A.12	Commissions, committees and special inquiries		201	1	50
A.13	Legal costs and other services		130	76	21
A.14	Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland loan schemes				
	<i>Original</i>	710			
	<i>Supplementary</i>	<u>55,000</u>			
			55,710	55,709	38,335

		Estimate provision		2022	2021
		€000	€000	Outturn	Outturn
				€000	€000
A.15	Humanitarian relief scheme				
	Original	1			
	Supplementary	550			
			551	105	403
A.16	Micro Finance Ireland		1	—	5,000
A.17	National Design Centre		1	—	—
A.18	Temporary Business Energy Support Scheme (TBESS)				
	Original	—			
	Supplementary	650,000			
			650,000	5,506	—
			1,286,951	584,946	722,576

Significant variations

The following outlines the reasons for significant variations in programme expenditure (+/- 5% and €100,000). Overall, the expenditure in relation to Programme A was €54.565 million lower than originally provided (inclusive of deferred surrender). There was an excess of €459,000 related to administration expenditure which was mainly due to additional pay costs arising from the extended Building Momentum pay agreement. The balance of the variance, an underspend of €55.024 million, was mainly due to the following.

A.6 NSAI - grant for administration and general expenses

Estimate provision €9.27 million; outturn €8.015 million

The underspend of €1.255 million was principally due to difficulties in recruiting additional staff in a tight labour market environment.

A.7 Enterprise Ireland

Estimate provision €238.016 million; outturn €172.321 million

The underspend of €65.695 million was made up of savings of €68.583 million in capital expenditure, offset by an excess of €2.888 million in current expenditure.

The capital expenditure underspend of €68.583 million resulted from a number of factors including lower than anticipated demand for schemes such as the Sustaining Enterprise Fund. In the case of a number of other schemes such as the Regional Enterprise Development Fund, the Online Retail Scheme and the Capital Investment Scheme, whilst being fully subscribed, draw down was somewhat slower than expected. Finally, a number of schemes such as the Digital and Climate Transition Funds and the Regional Enterprise Innovation Scoping Scheme were launched somewhat later in the year than had been expected which affected the draw downs on these schemes.

In terms of the current expenditure excess of €2.888 million, this principally related to the fact that there were a higher number of retirements in the year than had been expected thus requiring additional expenditure to cover the cost of the related retirement lump sums

A.8 Local enterprise development

Estimate provision €43.781 million; outturn €39.081 million

The underspend of €4.7 million was made up of an underspend of €3.65 million in capital expenditure and an underspend of €1.05 million in current expenditure.

The capital underspend arose due to the Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs) having sufficient operating surpluses to meet their grant and training requirements so that the full capital allocation was not required in 2022.

The current funding provided to the local enterprise development programme is to support the administration costs of the 31 LEOs as they promote enterprise development across the country. The €1.05 million underspend in current expenditure was due mainly to difficulties experienced in filling staff vacancies across a number of offices.

A.9 Temporary Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme

Estimate provision €45 million; outturn €4.698 million

The funding allocated to the Temporary Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme is to cover the cost of implementing loan schemes under the Credit Guarantee Acts. Essentially, the allocation covers the cost of claims to finance providers under the State guarantee in respect of defaulted loans, the administration costs incurred by the Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland in operating the scheme, and other costs such as legal advice and services. Schemes operating under the Guarantee legislation are based on contingent liability, whereby there is no cost to the State unless a participating enterprise is unable to pay back a loan and the finance provider calls on the guarantee of the outstanding balance, which in most instances is limited to 80%.

As regards the operation of the Scheme, loans to the value of €708 million were drawn down under the Covid Credit Guarantee Scheme between its launch in September 2020 and its closure in June 2022. The claims on the guarantee in respect of the Covid Scheme were considerably lower than had been estimated, with the result that the drawdown of the programme was significantly reduced.

A.10 Matching funding for INTERREG

Estimate provision €4.5 million; outturn €2.64 million

The provision for INTERREG is based on forecasting from the Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB), which is responsible for the management of the programme. The SEUPB has informed the Department that accurate forecasting for this programme can be difficult and forecasts provided can be subject to significant variation. The total funding required from DETE for the seven years of the programme has not changed and still stands at €20.816 million.

