



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

Annual Business Survey of Economic Impact (ABSEI) 2023

Prepared by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment

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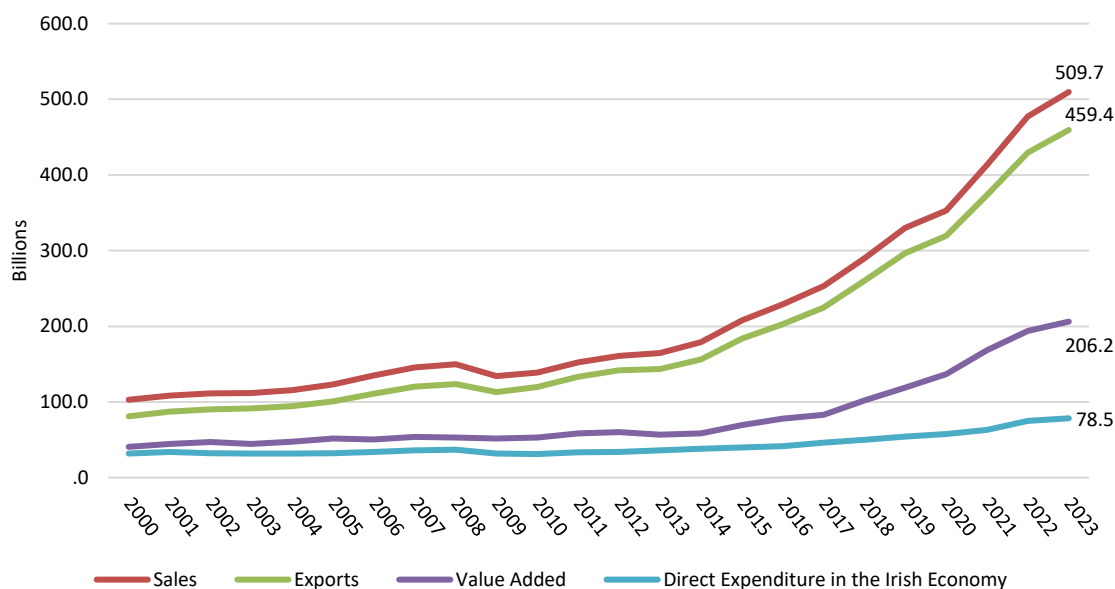
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Executive Summary

The Annual Business Survey of Economic Impact is a survey of approximately 4,200 client companies of Enterprise Ireland, IDA Ireland and Údarás na Gaeltachta employing ten or more employees in Ireland¹ and comprises the Manufacturing and Information, Communication and Other Internationally Traded Services sectors (see Appendix 2). All data is in current prices.

E.1 Key Business Indicators for all Agency Client Companies (current prices), 2000-2023



This graph gives the sales, exports, value added and direct expenditure in the Irish economy figures for all Agency client companies from the first survey in 2000 to the latest results for 2023.

Agency client companies reported a rise in sales and exports in 2023 over the previous year. This continues a substantial upward trend in results following the downturn in the economy in 2009.

- Total sales amounted to €509.7 billion in 2023 which represents an increase of 6.8% in current prices on the previous year's figure of €477.2 billion.
- Total exports in 2023 amounted to €459.4 billion, an increase of 7.0% on the previous year of €429.4 billion.
- Value added (sales less materials and services costs) has also increased over this time-series and in 2023 amounted to €206.2 billion, up 6.4% on the previous year with 86.9% of this value being generated in foreign owned firms.

¹ The population of the ABSEI survey also includes a small number of High-Potential Start-Up (HPSU) companies with employment of less than 10 where there is an expectation that their employment will exceed 10 in the following survey.

- Direct Expenditure in the Irish Economy (Payroll, Irish Materials, Irish Services) has increased over 2022 by 4.8% to €78.5 billion in 2023.

E.2 Summary Table of Key Business Indicators (current prices), 2023

	2023 (€bn)			Share of Total 2023		
	Foreign-Owned	Irish-Owned	All	Foreign-Owned	Irish-Owned	All
Sales	442.8	66.8	509.7	86.9%	13.1%	100%
Exports	424.5	35.0	459.4	92.4%	7.6%	100%
Value Added	181.5	24.6	206.2	88.0%	12.0%	100%
Direct Expenditure	40.9	37.5	78.5	52.2%	47.8%	100%

Note: Rounding may affect totals

This table shows sales, exports, value added and direct expenditure for 2023 by ownership.

- Total sales for agency-assisted companies in 2023 amounted to €509.7 billion.
 - Foreign-owned companies account for €442.8 billion, an increase of 7.1% over the previous year. This represents 86.9% of total sales by Agency clients in 2023.
 - Sales for Irish-owned firms increased by 4.6% between 2022 and 2023, amounting to €66.8 billion or 13.1% of total sales.
- Total exports for agency clients amounted to €459.4 billion in 2023, a 7.0% increase over 2022 exports, with €424.5 billion exports by Foreign-owned companies and €35.0 billion exports by Irish-owned companies in 2023.
- Value added was €206.2 billion in 2023 with 88.0% of this value being generated in foreign owned firms.
- Irish owned client companies have €37.5 billion of direct expenditure in the Irish economy compared with €40.9 billion for foreign owned companies.

E.3 Export Intensity of Irish and Foreign-owned Companies, 2000-2023

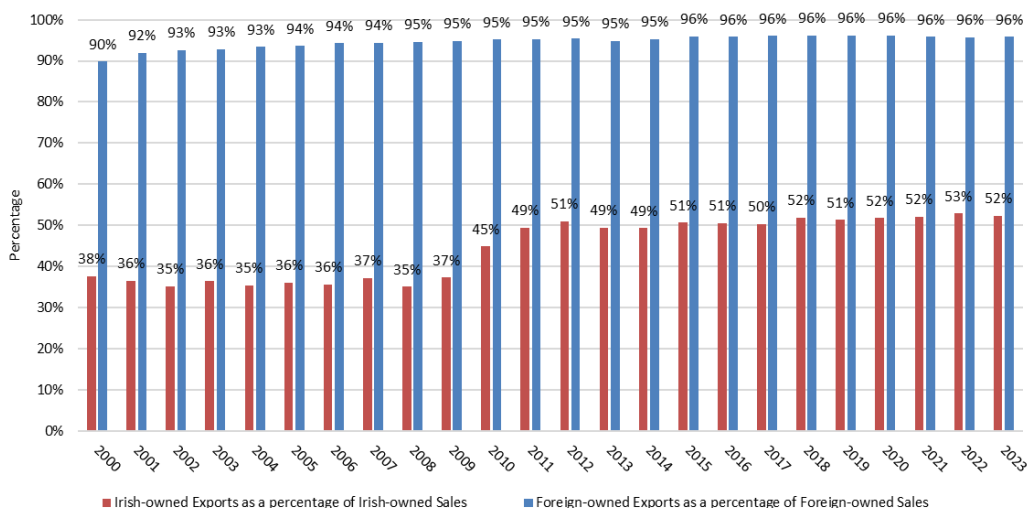
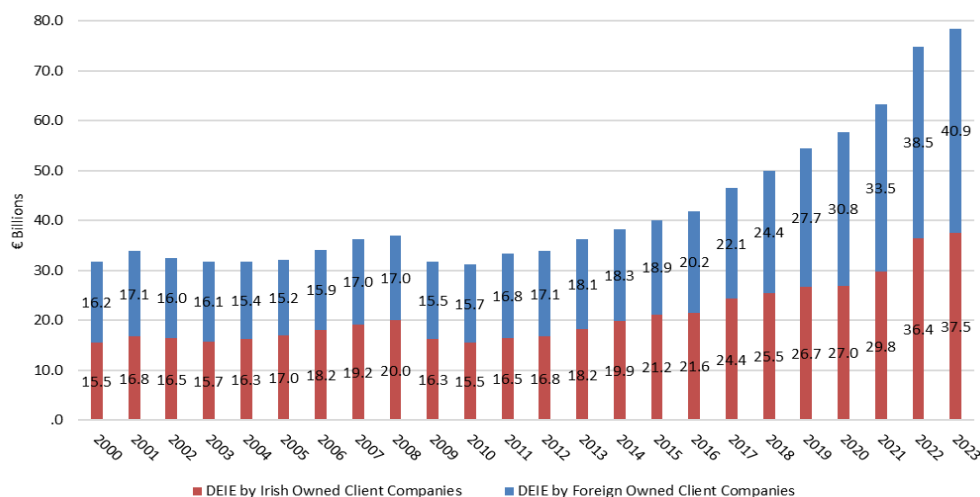


Figure E.3 above illustrates the export intensity (exports as a percentage of total sales) of Irish-owned and Foreign-owned firms over the period 2000 to 2023.

- Irish-owned firms have increased their export intensity from 38% in 2000 to 52% intensity in 2023.
- The vast majority of products and services produced by foreign-owned firms are destined for export, with an export intensity of 96% in 2023, at this constant level since 2015.

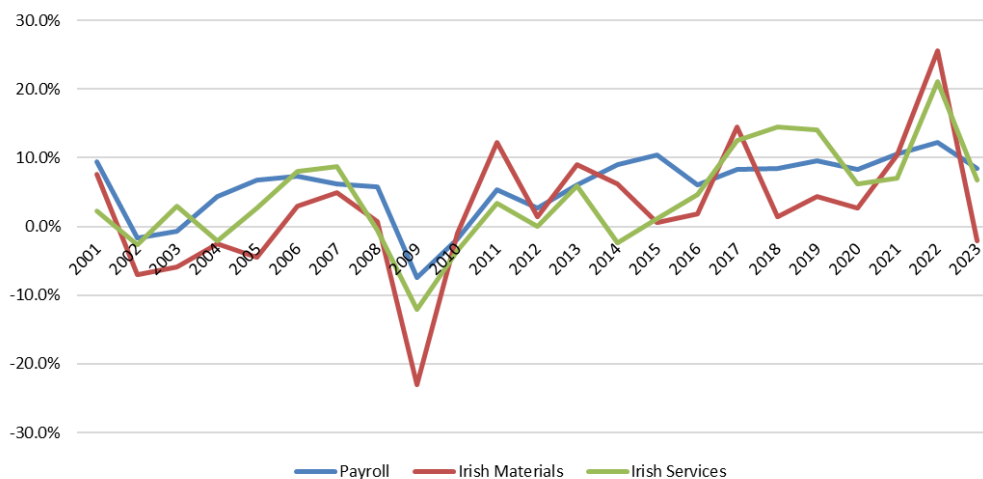
E.4 Direct Expenditure in the Irish Economy (DEIE) by Ownership, 2000-2023



In 2023, Direct Expenditure in the Irish Economy (DEIE) by agency-assisted firms amounted to €78.5 billion and is the highest level of direct expenditure in the twenty-four years of this time-series.

Irish-owned client companies spent approximately €37.5 billion in the Irish economy in terms of payroll and purchases of Irish materials and Irish services. Foreign owned clients spent €40.9 billion. Direct Expenditure has been increasing each year since 2010.

E.5 All firms, year-on-year percentage change, Payroll, Irish Materials and Irish Services, 2000-2023



In 2023, there was an increase in payroll and purchases of Irish services over the 2022 figures. Irish payroll payments increased by 8.5% and of Irish services by 6.0%.

There was a 2.2% decrease in the purchases of Irish materials from €23.0 billion in 2022 to €22.5 billion in 2023.

E.6 Direct Expenditure as Percentage of GNP² in Irish/foreign-owned companies, 2000, 2014 and 2023

	Irish			Foreign		
	2000	2014	2023	2000	2014	2023
All Sectors	16.7%	11.8%	9.7%	17.4%	10.9%	10.6%
Manufacturing & Other Industry	14.8%	9.8%	7.7%	12.3%	6.4%	4.7%
Infor., Comm. & Other Services	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%	5.2%	4.5%	5.8%

- In 2023, the Direct Expenditure (payroll and purchases of Irish materials & services) of Irish-owned firms in the Irish economy amounted to 9.7% of Ireland’s Gross National Product (GNP). In 2000, this figure was 16.7% and 11.8% in 2014, as growth in direct expenditure did not keep pace with growth in GNP.

² Gross National Product (GNP) at current market prices: 2000 = €93.1bn / 2014 = €168.5bn / 2023 = €388.0bn.

Source: CSO, Database: NAQ03 Gross national product at current market prices.

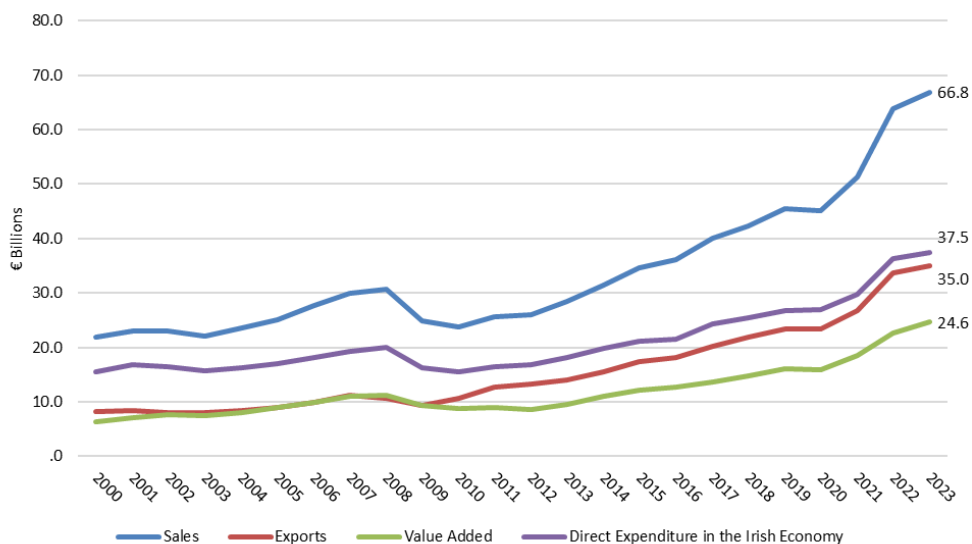
- Direct Expenditure of the Irish-owned Manufacturing sectors as a percentage of GNP reduced from 14.8% to 9.8% between 2000 and 2014 with a further reduction of 7.7% in 2023. The Services sectors increased from 1.9% of GNP in 2000 to 2.1% in 2014 and reducing again to 1.9% in 2023.
- Direct Expenditure by foreign-owned firms as a percentage of GNP stands at 10.6% in 2023 down from 17.4% in 2000.
 - Direct Expenditure as a percentage of GNP in the foreign-owned Information, Communication & Internationally-Traded Services sectors was at 5.2% in 2000. In 2014 it decreased to 4.5% before increasing to 5.8 in 2023. The manufacturing sectors have decreased their share from 12.3% in 2000 to 4.7% in 2023.

E.7 Value Added as percentage of GNP in Irish/foreign-owned companies, 2000, 2014 and 2023

	Irish			Foreign		
	2000	2014	2023	2000	2014	2023
All	6.9%	6.5%	6.4%	36.8%	28.3%	46.8%
Manufacturing & Other Industry	5.0%	4.1%	4.0%	26.2%	16.5%	17.5%
Infor., Comm. & Other Services	1.9%	2.5%	2.3%	10.7%	11.8%	29.3%

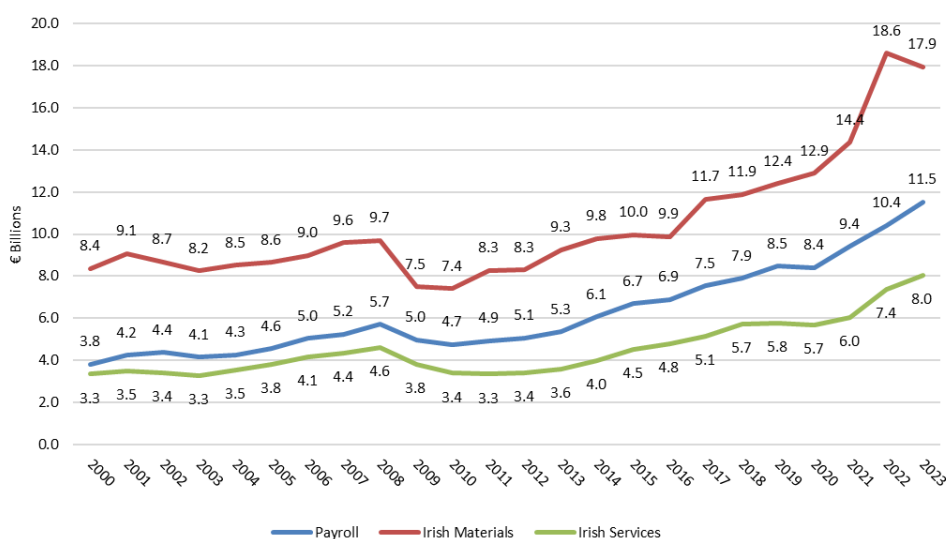
- Value added (sales less the cost of materials and services) in Irish owned companies has decreased as a percentage of GNP from 6.9% in 2000 to 6.4% in 2023.
 - While the manufacturing sectors have seen value added decreased between 2000 and 2023 from 5.0% to 4.0%, the services sectors have increased their percentage share of GNP from 1.9% in 2000 to 2.3% in 2023.
- For foreign-owned companies, value added as a percentage of GNP decreased from 36.8% in 2000 to 28.3% in 2014 before increasing to 46.8% in 2023.
 - The Services sectors have increased value added from their 2000 level of 10.7% of GNP to 29.3% of GNP in 2023.
 - The Manufacturing sectors have decreased value added as a percentage of GNP from 26.2% in 2000 to 17.5% in 2023.

E.8 Key Business Indicators for Irish-Owned Companies, 2000-2023 (current prices)



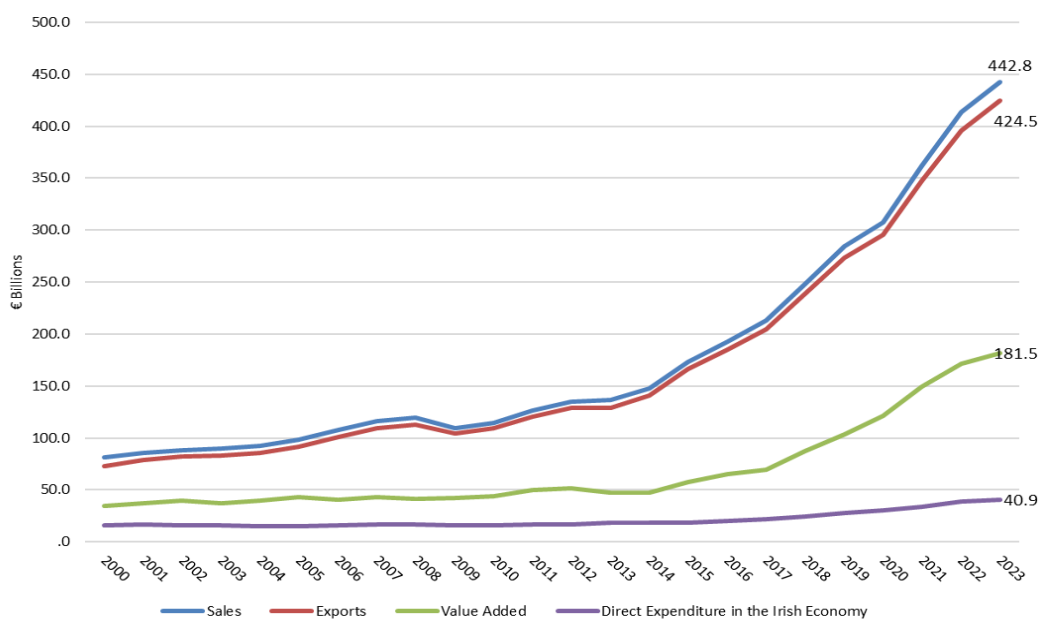
- Sales by Irish owned firms in 2023 showed an increase of 4.6% on the previous year. Total sales stood at €66.8 billion in 2023.
- Exports were also up for Irish firms in 2023 over 2022 with growth of 3.6% and amounted to €35.0 billion in 2023.
- Value-added and direct expenditure have also continued their upward trend with value added at €24.6 billion (up 8.7%) and direct expenditure reaching €37.5 billion (up 3.1%) in 2023.

E.9 Direct Expenditure in the Irish Economy for Irish-owned client’s companies, 2000-2023



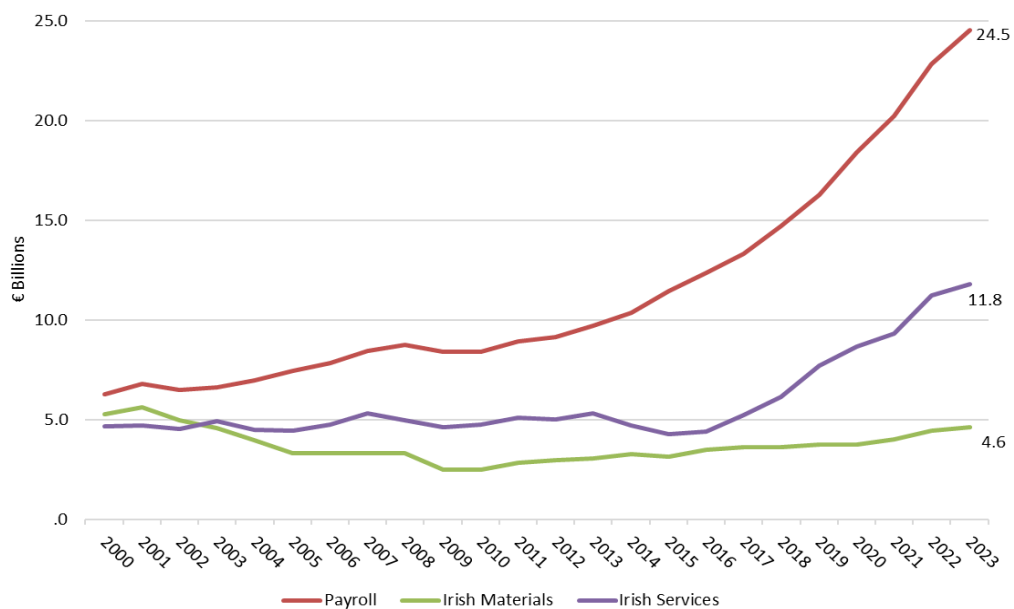
- Irish-owned firms spent €37.5 billion in 2023 in the Irish economy with the largest proportion of this expenditure being on Irish materials. The breakdown of expenditure in 2023 was €11.5 billion on payroll, €17.9 billion on Irish raw materials and €8.0 billion on Irish services.

E.10 Key Business Indicators for Foreign-Owned Companies, 2000-2023 (current prices)



- Sales by foreign-owned companies have increased by 7.1% and exports by 7.3% in 2022 over 2023 to €442.8 billion and €424.5 billion respectively. On a per annum basis between 2000 and 2023, sales increased by 7.7% and exports by 8.0%.
- Value added increased by 6.1% between 2022 and 2023 to €181.5 billion.
- Direct expenditure reached €40.9 billion in 2023, a 6.4% increase over the previous year.

E.11 Direct Expenditure in the Irish Economy by Foreign-owned companies, 2000-2023



- Foreign firms spend less on Irish materials and more on payroll and Irish services than Irish firms. In 2023, direct expenditure by foreign firms amounted to €40.9 billion, comprising €24.5 billion on payroll, €11.8 billion on services purchased in Ireland and €4.6 billion on materials purchased in Ireland.

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

This report presents the findings of the Annual Business Survey of Economic Impact for 2023.

This is a survey of the client companies of Enterprise Ireland, IDA Ireland and Údarás na Gaeltachta. Data is presented by company ownership i.e., Irish or foreign. All IDA Ireland clients are foreign owned while Enterprise Ireland and Údarás na Gaeltachta have both Irish and foreign owned client companies.

The report provides aggregated estimates for all Irish-owned and foreign-owned client firms across a range of variables and provides an overview of the evolution of manufacturing and services sectors for the past twenty-three years (2000-2023 inclusive). All data is presented in current prices.

1.2 Methodology

- The population comprises all agency client firms in manufacturing and services sectors in Ireland with 10 or more employees. A schedule of the services industries that are eligible for assistance under the Industrial Development Acts is listed in Appendix 2. Also included in the population are a small number of High-Potential Start-Up (HPSU) companies where there is an expectation that their employment will exceed 10 in the following surveys.
- Approximately 4,200 client companies in total were surveyed. To allow for non-responses, aggregated results are developed by sector using a combined weighting and imputation system³.
- Fieldwork was carried out throughout 2023/2024.
- All figures in this report are in nominal values (current prices).
- Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR). Throughout this report the percentage change between 2000-2014 and 2000-2023 is calculated using the compound annual growth rate (CAGR). The CAGR is used to calculate a constant rate of change over the time period.
- Rounding - figures in this report are rounded to assist the reader. While the figures are easier to comprehend, some figure and percentages will not add-up to the total.

³ Weightings are used to account for non-respondents and are based on NACE sector, ownership, size and region. Imputations are made where a large company has not responded and are usually based on their responses to previous surveys.

Data Revisions

- Each year revisions are made to the historical time-series data based on the latest available validated information from client companies.
- These revisions result in changes to the time-series, impacting on previously published ABSEI results.

1.3 Detailed aggregated results, 2000-2023

Aggregated data from the Annual Business Survey is available for the period 2000-2023. These results are available in excel format on the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (DETE) website. To access these excel files please go to publications section on the DETE web-site at:

<https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/publications/absei-2023.html>

The files contain the following indicators:

Sales & Exports	
1	Total Sales of Goods Produced and Services Provided
2	Total Employment
3	Total Sales per Person Employed
4	Total Exports
5	Total Exports as a percentage of Total Sales
Payroll	
6	Total Payroll
7	Total Payroll Costs per Person Employed
Materials Costs	
8	Total Cost of Materials
9	Total Cost of Materials Produced in Ireland
10	Irish-produced Materials as a Percentage of all Materials
Services Costs	
11	Total Cost of all Services
12	Total Cost of Services Sourced in Ireland
13	Irish-sourced Services as a Percentage of all Services
Total Value Added	
14	Total Value Added (Sales-(Total Materials Cost + Total Services Cost))
15	Total Value Added per person employed
16	Total Payroll as a percentage of Value Added
Training Costs	

17	Total Cost of all formal, structured training
18	Cost of all Structured, Formal Training as a percentage of payroll
Direct Expenditure	
19	Direct Expenditure in the Irish Economy (Payroll + Irish Materials + Irish Services)

Results are broken down by⁴:

- Ownership (All, Irish, foreign)
- NACE Rev2 sector (2 digit) – See Appendix 1 for more details.