A.12 Commissions, committees and special enquiries

Estimate provision €201,000; outturn €1,000

This underspend of €200,000 relates to costs associated with Joint Economic Commissions (JEC). The JEC plenary with Russia was rescheduled from 2021 until 2022, but this has now been postponed indefinitely.

A.13 Legal costs and other services

Estimate provision €130,000; outturn €76,000

It is prudent vote management to provide some level of contingency funding in the event that any unforeseen costs arise during the year. As it transpired, the actual level of contingency expenditure was less than had been estimated.

A.14 Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland loan schemes

Estimate provision € 710,000; outturn: €55.709 million

The estimate of €710,000 was by way of provision to meet the expected costs arising from the remaining commitments under the Future Growth Loan Scheme (FGLS). The costs of these commitments were duly paid as expected.

Following on from a review of the FGLS, the Government agreed to roll out a successor to the scheme. The Growth and Sustainability Loan Scheme (GSLS) was developed to build upon the success of the FGLS. €55 million in funding was secured in the supplementary estimate approved for the Vote by the Dáil in December 2022 to support the GSLS. The additional allocation is intended to cover the administrative costs of the SBCI and the European Investment Bank Group (EIBG) as well as covering the 'first loss' costs related to loan defaults under the new scheme.

The advance payment of the DETE contribution to the scheme is required to secure the risk share on the scheme, whereby 64% of the risk is borne by EIBG, 16% by the SBCI and 20% by the participating finance providers. It is the case that in addition to the DETE contribution, the Scheme is also supported by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM). The contribution ratio is DETE 60% and DAFM 40%.

An open call was published by SBCI on 3 February 2023 inviting finance providers to submit applications to take part in the scheme. In line with legal requirements this process will take a few months to complete. It is expected that the GSLS will be launched in the market in the first half of 2023.

A.15 Humanitarian relief scheme

Estimate provision €1,000; outturn €104,948

The Humanitarian Relief Scheme is an ad hoc scheme to provide assistance in defined circumstances to small companies, community and voluntary organisations adversely affected by flooding events across the country. The scheme provides a contribution towards the costs of returning business premises and community, voluntary, sporting bodies to their pre-flood condition including the replacement of flooring, fixtures and fittings and damaged stock. The scheme is administered by the Irish Red Cross on behalf of DETE. The nominal allocation of €1k reflects the uncertainty of foretelling emergency events. As it transpired funding of €104,948 was required to meet the cost of providing assistance in relation to a number of flooding events in Wexford and Cork and provision was secured for this purpose in the supplementary estimate.

A.18 Temporary Business Energy Support Scheme (TBESS)

Estimate provision €nil; outturn €5.506 million

The Temporary Business Energy Support Scheme (TBESS), which was announced as part of Budget 2023 cost of living package of measures, was introduced to support businesses impacted by increases in their electricity or natural gas (energy) costs. The Revenue Commissioners were charged with the responsibility of administering applications under the Scheme, albeit the funding to support the Scheme was provided from the DETE Vote. Provision of €650 million was provided for in the supplementary estimate approved for DETE Vote by the Dáil in December to support the TBESS scheme in 2022. The actual drawdown of expenditure under the Scheme in 2022 was significantly less than had been estimated for a number of reasons. Principally the legislation giving effect to the Scheme was not enacted until late in December which left a very short window for the payment of claims. Other factors such as low awareness of the Scheme, existing energy provider contractual arrangements, billing cycles, etc. also affected the drawdown of expenditure under the Scheme in 2022.

Programme B Innovation

		2022		2021
		Estimate provision	Outturn	Outturn
		€000	€000	€000
B.1	Administration – pay			
	<i>Original</i>	7,715		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	480		
			8,195	7,375
B.2	Administration – non pay		2,374	2,428
B.3	Intellectual Property Office of Ireland		3,274	3,120
B.4	Science and Technology Development Programme			
	<i>Estimate provision</i>	135,304		
	<i>Deferred surrender</i>	1,160		
			130,133	152,056
B.5	Subscriptions to international organisations, etc.			
	<i>Original</i>	21,842		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	5,800		
			27,651	27,717
B.6	Commissions, committees and special inquiries		1	1
B.7	Legal costs and other services		—	—
B.8	Disruptive Technologies Innovation Fund		28,750	26,044
		244,999	200,612	218,741

Significant variations

The following outlines the reasons for significant variations in programme expenditure (+/- 5% and €100,000). Overall, the expenditure in relation to Programme B was €38.107 million lower than originally provided (inclusive of deferred surrender). There was an excess of €716,000 related to administration expenditure which was mainly due to additional pay costs arising from the extended Building Momentum pay agreement. The balance of the variance, an underspend of €38.823 million, was mainly due to the following.

B.5 Subscriptions to international organisations, etc.

Estimate provision €21.842 million; outturn €27.651 million

The excess of €5.809 million principally arose as a result of an additional €5.8 million provided to the European Space Agency (ESA) through the supplementary estimate approved by Dáil Éireann in December 2022. This funding enabled Irish companies to secure a commensurate level of ESA contracts thereby increasing the level of employment in these companies.

B.7 Legal costs and other services

Estimate provision €130,000; outturn €nil

It is prudent vote management to provide some level of contingency funding in the event of any unforeseen costs arising during the year. During 2022 there was no expenditure.

B.8 Disruptive Technologies Innovation Fund

Estimate provision €67 million; outturn €28.75 million

The Disruptive Technologies Innovation Fund (DTIF) is one of the four headline funds under the National Development Plan (NDP). Under the NDP, a total of €500 million in funding has been committed to support collaborative disruptive innovation and commercially orientated projects over the lifetime of the Plan. Since the launch of the DTIF in 2018, a total of almost €190 million in funding support has been awarded to eligible projects under the first four calls of the scheme so far.

Expenditure in 2022 was somewhat less than had been estimated for a number of reasons. Principally, claims from client companies under the DTIF were slower than had been originally profiled at the start of the year. In addition, a number of project consortia sought 'no cost' extensions to their projects due to the impact of Covid-19 restrictions. Another factor which affected drawdown was that the announcement of the results of call 4 under the scheme had to be delayed pending completion of 'undertakings in difficulty' assessments on the enterprise partners by Enterprise Ireland as required by EU state aid rules. Notwithstanding the underspend in 2022, the commitment to provide €500 million in funding support for eligible DTIF projects over the lifetime of the NDP remains.

Programme C Regulation

		2022		2021
		Estimate provision		Outturn
		€000	€000	Outturn
				€000
C.1	Administration – pay			
	<i>Original</i>	12,648		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	780		
			13,428	13,663
				11,784
C.2	Administration – non pay		3,567	3,732
				3,588
C.3	Workplace Relations Programme		20,116	19,737
				17,422
C.4	Grants for trade union education and advisory services – cash limited		900	853
				866
C.5	Health and Safety Authority – grant for administration and general expenses		26,471	24,671
				22,422
C.6	Trade union amalgamations		60	—
				—
C.7	Office of the Director of Corporate Enforcement		7,750	5,175
				5,004
C.8	Competition and Consumer Protection Commission		18,323	18,158
				14,023
C.9	Personal Injuries Assessment Board		2,610	2,526
				295
C.10	Consumer support		70	64
				67
C.11	Companies Registration Office and Registry of Friendly Societies – grant for administration and general expenses		8,016	7,200
				6,677
C.12	Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority		1,679	1,232
				1,410
C.13	Subscriptions to international organisations, etc.		1,324	1,318
				1,481
C.14	Commissions, committees and special inquiries		361	220
				162
C.15	Legal costs and other services		870	271
				325
C.16	Low Pay Commission		490	296
				234
		106,035	99,116	85,760

Significant variations

The following outlines the reasons for significant variations in programme expenditure (+/- 5% and €100,000). Overall, the expenditure in relation to programme C was €6.139 million lower than originally provided. There was an excess of €1.18 million related to administration expenditure which was mainly due to additional pay costs arising from the extended Building Momentum pay agreement. The balance of the variance, a net underspend of €7.319 million, was mainly due to the following.