All monetary amounts are provided in current prices.

1.4 ISSCOP in ABSEI

As outlined in its Statement of Strategy 2024-2025 document, the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment is committed to upholding its values of independence, equality, integrity, and impartiality, and to maintaining the highest standards of professionalism, honesty, objectivity and quality. The Department has signed a statement of commitment⁵ to the principles set out in the Irish Statistical System Code of Practice (ISSCOP)⁶. In subscribing to these principles, the Department demonstrates its commitment to improving trust and confidence in the independence, integrity and accountability of the Statistical System and in the credibility and quality of the statistics that we produce and disseminate.

A new webpage on the Department’s website has been created to outline the controls in relation to quality and methodology that are in place for the ABSEI and AES surveys. A link to this webpage is provided here. This webpage outlines the Department’s policies in relation to statistical quality, confidentiality, revisions, access to data and dissemination of results. It includes greater detail on methodology and lists the quality assurance mechanisms that are in place.

In addition to the new webpage on quality and methodology, we have undertaken several steps to improve the quality of surveys and to bring them in line with the specifications of ISSCOP. A process map has been produced which is aligned with the General Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM). We are implementing more rigorous statistical disclosure controls to protect the confidentiality of our data suppliers, including greater aggregation of classifications as well as primary and secondary cell suppression. Additional measures have been put in place to ensure that survey outputs are accessible to and reusable by the widest possible audience.

⁴ A regional split is also available in the CSV files published with the report.

⁵ Statistical quality and methodology for AES and ABSEI surveys - DETE (enterprise.gov.ie)

⁶ <https://www.isscop.ie/>

1.5 Management and Use of Data

An inter-agency group, chaired by the Enterprise, Strategy, Competitiveness and Evaluation Division (ESCED) in the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (DETE), comprised of representatives from each of the participating agencies, manages the implementation of this survey. The group decides on issues of methodology, coverage and questionnaire content.

The survey is used extensively by DETE for the purposes of evidence-based policy making and by the participating agencies for a number of purposes, some of which are listed below:

- Each of the participating agencies obtains aggregated information relating to its own client base, and this information is used to assess the achievement of internal goals and targets.
- The firm-level data compiled in the survey is used by each of the agencies, and by DETE, to feed into many policy/sectoral studies and enterprise strategies, as well as assessments and evaluations of programmes.

For further information on this survey please contact:

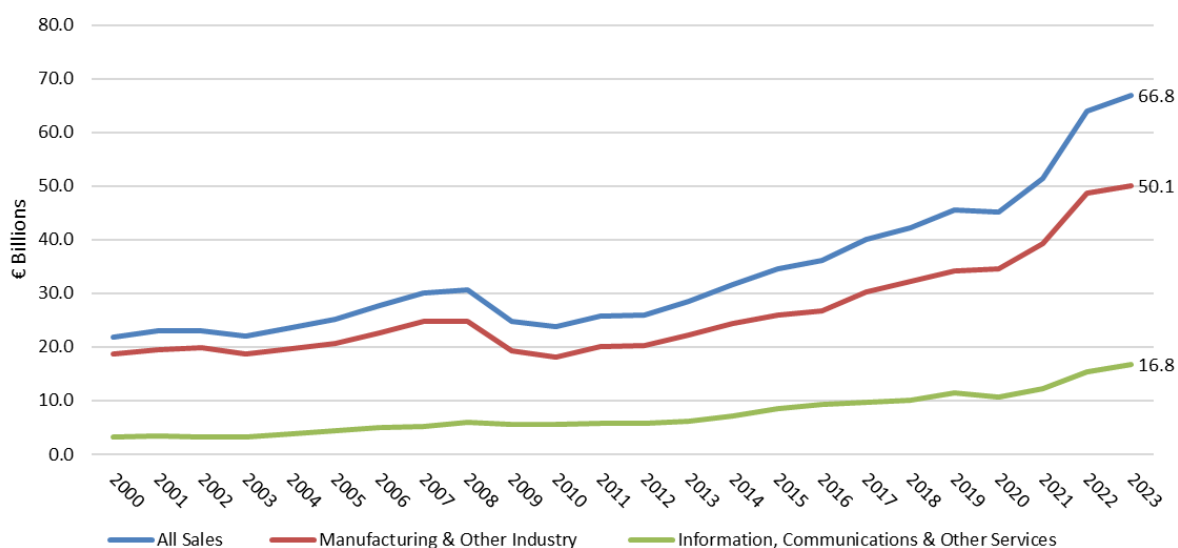
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Acknowledgement

The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment would like to thank the many respondents to this survey who have taken the time to gather information and return the data for this key area of Government policy. We would also like to thank Insight Statistical Consulting who carried out the field work for this survey.

Chapter 2: Key Business Indicators for Irish-owned Agency Client Companies

2.1 Sales - Irish-owned Client Companies, 2000-2023



This graph shows the total level of sales achieved by Irish-owned companies during the twenty-four years of this survey and is broken down by major sector – manufacturing and services (see Appendix 2 for a list of the specific service sectors).

The dark blue line on this graph tracks the growth in the sales up to 2008 and the subsequent decline in sales reaching a low in 2010. In each of the subsequent years except for COVID in 2020, Irish-owned companies have increased their sales:

- Total sales in 2023, stood at €66.8 billion for all manufacturing and services companies and is the highest level of sales recorded over the course of this survey. This represents an 4.6% increase over the 2022 figure of €63.9 billion at current prices.
- In the manufacturing & other Industry sector, sales reached the high points of €24.9 billion in 2007 and €24.7 billion in 2008 but then dropped significantly in 2009 to €19.3 billion and to €18.2 billion in 2010. Sales in manufacturing companies have recovered in each of the past thirteen years and in 2023 sales amounted to €50.1 billion at current prices, their highest ever level.
- Sales in the services sectors returned an increase of 9.8% in 2023 when compared to 2022. In 2023 sales in the service sectors amounted to 16.8 billion.

2.2 Sales and Sales Growth by sector - Irish-owned Client Companies

	2000	2014	2022	2023	Per Annum Change 2000-23	Per Annum Change 2014-23	Per Annum Change 2022-23
	€m	€m	€m	€m	%	%	%
Total All Sectors	21,924	31,546	63,933	66,847	5.0%	8.7%	4.6%
Manufacturing & Other Industry	18,791	24,425	48,639	50,058	4.4%	8.3%	2.9%
Food, Drink & Primary Production	9,227	13,261	22,819	21,986	3.8%	5.8%	-3.6%
Traditional Manufacturing	5,870	5,998	11,399	11,838	3.1%	7.8%	3.9%
Modern Manufacturing	1,202	1,551	3,549	3,670	5.0%	10.0%	3.4%
Energy, Water, Waste, Construction	2,492	3,616	10,872	12,565	7.3%	14.8%	15.6%
Infor, Comm. & Other Services	3,133	7,120	15,295	16,789	7.6%	10.0%	9.8%
Information, Comm. & Computer	1,223	2,367	4,735	5,443	6.7%	9.7%	14.9%
Bus., Financial & Other Services	1,910	4,753	10,559	11,346	8.1%	10.2%	7.5%

Total sales of Irish-owned manufacturing and service companies amounted to €66.8 billion in 2023 representing an 4.6% increase over the previous year’s figures. In 2023, there was an increase in sales of 2.9% in the Manufacturing sector and an increase of 9.8% in Services sector.

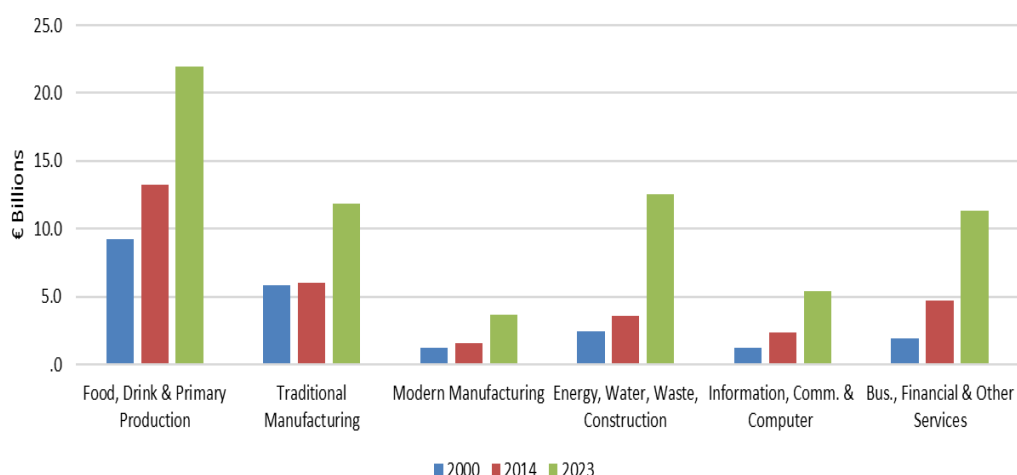
The largest sector for Irish-owned clients is the Food, Drink & Primary Production sector with sales of €21.9 billion in 2023 – a decrease of 3.6% over 2022 and a 3.8% per annum increase over the 2000 figure of €9.2 billion.

Traditional Manufacturing saw an increase in sales of 3.9% over 2022 with sales of €11.8. billion. There has been a per annum increase of 3.1% over the 2000 figure of €5.8 billion.

Modern Manufacturing increased by 3.4% in 2023 to reach €3.6 billion.

Information, Communications & Other Services increased by 9.8% over 2022 to €16.7 billion and had a per annum increase of 7.6% from the 2000 figure. The Business & Financial & Other sector also increased sales to €11.3 billion in 2023 from €10.6 billion in 2022. This represented an annualised increase of 8.1% since 2000.

Sales by sector - Irish-owned Client Companies



2.3 Changing Composition of Sales and Employment in Irish-owned Client Companies, 2000 and 2023

	Sales		Employment	
	2000	2023	2000	2023
Manufacturing & Other Industry	85.7%	74.9%	81.6%	66.7%
Food & Drink & Primary Production	42.1%	32.9%	29.5%	24.3%
Traditional Manufacturing	26.8%	17.7%	39.9%	23.4%
Modern Manufacturing	5.5%	5.5%	8.0%	6.8%
Energy, Water, Waste, Construction	11.4%	18.8%	4.3%	12.1%
Information, Communications & Other Services	14.3%	25.1%	18.4%	33.3%
Information, Communications & Computer	5.6%	8.1%	9.0%	14.1%
Business, Financial & Other Services	8.7%	17.0%	9.4%	19.3%

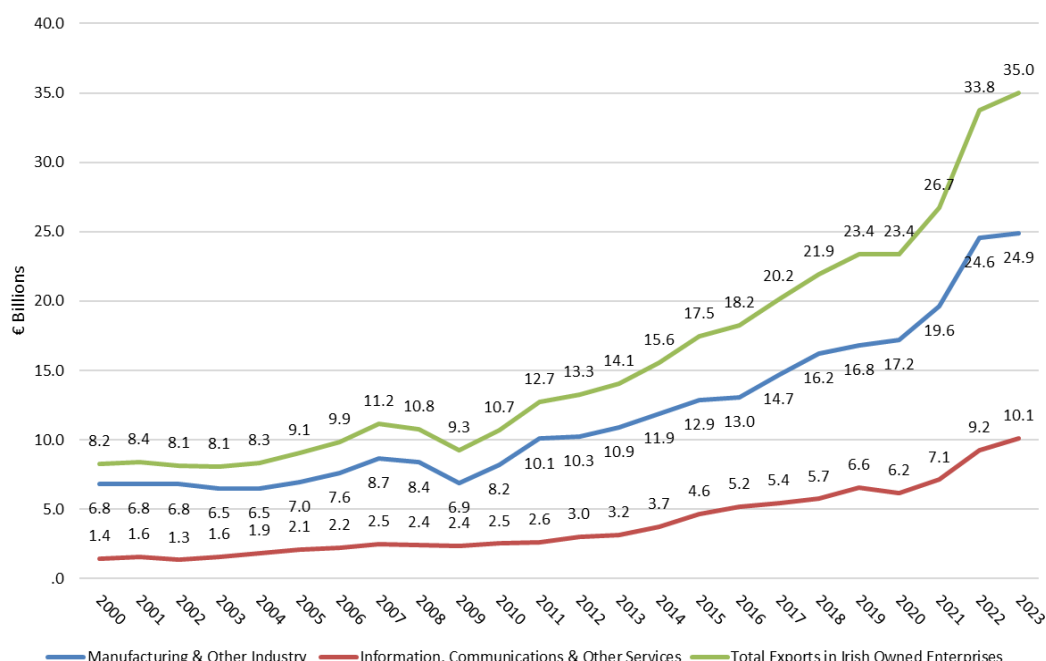
This table provides an overview of sales and employment across a number of broad industry groups to illustrate the changing composition of Irish-owned industry between 2000 and 2023.

- The majority of Irish-owned companies operate in the Manufacturing sector, though the share of total sales accounted for by manufacturing has dropped from 85.7% in 2000 to 74.9% in 2023. The Food, Drink & Primary Production sector dropped its share of sales over this period from 42.1% of total Irish-owned sales to 32.9%. The Traditional Manufacturing sector accounted for 17.7% of total sales in 2023 down from 26.8% in 2000.
- The share of sales accounted for by Information, Communication and Other Services has increased from 14.3% in 2000 to 25.1% in 2023, highlighting the increasing importance of these sectors. Within this the Business, Financial and Other Services sector almost doubled its share of sales from 8.7% to 17.0% over the period 2000-2023.
- While the Food, Drink & Primary Production sector accounted for 32.9% of the sales in Irish-owned industry in 2023, it accounts for 24.3% of the employment. Traditional Manufacturing has witnessed

its share of employment drop from 39.9% in 2000 to 23.4% in 2023 while the Energy, Water, Waste & Construction sectors have increased their share of employment from 4.3% to 12.1%.

- Overall, the Information, Communication and Other Services sector continues to see its share of Irish-owned employment rise significantly from 18.4% in 2000 to 33.3% in 2023.
- The Business, Financial and Other Services sector has increased its share of Irish owned employment from 9.4% to 19.3% in 2023.

2.4 Exports in Irish-owned Client Companies, 2000-2023



This graph shows the level of exports by agency-assisted Irish-owned companies during the twenty-four years of this survey and shows the upward trend in the level of exports since 2010 and exports amounted to €35.0 billion in 2023.

Exports from the Irish-owned Manufacturing sectors in 2023 amounted to €24.9 billion, which represented 71.1% of all Irish owned exports in that year. Service exports at €10.1 billion in same year represent 28.9% of total Irish owned exports.

- Total exports in 2023 stood at €35.0 billion for all Manufacturing and Services companies and is the highest level of exports recorded over the course of this survey. This represents a 6.5% per annum change over the 2000 figure of €8.2 billion.
- In the Manufacturing sector, exports have increased steadily since a low in 2009 of €6.9 billion and amounted to €24.9 billion in 2023. This represents a 5.8% per annum increase on the 2000 figure of €6.8 billion and an 8.6% average per annum increase over the figure in 2014 of €11.9 billion. Exports in the Manufacturing sectors increased by 1.3% in 2023 over 2022.

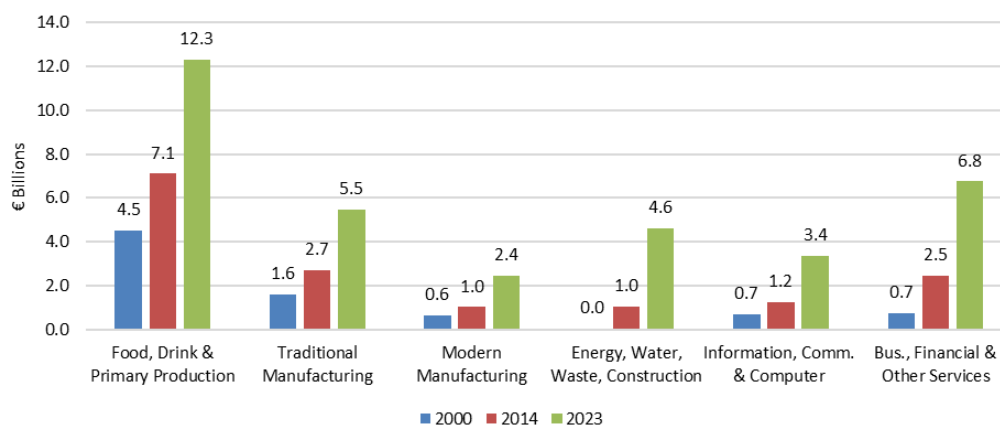
- The value of exports in the Services sector amounted to €1.4 billion in 2000 and has consistently grown in the intervening years to €10.1 billion by 2023. This represents a per annum change of 8.9% between the 2000 and 2023 export figures. Services exports grew by 9.7% between 2022 and 2023.

2.5 Exports by Sector in Irish-owned Companies, 2000, 2013, 2022 and 2023

	2000	2014	2022	2023	Per Annum Change 2000-23	Per Annum Change 2014-2023	Per Annum Change 2022/23
	€m	€m	€m	€m	%	%	%
Total - All Sectors	8,243	15,561	33,776	34,978	6.5%	9.4%	3.6%
Manufacturing & Other Industry	6,814	11,850	24,555	24,864	5.8%	8.6%	1.3%
Food, Drink & Primary Production	4,515	7,110	13,097	12,320	4.5%	6.3%	-5.9%
Traditional Manufacturing	1,616	2,693	5,276	5,470	5.4%	8.2%	3.7%
Modern Manufacturing	637	1,017	2,405	2,444	6.0%	10.2%	1.6%
Energy, Water, Waste, Construction	46	1,030	3,776	4,631	22.2%	18.2%	22.6%
Infor., Comm. & Other Services	1,429	3,710	9,222	10,114	8.9%	11.8%	9.7%
Information, Comm. & Computer	679	1,245	2,875	3,352	7.2%	11.6%	16.6%
Bus., Financial & Other Services	750	2,465	6,346	6,762	10.0%	11.9%	6.6%

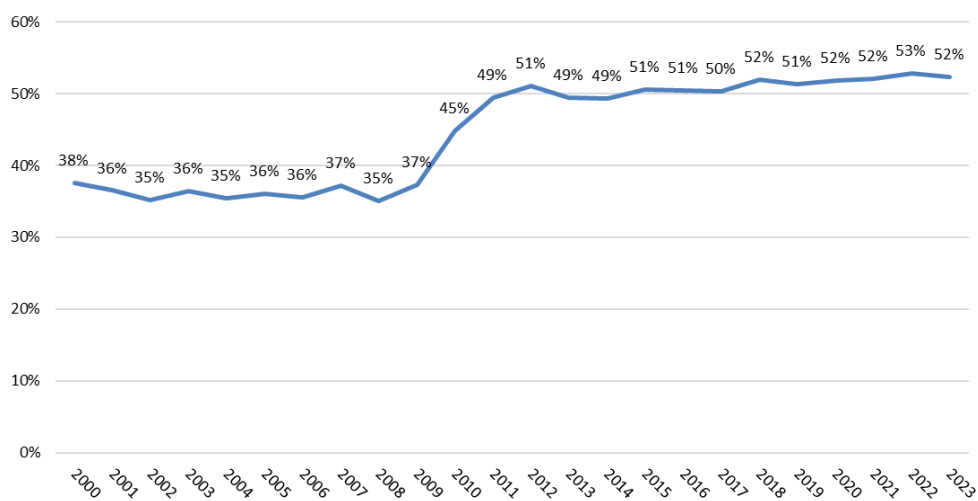
This table provides an overview of the export performance within the Irish-owned client companies in Manufacturing and Information, Communications and Other Services sectors.

Exports by Sector in Irish-owned Companies, 2000, 2014, 2023

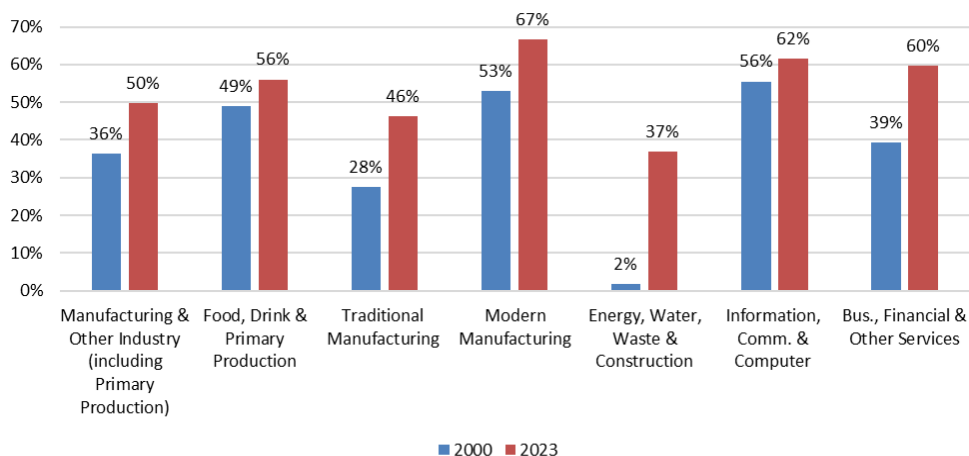


- The Food, Drink & Primary Production sector accounted for 35.2% of all exports of Irish-owned client firms in 2023. Exports in 2023 have decreased by 5.9% or €778 million, when compared to 2022.
- Exports in Traditional Manufacturing increased by 3.7% in 2023 over 2022 to €5.5 billion and now accounts for 15.6% of total exports.
- Modern Manufacturing reported an increase of 1.6% to €2.4 billion in 2023. This represents a 6.0% per annum increase on the 2000 figure of €637 million and an 10.2% average per annum increase over the figure in 2014 of €1.0 billion.
- The Energy, Water, Waste & Construction sector increased by 22.6% to €4.6 billion in the year to 2023 with 97.9% of this increase being in the construction sector. Energy, Water, Waste & Construction accounts for 13.2% of total exports.
- Exports of Information, Communication & Other services among Irish-owned firms reported an annual increase of 9.7% to stand at €10.1 billion in 2023. Exports of Information, Communication & Computer services returned a per annum growth of 7.2% since 2000 and this sector now accounts for 9.6% of total exports.
- In 2023, the Business, Financial and Other Services sectors exports increased by 6.6% when compared to 2022. Exports in this sector amounted to €6.7 billion and the sector now accounts for 19.3% of total exports.

2.6 Exports as a percentage of Total Sales in Irish-owned Companies, 2000–2023



Linking the data on sales and exports allows us to make an assessment in relation to the export intensity of Irish-owned industry (i.e., exports as a percentage of sales). Overall, there has been a high degree of convergence as regards the level of export intensity with the overall average for all sectors standing at approximately 51% in the last nine years. The above graph shows that the total export intensity of Irish-owned industry has increased from 38% in 2000 to 52% in 2023 and highlights the growing importance to Irish businesses of export markets.



This chart compares the export intensity of Irish-owned industry by sector for 2000 and 2023.

- The Food, Drink & Primary Production sector accounted for 32.9% of all export sales by Irish-owned companies in 2023 and has an export intensity of 56.0% in 2023, which is an increase on its 2000 intensity ratio of 48.9%.
- The sectors with the highest export intensity at 66.6% in 2023 are in Modern Manufacturing (Chemicals, Medical Devices and Computer, Electronic & Optical Products).
- The Business, Financial and Other Services sectors are next with 59.6% of all sales being exported in 2023, compared with 39.2% in 2000.

2.7 Value Added in Irish-Owned Companies, 2000-2023

	Total Value Added			Value Added as % of Sales		Value Added per Person Employed		
	2000	2023	Per Annum Change 2000-23	2000	2023	2000	2023	Per Annum Change 2000-23
	€m	€m	%	%	%	€k	€k	%
Total - All Sectors	6,421	24,647	6.0%	25.6%	29.5%	46.4	130.7	4.6%
Manufacturing & Other Industry	4,650	15,630	5.4%	28.5%	41.7%	43.5	152.0	5.6%
Food & Drink	1,437	4,214	4.8%	15.6%	19.2%	35.3	92.1	4.3%
Traditional Manufacturing	2,112	5,164	4.0%	36.0%	43.6%	38.3	116.9	5.0%

	Total Value Added			Value Added as % of Sales		Value Added per Person Employed		
	2000	2023	% Change	2000	2023	2000	2023	% Change
Modern Manufacturing	402	1,749	6.6%	33.4%	47.6%	36.5	135.6	5.9%
Energy, Water, Waste, Construction	699	4,504	8.4%	28.1%	35.8%	117.7	196.7	2.3%
Info./Comm./Other Services	1,771	9,017	7.3%	56.5%	53.7%	69.5	143.6	3.2%
Information, Comm. & Computer	673	3,315	7.2%	55.0%	60.9%	54.1	125.1	3.7%
Business, Fin. & Other Services	1,098	5,703	7.4%	57.5%	50.3%	84.2	157.1	2.7%

- Value added is calculated as the total sales of a firm less the cost of materials and services purchased. As a result, it provides a measure of the specific contribution of firms/sectors in terms of economic activity.
- The total value added of Irish-owned Manufacturing and Information, Communication and Other Services is estimated at €24.6 billion in 2023. Total value added is estimated to have grown by 6.0% per annum in nominal terms over the period 2000-2023.
- Across all Irish-owned Information, Communication and Other Services sectors, value added as a percentage of sales has decreased from 56.5% in 2000 to 53.7% in 2023.
- Overall, value added per person employed in Manufacturing and Information, Communication and Other Services is estimated at €130,700, an increase of 4.6% per annum in nominal terms since 2000.

Calculation – Value Added

Value Added is calculated as: Sales - Cost of all Materials + Services purchased

2.8 Payroll for Irish-owned Companies, 2000 and 2023

	Total Payroll			Payroll per Employee		
	2000	2023	Per annum change 2000-23	2000	2023	Per annum change 2000-23
	€m	€m	%	€k	€k	%
Total - All Sectors	3,814	11,530	4.9%	27.6	61.2	3.5%
Manufacturing & Other Industry	3,004	7,008	3.8%	28.1	68.1	3.9%
Food & Drink	1,076	2,219	3.2%	26.4	48.5	2.7%
Traditional Manufacturing	1,341	2,426	2.6%	24.3	54.9	3.6%
Modern Manufacturing	269	801	4.9%	24.4	62.1	4.1%
Energy, Water, Waste, Construction	319	1,562	7.2%	53.7	68.2	1.1%
Info./ Comm./Other Services	810	4,522	7.8%	31.8	72.0	3.6%
Information, Comm./ Computer	479	2,034	6.5%	38.5	76.8	3.0%
Business, Financial & Other Services	331	2,488	9.2%	25.4	68.5	4.4%

This table shows that the total amount paid by Irish-owned Manufacturing and Information, Communication and Other Services on payroll (including taxes etc.) was approximately €11.5 billion in 2023.