C.5 Health and Safety Authority – grant for administration and general expenses

Estimate provision €26.471 million; outturn €24.671 million

The underspend of €1.8 million was primarily due to savings on pay because of difficulties in recruiting staff in a tight labour market environment and particularly so in the case of specialist grade inspectors.

C.7 Office of the Director of Corporate Enforcement

Estimate provision €7.75 million; outturn €5.175 million

The Corporate Enforcement Authority (CEA), which subsumed the functions of the Office of the Director of Corporate Enforcement, was formally established as a statutorily independent agency in July 2022. The underspend of €2.575 million on the CEA's 2022 allocation was made up of a pay underspend of €1.243 million and non-pay underspend of €1.332 million.

In terms of pay, the underspend arose principally because of difficulties in recruiting staff in a tight labour market as well as some churning of staff in the course of the year.

As regards the underspend on non-pay, this essentially relates to the fact that legal costs in the year were somewhat lower than had been expected. It is the case that legal costs for the CEA are difficult to forecast as it has little or no control over the timing of when the cases will be determined, the outcome of the cases in terms of costs orders, and it is not possible to anticipate the scale of costs that other parties may seek.

C.11 Companies Registration Office and Registry of Friendly Societies

Estimate provision €8.016 million; outturn €7.2 million

The underspend of €816,000 on the Companies Registration Office's (CRO) 2022 allocation was made up of an underspend of €33,000 in pay and €783,000 in non-pay. The pay underspend mainly related to delays in filling vacancies which arose in the course of the year. The non-pay underspend arose for a number of reasons including the fact that certain enforcement activities were suspended for much of 2022 as part of the mitigation measures to assist enterprises in the course of the pandemic. In addition, a number of IT projects including the development of the CRO's website and the automation of an integrity validation system were not commenced in 2022 as had been anticipated.

C.12 Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority

Estimate provision €1.679 million; outturn €1.232 million

The underspend of €447,000 arose mainly from savings in both travel and subsistence and office costs due to the impact of Covid-19 and an underspend in consultancy, which is largely a contingency amount to enable the Authority fund statutory investigations and inquiries should the need arise.

C.14 Commissions, committees and special inquiries

Estimate provision €361,000; outturn €220,000

The underspend of €141,000 arose mainly as a result of an underspend on the Balance for Better Business initiative and on the Company Law Review Group (CLRG).

As regards the Balance for Better Business initiative, the underspend arose due to the decision of the Balance for Better Business Group to provide press services “in-house”.

As regards the CLRG, the underspend in expenditure in this area arose from the fact that meetings of the group were held remotely, reducing administration costs.

C.15 Legal costs and other services

Estimate provision €870,000; outturn €271,000

It is prudent vote management to provide some level of contingency funding in the event that any unforeseen costs arise during the year. As it transpired, the actual level of contingency expenditure was less than had been estimated.

C.16 Low Pay Commission

Estimate provision €490,000; outturn €295,784

The underspend of €194,216 arose as a result of a number of factors. Principally, the level of research activity undertaken by the Low Pay Commission (LPC) in the course of the year was less than had been anticipated. In addition, a number of bursaries commissioned by the LPC were not completed within the expected time frame. Savings were also achieved due to the continued use of online platforms for meetings of the Commission, consultations, etc. thus reducing administration costs.