Total payroll has increased at a rate of 4.9% per annum over the period 2000-2023. Payroll in the Manufacturing sector and the Information, Communication and Other Services sector increased from €3.8 billion in 2000 to €11.5 billion in 2023. Manufacturing and Other Industry firms accounts for 60.8% (€7.0 billion) of total payroll. The Information, Communication and Other Internationally Traded Services firms account for 39.2% (€4.5 billion) in 2023.

Payroll per employee in Irish-owned Manufacturing and Information, Communication and Other Services sectors averaged at €61,153 in 2023, representing an increase of 3.5% per annum over the period 2000 to 2023.

- In the Manufacturing & Other Industry sector, payroll per employee increased from €28,103 in 2000 to €68,138 in 2023. This is a per annum increase of 3.9%.

- In the Information, Communication and Other Services sectors, payroll per employee increased by 3.4% per annum going from €31,782 in 2000 to €72,003 in 2023.
- The highest average payroll per employee figure in 2023, was €76,771 in the Information, Communications and Computer sector.

Definition - Payroll

Payroll Wages, salaries, pensions and other payroll costs for employees within the Republic of Ireland (includes all bonuses, PRSI, other taxes and levies but excludes redundancy payments and agency staff costs).

2.9 Materials-Services Purchased by Irish-owned Companies, 2023

	Materials Purchased 2023			Services Purchased 2023		
	Total Materials	Irish Materials	Irish as % Total	Total Services	Irish Services	Irish as % Total
	€m	€m	%	€m	€m	%
Total - All Sectors	28,883	17,946	62.1%	13,259	8,039	60.6%
Manufacturing & Other Industry	25,970	15,203	58.5%	4,080	3,473	85.1%
Food, Drink & Primary Production	15,619	12,623	80.8%	2,145	1,850	86.3%
Traditional Manufacturing	5,185	2,127	41.0%	1,476	1,167	79.1%
Modern Manufacturing	1,452	453	31.2%	460	456	99.2%
Energy, Water, Waste, Construction	3,713	1,855	50.0%	4,338	2,454	56.6%
Information, Comm. & Other Services	2,913	888	30.5%	4,840	2,112	43.6%
Information, Comm. & Computer	948	214	22.6%	1,169	698	59.8%
Business, Financial & Other Services	1,965	674	34.3%	3,672	1,414	38.5%

Total raw materials purchases amounted to approximately €28.8 billion in 2023, of which €17.9 billion (62.1%) was sourced in Ireland.

- Within the Food, Drink & Primary Production sector, Irish raw materials at €12.6 billion accounted for 80.8% of the total materials spend in that sector. Of all the Irish raw materials purchases by Irish-owned firms, the majority or 70.3% related to the Food and Drink sector in 2023.
- Within the Traditional Manufacturing sectors, 41.0% of materials were sourced in Ireland in 2023, amounting to over €2.1 billion in value.
- For Modern Manufacturing, 31.2% of total materials purchases were Irish materials, amounting to €453 million.

- In the Energy, Water, Waste & Construction sectors 50.0% of all materials were bought in Ireland in 2023, amounting to €1.8 billion.

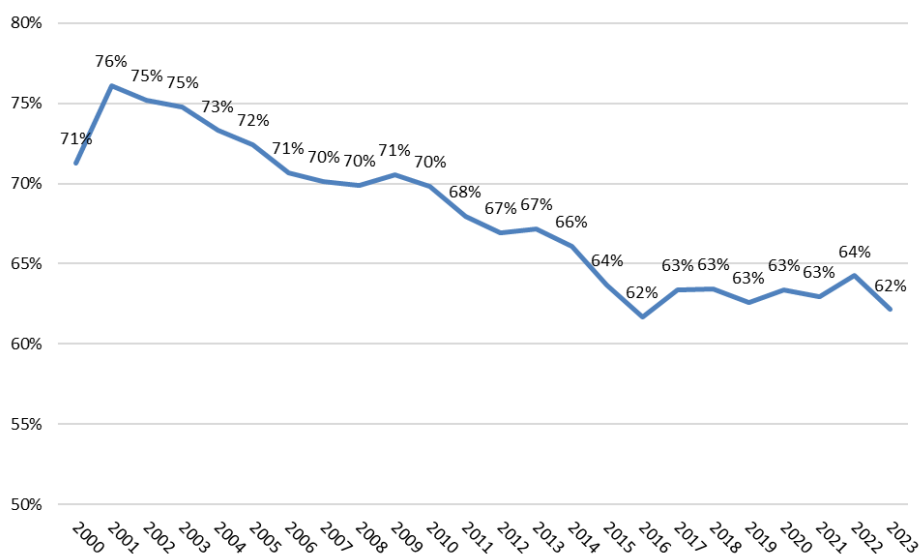
In addition to raw materials, Irish-owned Manufacturing and Information, Communication and Other Services firms spent a further €13.2 billion on services in 2023, with 60.6%, or €8.0 billion sourced in Ireland.

- The proportion of Irish services purchased by Irish-owned firms, ranges from 38.5% for Business, Financial and Other Services firms to 86.3% for Food, Drink & Primary Production firms.
- Overall, the €17.9 billion of materials purchased in Ireland in 2023 continue to significantly outweigh the services purchased in Ireland which stand at €8.0 billion.

Definition - Services

The cost of all bought-in services e.g. agency fees, advertising, transport, fuel, power, repairs, telephone, postage, stationery, computing services, professional fees etc. Also included are royalty payments.

2.10 Irish-Sourced Materials as a Share of Total Material Purchased, 2000-2023



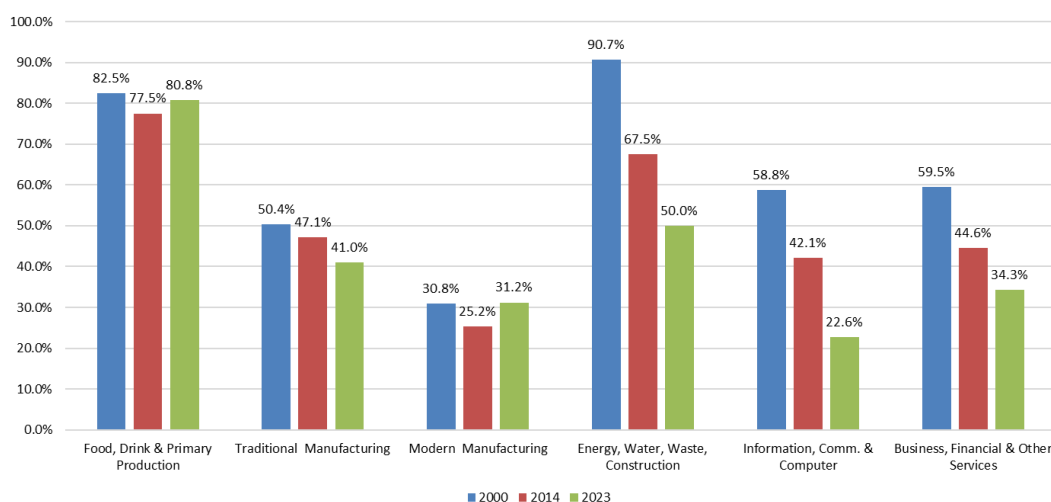
This graph maps out the share of total materials sourced in Ireland by Irish-owned Manufacturing and Services firms. In 2023, 62% of all materials purchased were sourced in Ireland compared with 71% in 2000.

The bar chart below sets out the position by sector for 2000, 2014 and 2023:

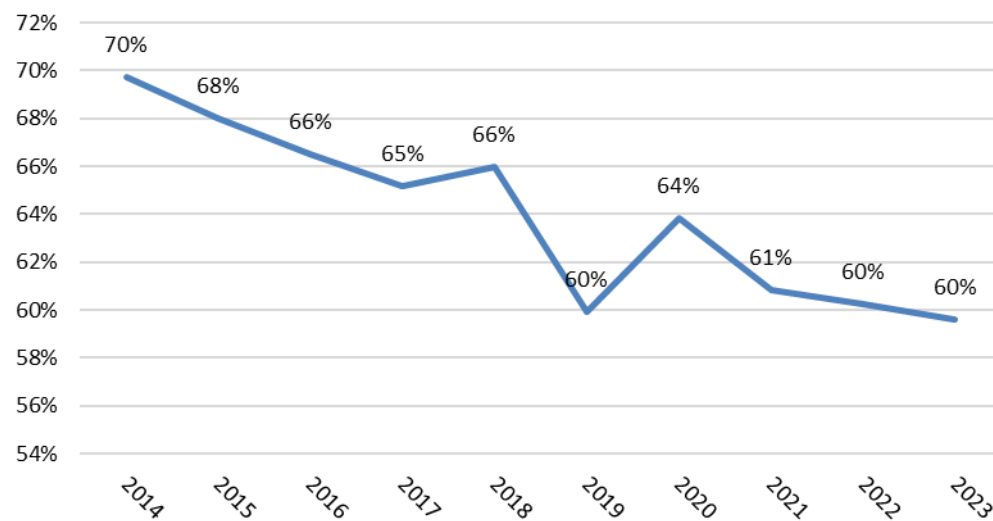
- The Food, Drink & Primary Production sector purchased the majority or 80.8% of its materials in Ireland in 2023. This represents a decline from the 2000 and 2014 figures of 82.5% and 77.5%. (Absolute value was €12,623m).

- There has also been a decline in the percentage of materials sourced in Ireland by the Energy, Waste, Water & Construction sectors, in 2000 the figure was 90.7%, but in 2023 the percentage of Irish sourced materials was 50.0% (Absolute value was €1,855m).
- The Traditional Manufacturing sector share of Irish-sourced materials stood at 50.4% in 2000 and has decreased since and its purchases of Irish-sourced materials now represent 41.0% of total materials outlay in 2023. (Absolute value was €2,127m).
- The total value of Irish materials purchased by the services sectors amounted to €888m in 2023, 30.5% of their total spend on materials.

Irish-Sourced Materials as a Share of Total Material Purchased, 2000, 2014, 2023



2.11 Irish-Sourced Services as a Share of All Service Purchased, 2000-2023



This graph shows the share of total services sourced in Ireland by Irish-owned Manufacturing and Services firms. At 60% the majority of services purchases were sourced in Ireland in 2023 though this represents a decline from 70% from 2014.

The bar chart below shows that purchases of Irish services ranged between 39% in the Business, Finance & Other Services sector to 86% in the Food, Drink & Tobacco sector in 2023. Since 2014, the percentage of services purchased in Ireland has decreased across most sectors.

The Food and Drink sector’s share of Irish services purchases has increased slightly from 84% in 2014 to 86% in 2023. (Absolute value was €1,850m).

Traditional Manufacturing decreased its share of Irish services purchases to 86% in 2014 to 79% in 2023. (Absolute value was €1,167 million).

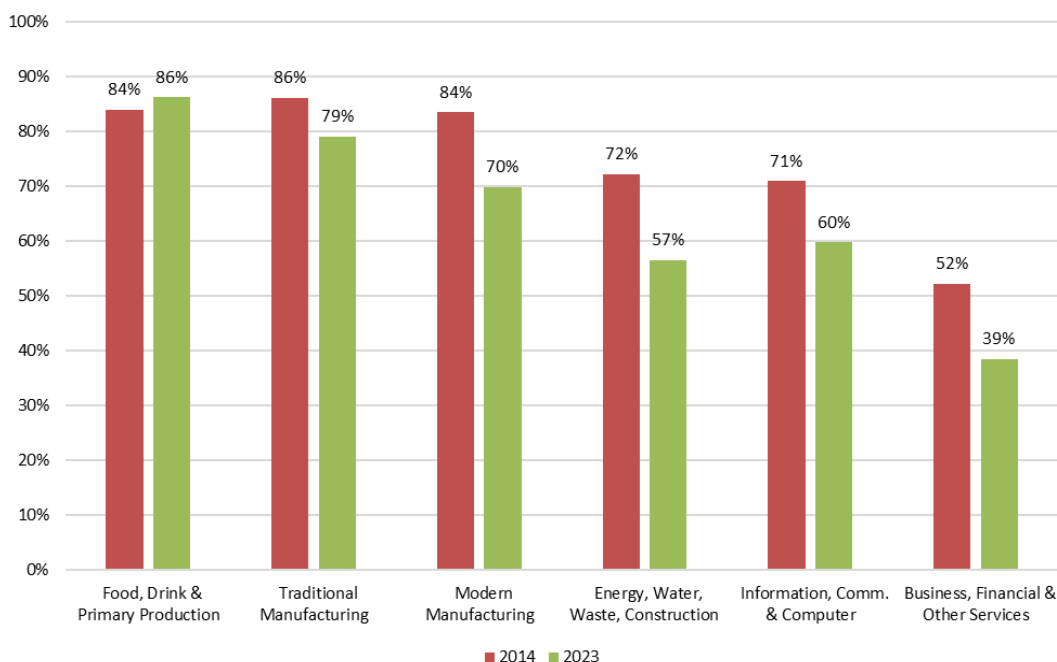
The Modern Manufacturing sector’s share of services sourced in Ireland increased from 84% in 2014 to 70% in 2023. (Absolute value was €321 million).