Note 4 Receipts

4.1 Appropriations-in-aid

		2022		2021
		Estimated	Realised	Realised
		€000	€000	€000
Employment rights and industrial relations				
1	Receipts from the Social Insurance Fund	75	136	112
2	Employment permit fees	14,500	27,671	22,375
3	Employment agency licences	355	486	408
4	WRC fixed penalty notices	22	2	—
5	WRC court award costs	20	59	189
Insurance and company law				
6	Companies Registration Office	16,200	17,389	16,268
7	Registry of Friendly Societies	50	—	—
8	Beneficial ownership of companies and industrial and provident societies	50	406	148
Trade, competition and market rights				
9	Receipts under the Trade Marks Act 1963 and Patents Act 1964	10,000	10,338	10,272
10	Occasional trading licences	1	—	—
11	Competition and Consumer Protection Commission – Consumer Credit	501	542	587
12	Competition and Consumer Protection Commission – Court Costs	1	1	38
13	Competition and Consumer Protection Commission – Fixed Payment Notices	6	1	3
14	Merger notifications	550	608	584
Other				
15	ODCE legal	50	12	—
16	Miscellaneous	200	577	422
17	Enterprise policy ^a	9,149	8,570	6,684
18	Competition and Consumer Protection Commission ^b	1,205	971	1,171
19	PIAB superannuation	1,154	1,203	1,224
20	HSA superannuation	650	650	626

		2022		2021
		Estimated	Realised	Realised
		€000	€000	€000
21	Temporary Loan Guarantee Scheme	1,200	2,164	1,348
22	Expert Group on Future Skills Needs	557	481	523
23	Receipts from additional superannuation contributions on public service remuneration	5,900	6,310	6,069
Total		62,396	78,577	69,051

- Notes
- ^a Enterprise policy shows amounts received from current and former enterprise agencies in relation to staff pension contributions and INTERREG-ERDF reimbursement. The agencies are InterTrade Ireland, IDA, EI, and former agency SFADCo.
- ^b Receipts under this line are in part-recoupment of the expenditure under subhead C.8.

Significant variations

The following outlines the reasons for significant variations in appropriations-in-aid (+/- 5% and €100,000). Overall appropriations-in-aid were €16.181 million higher than the estimate. Explanations for variances are set out below.

2 Employment permit fees

Estimate €14.5 million; realised €27.671 million

The number of applications for employment permits increased significantly in 2022. This continued the trend of increasing numbers of previous years. From the start of January to the end of December 2022, approximately 36,000 applications were received, representing a 30% increase over the same period in 2021. The increase experienced in 2022 represented a 12 year high in the number of applications which directly resulted in the excess of €13.17 million in fees received for this service.

3 Employment agency licences

Estimate €355,000; realised €486,000

The number of employment agency licence applications exceeded the estimate mainly due to the lifting of Covid-19 related restrictions and resultant higher demand for recruitment. In 2022, licences issued rose to 936 from 820 in 2021.

6 Companies Registration Office

Estimate €16.2 million; realised €17.389 million

There was a significant increase in late payment fees which primarily contributed to the excess of €1.189 million. Accurate forecasting in this area can be difficult.

8 Beneficial ownership of companies and industrial and provident societies

Estimate €50,000; realised €406,000

The Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) (Amendment) Act 2021 obliges financial institutions and other prescribed bodies to inspect the Register of Beneficial Owners as part of their due diligence obligations. The experience of the operation of the Register is limited as it has only been in place since 2021. This makes estimating receipts for the usage of the Register somewhat difficult. As it transpired, the excess of €356,000 was in part due to the introduction of customer accounts top-ups which impacted receipts as designated persons utilised same and topped up by large amounts. It is expected that recent decisions of the European Court may impact on the rights of access to the Register and will likely therefore result in a reduced volume and value of receipts in 2023.

16 Miscellaneous

Estimate €200,000; realised €577,000

The excess of €377,000 in miscellaneous receipts mainly relates to monies received by the Intellectual Property Office of Ireland arising from its participation in a number of European Patent Office and European Intellectual Property Office co-operation activities and programmes.

17 Enterprise policy

Estimate €9.149 million; realised €8.57 million

The shortfall of €579,000 arose mainly due to European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) reimbursements being less than anticipated.