The Information, Communications and Computer sector’s share of services purchases sourced in Ireland fell from 71% in 2014 to 60% in 2023. (Absolute value was €698 million).

The Business, Financial and Other Services sector sourced 39% of their services requirements in Ireland in 2023, down from 52% in 2014. (Absolute value was €1,414 million).

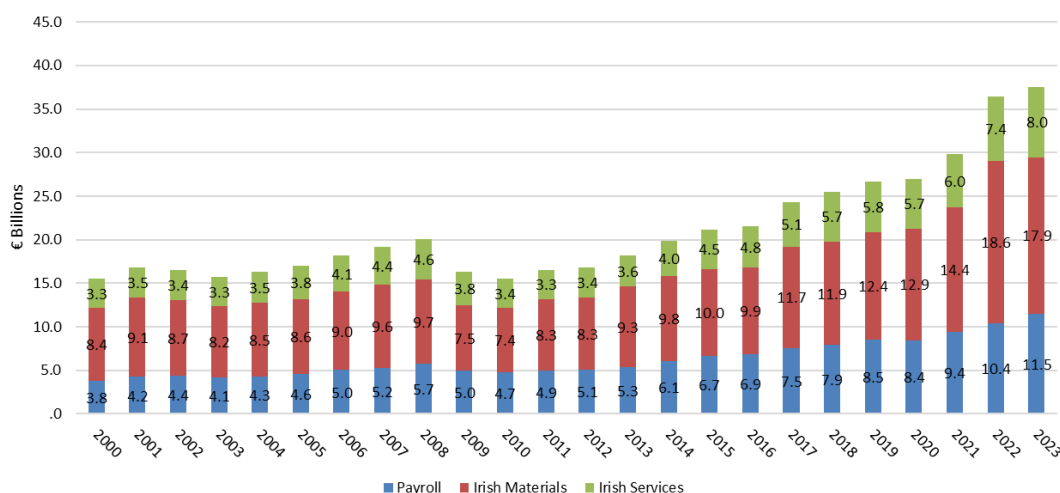
In 2014, the Energy, Water, Waste & Construction sectors sourced 72% of their services in Ireland. This decreased to 57% in 2023 at a value of €2,454m.

Irish-Sourced Services as a Share of All Service Purchased, 2014 and 2023



Data for this graph is only available from 2014 due to change in methodology to remove royalties from Services.

2.12 Total Direct Expenditure in the Irish Economy by Irish-Owned Companies, 2000-2023



This chart summarises the total expenditure in the domestic economy by Irish-owned manufacturing and services firms throughout the period 2000-2023.

- In total, Irish-owned firms spent €37.5 billion in the domestic economy in 2023, comprising of:
 - €11.5 billion on payroll;
 - €17.9 billion on Irish raw materials;
 - €8.0 billion on Irish services.

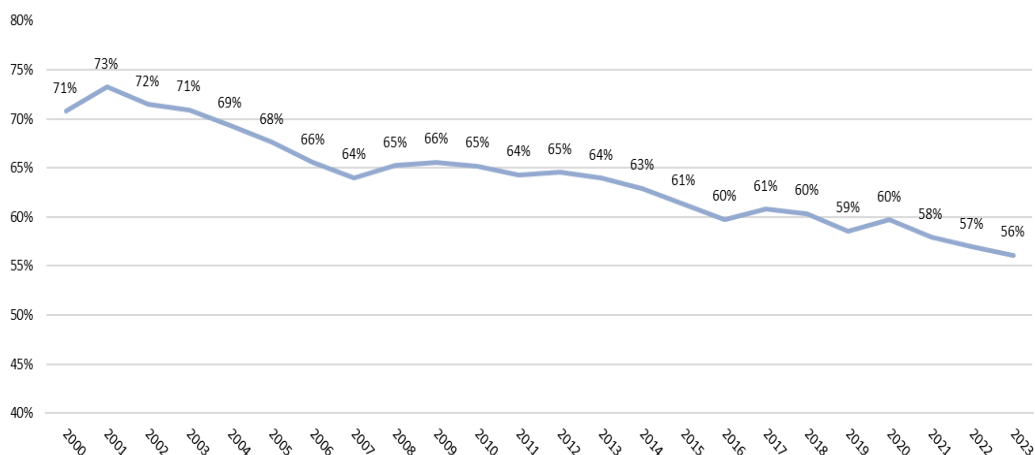
This represents an annual increase in 2023 of 3.1% over 2022 returns.

- Direct expenditure has increased from €15.5 billion in 2000 to €37.5 billion in 2023 and represents an overall nominal increase of 3.9% per annum between 2000 and 2023. Over the period 2000 to 2023:
 - Expenditure on payroll increased at 4.9% per annum.
 - Expenditure on materials sourced in Ireland has increased by 3.4% per annum.
 - Expenditure on services sourced in Ireland has increased by 3.9% per annum.
- The composition of direct expenditure has changed over this series. In 2000 payroll made up 25%, Irish materials were 54% and Irish services were 21% of total Irish economy expenditure. In 2023, these shares have changed, with payroll now making up 30%, Irish materials accounting for 49% and Irish services accounting for 21% of total expenditure in the Irish economy.

Calculation – Direct Expenditure in the Irish Economy (DEIE)

DEIE is calculated as the sum of: (Payroll + Irish Services + Irish Materials)

2.13 Total Direct Expenditure in the Irish Economy as a percentage of Sales in Irish-Owned Companies, 2000-2023

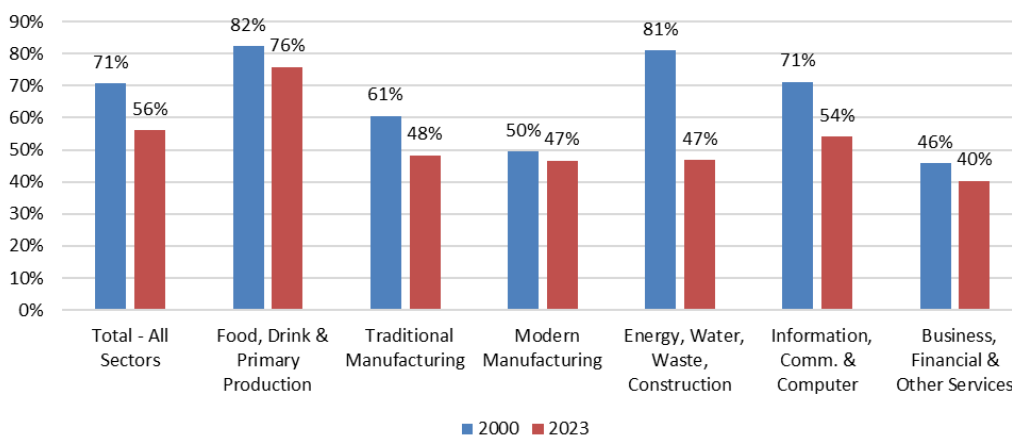


This chart shows the trend in direct expenditure in the economy as a percentage of sales for all Irish-owned firms and for the broad aggregated sectors.

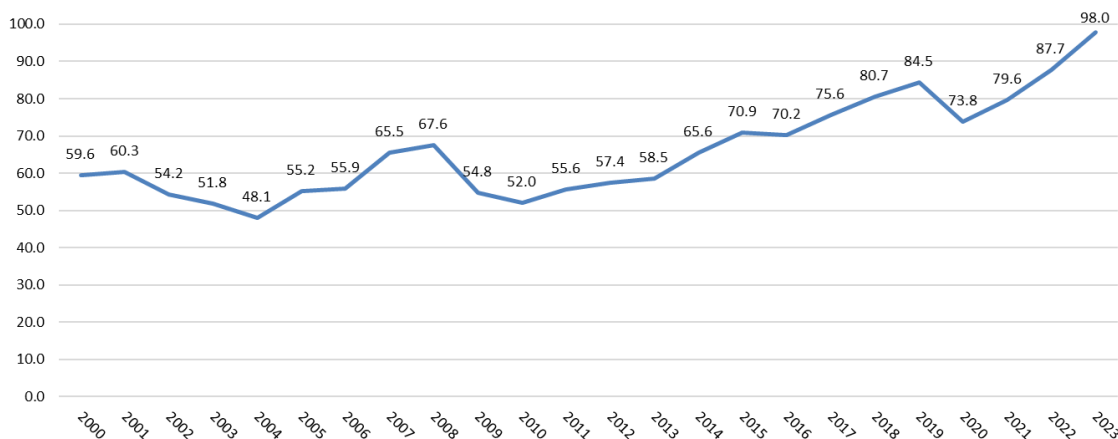
Total direct expenditure as a percentage of sales stood at 71% in 2000. By 2014 this percentage had reduced to 63% and in 2023 stands at 56%.

- The Food, Drink & Primary Production sector maintained the highest share of direct expenditure as a percentage of sales at 76% in 2023 down from 82% in 2000.
- The Energy Water, Waste and Construction sector also saw a fall-off on this metric from 81% in 2000 to 47% in 2023.
- In percentage terms direct expenditure in the Information, Communications and Computer Services sector stood at 71% of sales in 2000 and decreased to 54% in 2023.
- All other sectors have seen a fall in their direct expenditure in the Irish economy as a percentage of sales.

Total Direct Expenditure in the Irish Economy as a percentage of Sales in Irish–Owned Companies



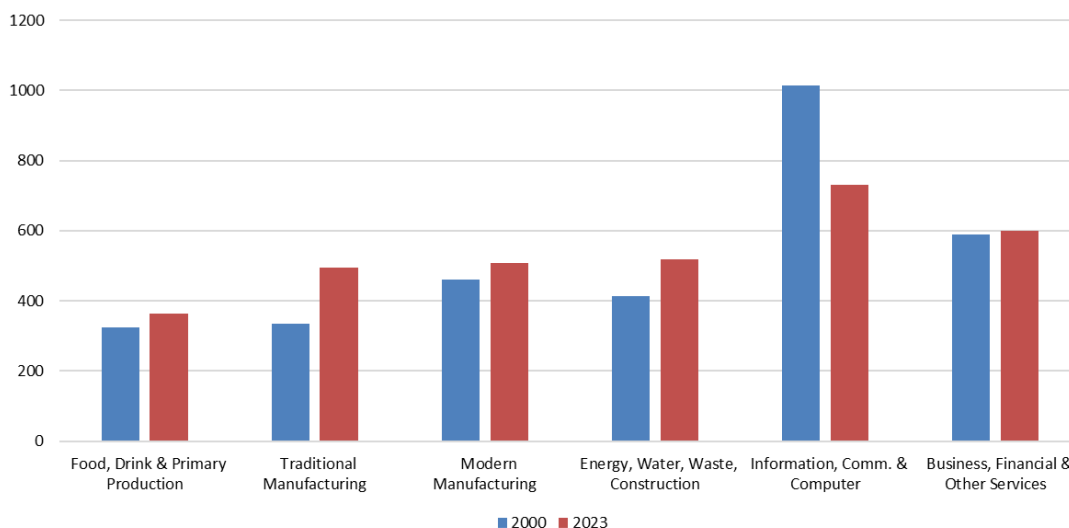
2.14 Formal Structured Training in Irish-owned Companies, 2000-2023



Total expenditure on training amounted to €98.0 million in 2023. This represents a rise in formal structured training of 11.7% when compared to the 2022 return of €87.7 million.

The manufacturing and other sectors spent €56.8 million on training in 2023, accounting for 58.0% of total training expenditure. Expenditure on training in the services sectors also increased in 2023 to €41.1 million.

Formal Structured Training per person employed in Irish-owned Companies by Sector, 2000-2023



The sector with the largest spend on training is the Traditional Manufacturing sector.

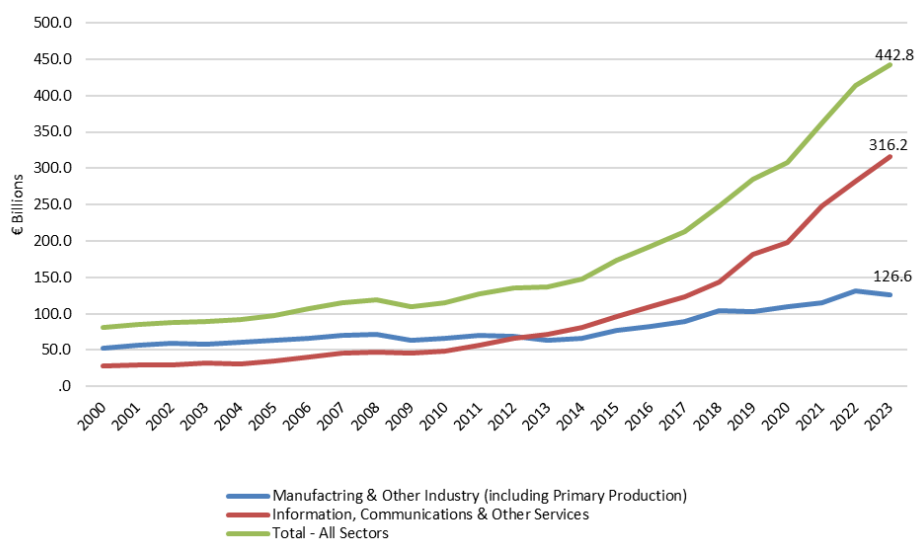
- The Traditional Manufacturing sector spent €21.8 million on training in 2023 which represents 22.3% of all training expenditure by all Irish-owned client companies.
- The next highest spending sector was Food, Drink & Primary Production with €16.6 million in 2023.
- Overall expenditure on training per person employed in Irish-owned companies increased from €483.8 in 2022 to €519.6 in 2023. Since 2000 expenditure on training per person has increased from €430.5 to €519.6.
- The biggest change in training per person employed was in the IT Services sector where it decreased from €1,014 in 2000 to €731.6 in 2023, a decline of 27.9%. Energy, Water, Waste and Construction sector increased expenditure on training per person employed by 25.6% between 2000 and 2023 to €518.6.

Definition of Training

Expenditure on formal, structured training to management and staff (in-house or off-site)

Chapter 3: Key Business Indicators for Foreign-owned Agency Clients

3.1 Sales - Foreign-owned Client Companies, 2000-2023



Total sales of foreign-owned agency assisted companies increased by 7.1% per annum in nominal terms over 2022, amounting to €442.8 billion in 2023.

- Manufacturing and Other Industry sectors accounted for €126.8 billion of total sales, equating to 28.6% of all sales in foreign-owned companies.
 - Sales in the Manufacturing sectors decreased by 3.4% in 2023 over the previous year to reach 126.5 billion.
 - The per annum average increase over the twenty-four years from 2000-2023 for Manufacturing sectors is 3.9%. Sales have grown each year since 2014.
 - Energy, Water, Waste and Construction sector saw an decrease of 55.9% from €180.5 million in 2022 to €80.0 million in 2023. This is mainly due to a fall in sales in the construction sector from €173 million in 2022 to €71 million in 2023.
 - Construction was the largest sector in Energy, Water, Waste and Construction with total sales accounting for 88.6% of the sector or €71 billion.
 - Total Sales also decreased in the Energy sector from €7 billion in 2022 to €4 billion in 2023.
 - Recycling and Waste increased from €1 billion in 2022 to €5 billion in 2023.

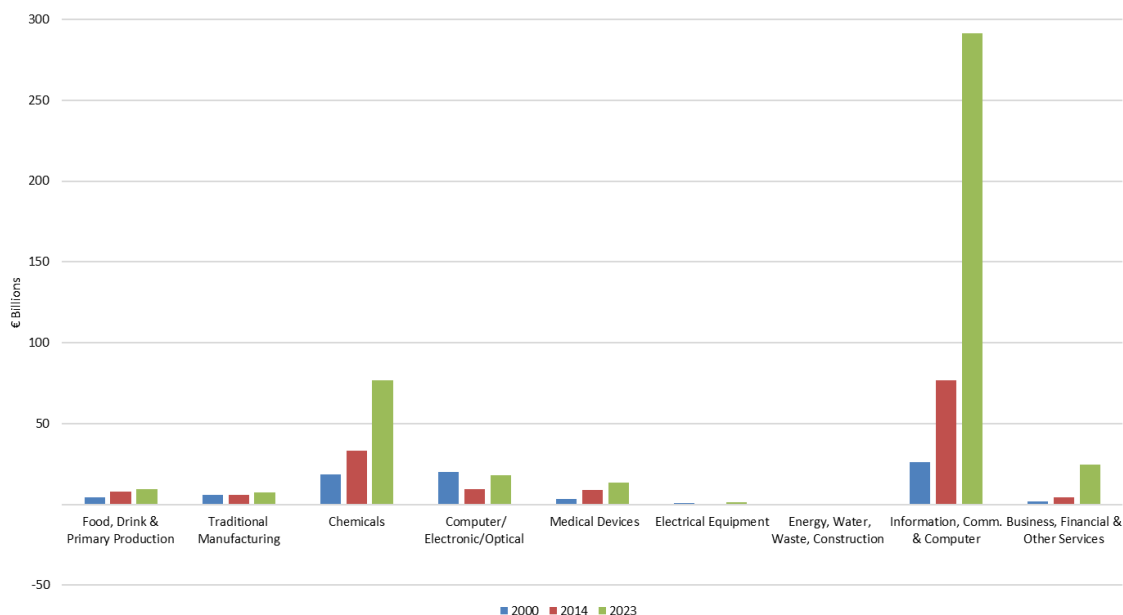
- Sales in the Internationally-traded Services⁷ sectors have continued to exceed those of the Manufacturing sectors since 2013.
 - Internationally-traded Services sales have steadily increased from €27.9 billion in 2000 to €316.2 billion in 2023. This is a per annum average increase of 11.1% over that twenty-four-year period.
 - The 2023 sales figure of €316.2 billion represents an increase of 12.1% over the 2022 sales figure of €282.1 billion.

3.2 Sales & Sales Growth by sector - Foreign-owned Companies

	2000	2014	2022	2023	Per Annum Change 2000- 23	Per Annum Change 2014- 23	Per Annum Change 2022- 23
	€m	€m	€m	€m	%	%	%
Total - All Sectors	81,048	147,481	413,310	442,803	7.7%	13.0%	7.1%
Manufacturing & Other Industry	53,117	66,047	131,166	126,603	3.8%	7.5%	-3.5%
Food & Drink	4,334	8,016	9,470	9,519	3.5%	1.9%	0.5%
Traditional Manufacturing	5,821	5,891	7,756	7,571	1.1%	2.8%	-2.4%
Chemicals	18,668	33,376	80,674	76,573	6.3%	9.7%	-5.1%
Computer/ Electronic/Optical	19,929	9,441	19,772	18,215	-0.4%	7.6%	-7.9%
Medical Devices	3,358	8,894	12,321	13,407	6.2%	4.7%	8.8%
Infor., Comm. & Other Services	27,931	81,433	282,145	316,200	11.1%	16.3%	12.1%
Infor., Comm. & Computer	26,132	76,967	260,586	291,438	11.1%	15.9%	11.8%
Bus., Financial & Other	1,798	4,466	21,558	24,762	12.1%	21.0%	14.9%

⁷ Agency client companies in the International Financial Services sector are not included in this survey. For a full list of the services sectors see Appendix 2

Sales by sector - Foreign-owned Companies, 2000, 2014, 2023



Between 2000 and 2023, the Information, Communications and Other Services sector, recorded a per annum growth of 11.1% and at €316.2 billion represented 71.4% of total sales by foreign-owned client firms in 2023.

- The Chemicals sector accounted for 17.3% of total sales in 2023. Sales in the sector totalled €76.5 billion in 2023, a decrease of 7.9% on 2022. The Chemical sector has a per annum increase rate of 6.3% over the 2000 sales figure of €18.7 billion.
- The Computer, Electronic and Optical Products sector reported sales of €18.2 billion in 2023, a decrease of 7.9% over the 2022 figure of €19.7 billion. This sector has seen a per annum decrease of 0.4% since 2000.

3.3 Changing Composition of Sales and Employment in Foreign-owned Client Companies 2000 and 2023

	Sales		Employment	
	2000	2023	2000	2023
Manufacturing & Other Industry	65.5%	28.6%	71.9%	44.4%
Food, Drink & Primary Production	5.3%	2.1%	6.8%	2.9%
Traditional Manufacturing	7.2%	1.7%	20.5%	7.0%
Chemicals	23.0%	17.3%	13.1%	11.7%
Computer, Electronic & Optical Products	24.6%	4.1%	18.8%	7.2%
Medical Devices	4.1%	16.5%	8.9%	14.4%
Electrical Equipment	1.2%	1.6%	3.3%	1.3%
Energy, Waste, Water, Construction	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%
Information, Comm. & Other Services	34.5%	71.4%	28.1%	55.6%
Information, Comm. & Computer	32.2%	65.8%	23.6%	40.1%
Business, Financial & Other Services	2.2%	5.6%	4.6%	15.4%

This table traces the evolution of the foreign-owned Manufacturing and Information, Communication and Other Services Internationally Traded Services base over the period 2000 to 2023.

In terms of sales, the relative importance of manufacturing activity has decreased, accounting for 28.6% of all sales in 2023, down from 65.5% in 2000. The Information, Communication & Other Services now accounts for 71.4% of sales, up from 34.5% in 2000.

In 2023, the following two sectors made up 83.1% of total sales of foreign-owned companies:

- Information, Communication and Computer Services sector (65.8%)
- Chemicals sector (17.3%)

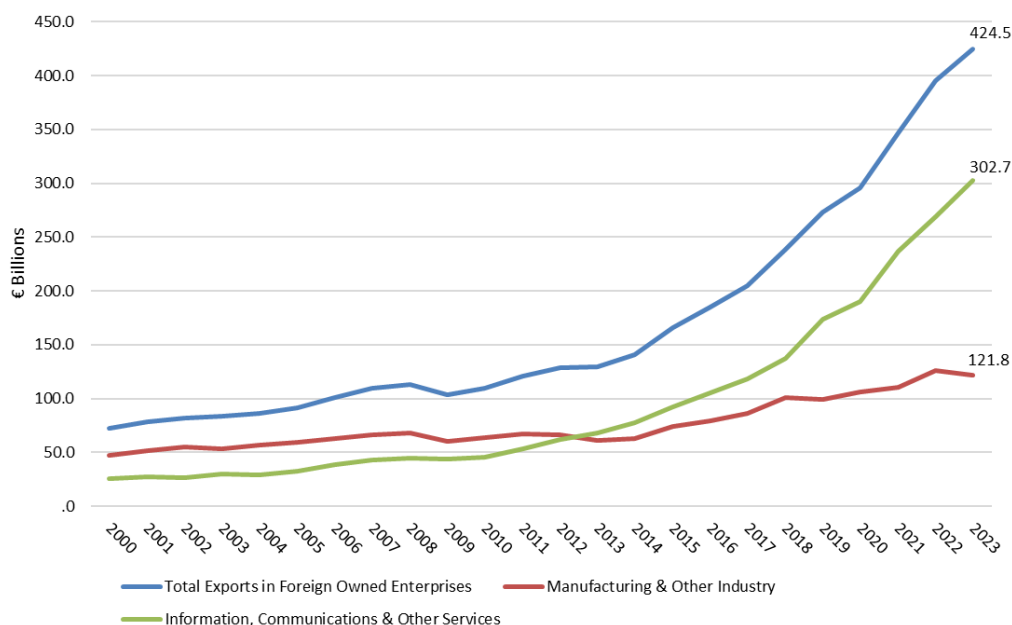
In terms of employment, a different pattern emerges, with Manufacturing accounting for less than half of employment (44.4%) in 2023.

- The Medical Devices sector has 14.4% of employment, up from 8.9% in 2000.
- The Chemicals sector is the next most significant in terms of employment with 11.7%, which is a decrease on the 2000 figure of 13.1%.

In Internationally-traded Services:

- The Information, Communications and Computer Services sector has the highest share of total employment, at 40.1% in 2023, up from 23.6% in 2000.

3.4 Exports in Foreign-owned Client Companies, 2000-2023



The above graph provides information relating to exports by foreign-owned client companies in Ireland.

The 2023 export sales figure of foreign-owned companies in Ireland at €424.5 billion equates to 95.9% of the total reported sales by these firms.

In 2013, the value of exports in the Services sectors outstripped those of the Manufacturing sectors for the first time.

- Exports in the Services sectors increased by 12.4% in 2023 over the 2022 figure of €269.1 billion.
 - The Information, Communications and Other Services sector accounted for 68.0% of all export sales in 2023 at €302.7 billion.

- This important sector has seen an annual average increase of 11.4% in the twenty-four-year period between 2000 and 2023.
- The Manufacturing sectors accounted for 28.7% of all exports in foreign-owned companies in Ireland in 2023 and amounted to €121.8 billion.
 - Manufacturing exports decreased by 3.7% in 2023 over the 2022 export sales figure of €126.4 billion.
 - The average annualised increase in Manufacturing exports since 2000 is 4.2% from a base of €47.3 billion in current prices rising to 121.8 billion in 2023.