18 Competition and Consumer Protection Commission

Estimate €1.205 million; realised €971,000

The receipts in this area derive from fees imposed by the Competition and Consumer Protection Commission on regulated entities to defray the cost of certain regulatory functions that it carries out. The fees received by the Commission from the entities concerned are in part recoupment of expenditure incurred under subhead C.8. The shortfall of €234,000 was primarily due to savings in pay arising from difficulties experienced in recruiting staff in a tight labour market.

21 Temporary Loan Guarantee Scheme*Estimate €1.2 million; realised €2.164 million*

Schemes operating under the Credit Guarantee Act, which include the Covid-19 Credit Guarantee Scheme, provide a state backed guarantee on loans under the schemes.

Loans taken under the schemes require that a small premium is paid.

The Covid-19 Credit Guarantee Scheme, which was launched in September 2020, is a demand led loan scheme which was developed in accordance with the European Commission's Temporary Framework on State Aid. The Framework requires that a premium is paid on loans provided with State backed guarantees. Premiums received are based on the number of loans, the size of the company and the term of the loans. Premiums received were €964,000 higher than expected due to the demand lead nature of the scheme.

23 Receipts from additional superannuation contributions on public service remuneration*Estimate €5.9 million; realised €6.31 million*

The excess of €410,000 in additional superannuation contributions receipts arose directly as a result of the increase in staff numbers recruited in the course of the year.

4.2 Extra receipts payable to the Exchequer

	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Balance at 1 January	—	—
Local Enterprise Offices – current ^a	12	—
Local Enterprise Offices – capital ^b	44	—
Enterprise Ireland- excess own resource income ^c	1,567	102,937
Enterprise Ireland- return of unused Restart grant ^d	10	9,138
Miscellaneous	21	—
Transferred to the Exchequer	(1,654)	(112,075)
Balance at 31 December	—	—

- Notes
- ^a Local Enterprise Offices – current: this related to unused funds in subhead A.8 for pay and non-pay.
 - ^b Local Enterprise Offices – capital: this related to unused funds in subhead A.8 for particular capital programmes.
 - ^c Enterprise Ireland – excess own resource income: this related to own resource income generated by Enterprise Ireland in excess of the amount sanctioned by PER for their own use in the year.
 - ^d Enterprise Ireland – return of unused Restart grants: the terms of the Restart Scheme required that all unused funds be returned to the Exchequer. The scheme was administered by the local authorities in conjunction with Enterprise Ireland. The €10,000 represents a return of unused grants by local authorities to Enterprise Ireland who in turn returned monies to the Department and the Exchequer.

Note 5 Staffing and Remuneration

5.1 Employee numbers

Full time equivalents	2022	2021
Number of staff at year end		
Department and Offices:		
Department ^a	569	536
Intellectual Property Office of Ireland	43	40
Workplace Relations Commission	206	190
Office of Director of Corporate Enforcement ^b	—	35
Companies Registration Office	117	106
Labour Court	35	32
	970	939
Agencies ^c	1,823	1,761
	2,793	2,700

Notes ^a Includes the staff of the Secretariat of the Low Pay Commission.

^b The Office of Director of Corporate Enforcement was replaced by a separate agency, the Corporate Enforcement Authority, on 7 July 2022. Employee numbers for 2022 are included in the figures for DETE agencies.

^c Includes employees of the Personal Injuries Assessment Board, a non-commercial state agency that, aside from a pension provision, is not in direct receipt of Exchequer funding.

5.2 Pay – Department, offices and agencies

	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Pay	189,836	172,965
Higher, special or additional duties allowances	1,093	1,151
Other allowances	2,598	2,694
Overtime	591	291
Employer's PRSI	14,656	13,331
Total pay	208,774	190,432

The remuneration arrangements refer to the pay element of subheads A.1, A.4, A.5, A.6, A.7, B.1, B.3, B.4, C.1, C.3, C.5, C.7, C.8, C.11, C.12 and C.16.

5.3 Department

	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Pay ^{a, b}	51,613	49,040
Higher, special or additional duties allowances	734	715
Other allowances	990	1,167
Overtime	433	182
Employer's PRSI	4,148	3,809
Total pay ^{c d}	57,918	54,913

- Notes
- ^a Includes pension payments to 29 former members of the Labour Court and the Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (CCPC).
 - ^b Excludes fees paid to office holders who are not employees of the Department e.g. adjudicators.
 - ^c Total pay includes administration pay (A.1, B.1 and C.1) and the pay elements of the Offices of the Department (B.3, C.3, C.11 and C.16). The amount included for pay in Note 1 refers to administrative subheads only.
 - ^d 2021 figures include the Office of Director of Corporate Enforcement. This was replaced by a separate agency the Corporate Enforcement Authority on the 7 July 2022.

5.4 Department staffing by pay band

The number of Department employees whose total employee benefits (including basic pay, allowances, overtime; excluding employer PRSI, employer pension costs) for the financial year fell between €20,000 and €59,999 and within each band of €10,000 from €60,000 upwards are as follows.

Pay bands (€)		Number of employees ^a	
From	To	2022	2021
20,000	59,999	668	702
60,000	69,999	80	61
70,000	79,999	69	56
80,000	89,999	61	37
90,000	99,999	28	20
100,000	109,999	21	23
110,000	119,999	18	7
120,000	129,999	1	—
130,000	139,999	1	2
140,000	149,999	—	1
150,000	159,999	3	2
160,000	169,999	4	2
170,000	179,999	4	1
180,000	189,999	2	—
190,000	199,999	—	—
200,000	209,999	—	1
210,000	219,999	1	—

Note ^a Includes staff of the offices of the Department.

5.5 Allowances and overtime payments – Department staff

	Number of recipients	Recipients of €10,000 or more	Highest individual payment	
			2022	2021
			€	€
Higher, special or additional duties allowances	91	10	54,429	46,053
Other allowances	43	12	153,649	237,683
Overtime	142	7	17,920	16,027
Extra remuneration in more than one category ^a	27	17	25,079	38,683

Note ^a 2021 figures include the Office of Director of Corporate Enforcement. This was replaced by a separate agency the Corporate Enforcement Authority on the 7 July 2022.

5.6 Agencies

The agencies included here are the Corporate Enforcement Authority, Competition and Consumer Protection Commission, Enterprise Ireland, Health and Safety Authority, Industrial Development Authority, National Standards Authority of Ireland, InterTrade Ireland and the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority.

The pay expenditure of the agencies is not a direct financial transaction of the Department and as such the Department does not hold detailed pay and allowance information in respect of agency staff. Detailed information in relation to employee numbers and pay in respect of the Department's agencies is available from the relevant annual financial statements/annual reports or directly from the agencies concerned.

	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Pay	138,223	123,925
Higher, special or additional duties allowances	359	436
Other allowances	1,608	1,527
Overtime	158	109
Employer's PRSI	10,508	9,522
Total pay ^a	150,856	135,519

Note ^a 2022 figures include the Corporate Enforcement Authority. This replaced the Office of Director of Corporate Enforcement on 7 July 2022.

5.7 Allowances and overtime payments — agency staff

	Number of recipients	Recipients of €10,000 or more	Highest individual payment	
			2022	2021
			€	€
Higher, special or additional duties allowances	76	7	54,429	52,031
Other allowances	276	25	91,948	99,355
Overtime	59	4	28,910	28,652
Extra remuneration in more than one category	17	1	14,095	101,618

Note ^a 2022 figures include the Corporate Enforcement Authority. This replaced the Office of Director of Corporate Enforcement on 7 July 2022.

5.8 Other remuneration arrangements

One retired civil servant in receipt of a civil service pension was re-engaged on a fee basis at a total cost of €2,220. The payments made were consistent with the principles of the Public Service (Single Scheme and other Provisions) Act 2012.

This account includes expenditure of €417,712 in respect of eight officers who were serving outside the Department for 2022 and whose salary was paid by the Department.

5.9 Remuneration and benefits of Accounting Officer

The Accounting Officer's remuneration and taxable benefits for the financial year was as follows.

	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Basic pay	213	201

The value of retirement benefits earned in the period is not included above. The Accounting Officer is a member of the pre-1995 superannuation scheme for established civil servants and her entitlements to retirement benefits do not extend beyond the standard terms of that pension scheme.

5.10 Payroll overpayments

at 31 December	Number of recipients	2022	2021
		€	€
Overpayments	63	132,704	144,545
Recovery plans in place	20	77,635	99,896

One overpayment recovery plan in respect of one individual to the value of €1,048 was transferred to one other department in the year.

5.11 Severance/redundancy

There were no severance or redundancy payments made by the Department in 2022.

Note 6 Miscellaneous

6.1 EU funding

The Department, and the following bodies under the aegis of the Department received EU aid directly as shown below.

Subhead		2022 Outturn €000	2021 Outturn €000
A.4	InterTrade Ireland	2,482	1,284
A.10	Matching funding for INTERREG	5,581	2,934
B.3	Intellectual Property Office of Ireland	326	235
B.4	Enterprise Ireland	843	2,436
C.5	Health and Safety Authority	11	6
		9,243	6,895

6.2 Commissions, committees and special inquiries

		2022 €000	2021 €000
Year of establishment			
Permanent/open-ended			
Joint Labour Committees	1946	3	6
Joint Economic Commissions	2020	—	49
Company Law Review Group	2000	25	50
Departmental Audit Committee	2004	3	3
Balance for Better Business	2021	190	105
		221	213

6.3 Compensation and legal costs

Payments/costs paid by the Department in the year

	Claims by		Total	Total
	employees	members of the public	2022	2021
Number of cases	5	7	12	9
	€000	€000	€000	€000
Department's own legal costs	27	—	27	238
Payments by/on behalf of Department				
Compensation	42	—	42	—
Legal costs	—	184	184	23
Other costs	—	—	—	—
2022 total	69	184	253	261
2021 total	82	179	261	

6.4 Employment and training levy

The Employment and Training Levy set at 1% of an individual's total income with some exceptions, was abolished with effect from 6 April 1999. The Department continues to receive amounts relating to historical payments of the levy. The Employment and Training Levy is collected by the Office of the Revenue Commissioners and paid over to the Department monthly. The moneys are in turn paid over to the Exchequer.

Statement of payments made in accordance with Section 25(1) of the Labour Services Act 1987.

	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Received from Revenue Commissioners	33	26
Paid into the Exchequer	33	27

6.5 Deferred surrender

Deferred surrender comprises savings in 2022 of €54.5 million in capital expenditures in the following subheads that were carried over to 2023.

	€000
Subhead	
A.5 IDA Ireland	30,500
A.7 Enterprise Ireland	24,000
	54,500

Appendix A Accounts of bodies and funds under the aegis of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment

The following table lists the bodies under the aegis of the Department and where the Department has an obligation to present financial statements. It indicates, at the account signing date, the period to which the last audited financial statements relate and when they were presented to the Oireachtas.

Body/Departmental fund	Last accounting period	Date of audit report	Date received by Minister/ Department	Date presented to the Oireachtas
IDA Ireland	2021	15 Jun 2022	21 Jun 2022	8 Aug 2022
National Standards Authority of Ireland	2021	29 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2022	2 Nov 2022
Enterprise Ireland	2021	14 Jun 2022	28 Jun 2022	13 Jul 2022
Health and Safety Authority	2021	30 Jun 2022	1 Jul 2022	28 Jul 2022
Competition and Consumer Protection Commission	2021	28 Jun 2022	5 Jul 2022	8 Jul 2022
Personal Injuries Assessment Board	2021	8 Jun 2022	30 Jun 2022	28 Jul 2022
Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority	2021	2 Jun 2022	27 Jun 2022	27 Jun 2022
InterTrade Ireland	2021	30 Sep 2022	20 Oct 2022	8 Mar 2023
Corporate Enforcement Authority ^a	N/a	—	—	—

Note ^a The Corporate Enforcement Authority was established on 7 July 2022 and has yet to present financial statements.