3.5 Exports by Sector in Foreign-owned Companies, 2000, 2014, 2022 and 2023

	2000	2014	2022	2023	Per Annum Change 2000-23	Per Annum Change 2014-2023	Per Annum Change 2022/23
	€m	€m	€m	€m	%	%	%
Total All Sectors	72,822	140,596	395,601	424,461	8.0%	13.1%	7.3%
Manufacturing & Other Industry	47,313	63,095	126,405	121,791	4.2%	7.6%	-3.7%
Food, Drink & Primary Production	2,566	6,831	8,379	8,273	5.2%	2.2%	-1.3%
Traditional Manufacturing	5,364	5,465	6,053	7,184	1.3%	3.1%	18.7%
Chemicals	17,862	32,742	80,145	76,085	6.5%	9.8%	-5.1%
Computer, Electronic & Optical	18,441	9,250	18,764	17,244	-0.3%	7.2%	-8.1%
Medical Devices	3,057	8,760	11,966	12,998	6.5%	4.5%	8.6%
Electrical Equipment	756	338	890	1,020	1.3%	13.0%	14.5%
Energy, waste, water, construction	23	47	102	5	-6.5%	-22.1%	-95.1%
Infor., Comm. & Other Services	25,509	77,501	269,196	302,671	11.4%	16.3%	12.4%
Infor., Comm. & Computer	24,365	74,365	251,317	281,761	11.2%	16.0%	12.1%
Bus., Financial & Other Services	1,144	3,136	17,879	20,910	13.5%	23.5%	17.0%

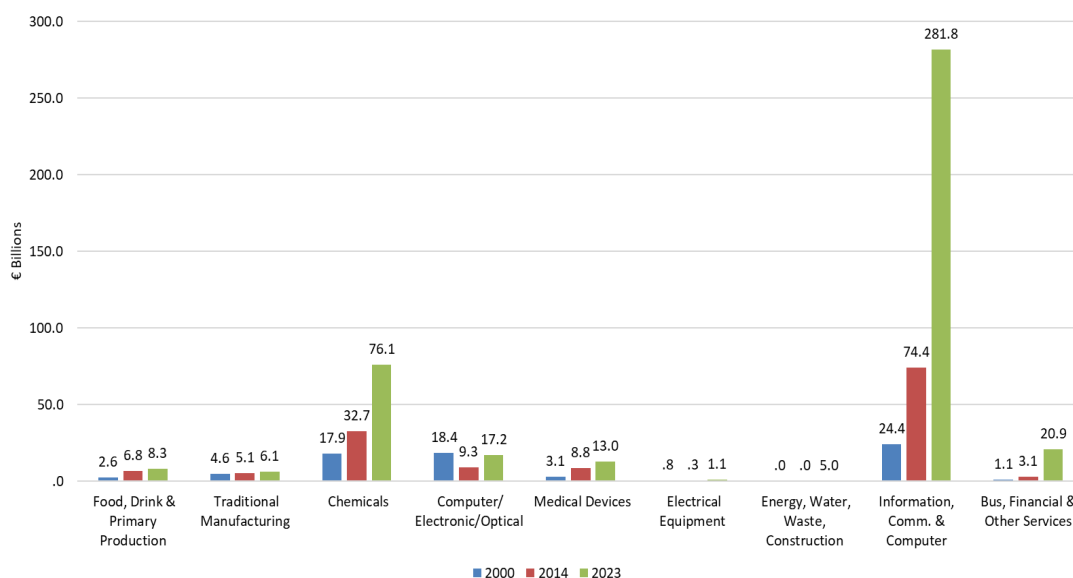
The Information, Communications & Computer Services sector had the largest level of exports in 2023 at €281.7 billion. This is an increase of 12.1% over 2022 and an 11.2% annual increase in nominal terms since 2000 when exports stood at €24.3 billion.

Exports in the Chemicals sector was also significant in 2023 at €76.0 billion, which represents a decrease of 5.1% in 2023 over 2022. The Chemicals sector saw an average annual increase of 6.5% since 2000.

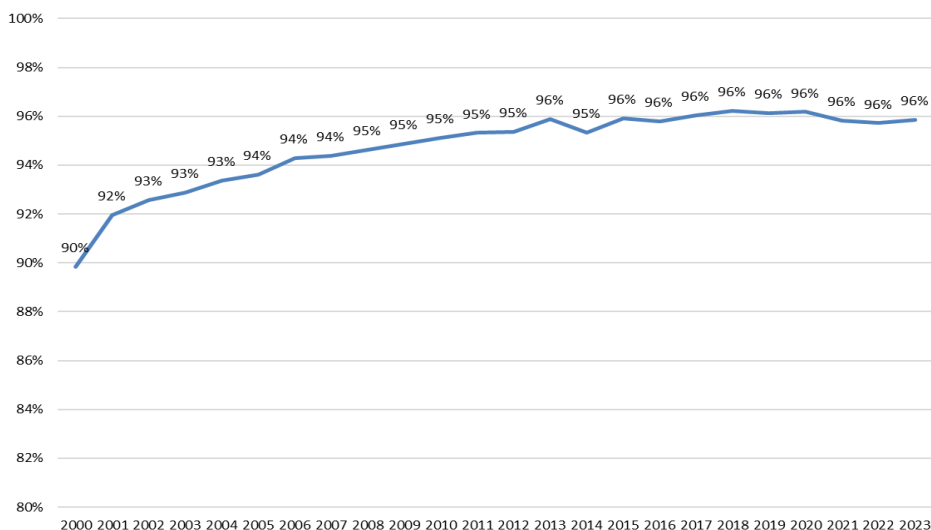
The Computer, Electronic & Optical sector also saw a decrease of 8.1% in 2023 over 2022 with exports of €17.2 billion. This sector's exports experienced an average annual decrease of 0.3% between 2000 and 2023.

Between 2022 and 2023, exports in the Energy, Waste, Water and Construction sector decreased by 95.1% from €102 million to €5 million. This was mainly due to a decrease in exports from the Construction sector.

Exports by Sector in Foreign-owned Companies, 2000, 2014, and 2023

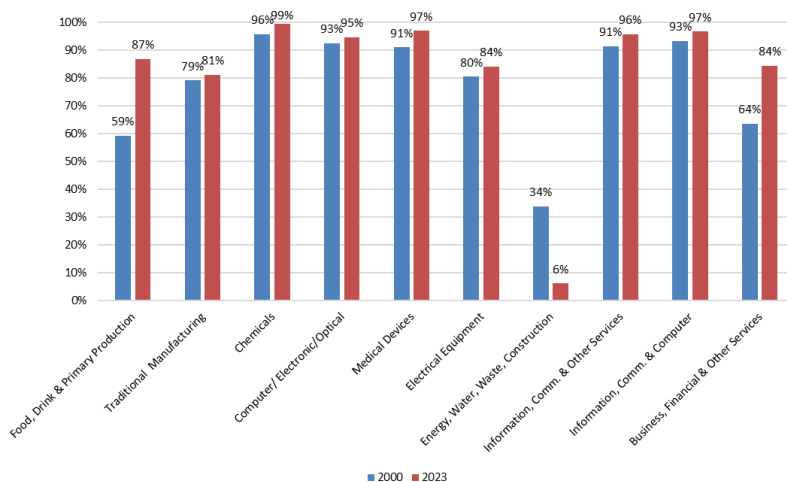


3.6 Exports as a percentage of Total Sales in Foreign-owned Companies, 2000-2023



- The total export intensity of foreign-owned industry has increased from 90% in 2000 to 95% in 2014. Following an increase to 96% in 2015 it has remained stable ever since then.
- All sectors, with the exception of the Energy, Waste, Water and Construction sector, have increased their export intensity since 2000.

Exports as a percentage of Total Sales in Foreign-owned Companies, 2000, 2023



- The foreign-owned high-tech manufacturing sector of Chemicals produce goods almost exclusively for export with approximately 99% of all sales being exported.
- Computer, Electronic and Optical and Medical Devices exported 95% of their manufactured goods for export.

- The Information, Communication and Computer Services sector also exported 96% of their services in 2023, up from 93% in 2000.
- The Food, Drink & Primary Production sector, with an 87% share of sales for export in 2023, increased its proportion of exports from 59% in 2000.
- Similarly, the Traditional Manufacturing sector has increased its proportion of sales for export, from 79% in 2000 to 81% in 2023.
- Energy, Waste, Water and Construction sector export intensity has decreased from 34% in 2000 to 6% in 2023.

3.7 Value Added in Foreign-owned Companies, 2000-2023

	Total Value Added			Value Added as % Sales		Value Added per Person Employed		
	2000	2023	Per Annum Change 2000-23	2000	2023	2000	2023	Per Annum Change 2000-23
	€m	€m	%	%	%	€k	€k	%
Total - All Sectors	34,303	181,549	7.5%	42.3%	41.0%	199.3	688.8	5.5%
Manu./ Other Industry	24,365	67,948	4.6%	45.9%	53.7%	197.0	580.2	4.8%
Food & Drink	1,954	4,355	3.5%	45.1%	45.7%	166.8	563.1	5.4%
Traditional Manu.	2,470	3,905	2.0%	36.7%	40.3%	60.6	163.7	4.4%
Chemicals	10,518	41,839	6.2%	56.3%	54.6%	466.4	1361.1	4.8%
Computer, Electronic & Optical	7,522	11,854	2.0%	37.7%	65.1%	232.7	626.5	4.4%
Medical Devices	1,877	6,010	5.2%	55.9%	44.8%	121.9	158.5	1.1%
Electrical Equipment	334	889	4.4%	35.5%	67.5%	59.1	263.8	6.7%
Energy, Water, Waste, Construction	24	-15	-2.6%	35.8%	-18.4%	59.1	263.8	6.7%

	Total Value Added			Value Added as % Sales		Value Added per Person Employed		
	2000	2023	Per annum change	2000	2023	2000	2023	Per annum change
Inform./ Comm. & Other Services	9,938	113,600	11.2%	35.6%	35.9%	205.1	775.5	6.0%
Information/ Comm. & Computer	8,534	96,489	11.1%	32.7%	33.1%	210.4	911.9	6.6%
Business, Fin. & Other Services	1,404	17,111	11.5%	78.1%	69.1%	178.1	420.8	3.8%

The total value added of foreign-owned Manufacturing and Information, Communication and Other Internationally Traded Services is estimated at €181.5 billion in 2023.

Although total value added grew at a rate of 7.5% per annum in nominal terms over the period 2000-2023, there are differences at sectoral level. There was growth of 11.2% per annum in value added in the Information, Communication and Other Internationally Traded Services sectors over this period and growth of 4.6% per annum in the manufacturing sectors.

Overall, value added per person employed in Manufacturing and Information, Communication and Other Internationally Traded Services is estimated at €688.8 in 2023, an increase of 5.5% per annum in nominal terms since 2000.

Calculation – Value Added

Value Added is calculated as: (Sales - Cost of all Materials + Services purchased)

3.8 Payroll for Foreign-owned Companies, 2000 and 2023

	Total Payroll			Payroll per Employee		
	2000	2023	Per annum change	2000	2023	Per annum change
	€m	€m	%	€k	€k	%
Total - All Sectors	6,282	24,545	6.1%	36.5	93.120	4.2%
Manufacturing & Other Industry	4,346	9,834	3.6%	35.1	83.976	3.9%
Food, Drink & Primary Production	462	712	1.9%	39.5	92.1	3.8%

	Total Payroll			Payroll per Employee		
	Number of Firms	Number of Employees	% of Total	€1,000	€	% of Total
Traditional Manufacturing	1,240	1,364	0.4%	35.2	74.0	3.3%
Chemicals	947	3,361	5.7%	42.0	109,327	4.2%
Computer Electronic Optical	1,223	1,639	1.3%	37.8	86.6	3.7%
Medical Devices	438	2,699	8.2%	28.5	71.2	4.1%
Electrical Equipment	145	175	0.8%	25.6	52.0	3.1%
Energy, Water, Waste, Construction	36	60	2.2%	44.9	130,642	4.8%
Info./ Comm./Other Services	1,936	14,711	9.2%	40.0	100,431	4.1%
Information, Comm. & Computer	1,662	10,793	8.5%	41.0	101,996	4.0%
Business, Financial & Other	273	3,918	12.3%	34.7	96.4	4.5%

The total payroll bill of foreign-owned firms amounted to €24.5 billion in 2023 with manufacturing accounting for €9.8 billion (40.1%) and services contributing the balance of €14.7 billion (59.9%).

Total payroll per person employed averaged €93,120 in 2023, representing an increase of 4.2% per annum in nominal terms over the period 2000-2023.

Payroll per employee in the Information, Communication and Other Internationally Traded Services sector and the Manufacturing sectors averaged €100,431 and €83,976 respectively in 2023.

The Energy, Waste, Water and Construction sector had the highest average payroll per capita of all sectors in 2023 at €130,642, followed by Chemicals with €109,327 and the Information, Communication and Computer sector at €101,996.

Definition - Payroll

Payroll Wages, salaries, pensions and other payroll costs for employees within the Republic of Ireland (includes all bonuses, PRSI, other taxes and levies but excludes redundancy payments and agency staff costs).

3.9 Materials & Services Purchased by Foreign-Owned Companies, 2023

	Materials Purchased 2023			Services Purchased 2023		
	Total Materials	Irish Materials	Irish as % of Total	Total Services	Irish Services	Irish as % of Total
	€m	€m	%	€m	€m	%
Total - All Sectors	35,881	4,596	12.8%	111,167	11,808	10.6%
Manufacturing & Other Industry	24,782	4,211	17.0%	19,762	4,369	22.1%
Food & Drink	2,877	1,278	44.4%	2,023	577	28.5%
Traditional Manufacturing	3,986	648	16.3%	726	385	53.1%
Chemicals	10,242	691	6.8%	13,103	2,160	16.5%
Computer/Electronic/Optical Prod.	3,321	568	17.1%	2,198	289	13.1%
Medical Devices	4,290	1,023	23.8%	1,683	935	55.6%
Electrical Equipment	401	54	13.6%	27	17	62.1%
Energy, Water, Waste, Construction	65	2	3.1%	29	23	79.5%
Infor./Comm. & Other Services	11,099	385	3.5%	91,405	7,440	8.1%
Information, Comm. & Computer	10,157	312	3.1%	87,072	5,914	6.8%
Business/Financial & Other Services	942	73	7.7%	4,333	1,526	35.2%

In overall terms, foreign-owned sector spent €35.8 billion on materials, of which €4.5 billion or 12.8% relates to materials sourced in Ireland (either by indigenous suppliers or other foreign-owned multinationals in the country).

- The largest proportion of Irish-sourced materials is found in the Food, Drink & Primary Production sector where 44.4% of all materials purchased were sourced in Ireland. In monetary terms, this amounted to €1.2 billion spent in Ireland in 2023.
- The Medical Devices sector sourced 23.8% of their materials in Ireland.

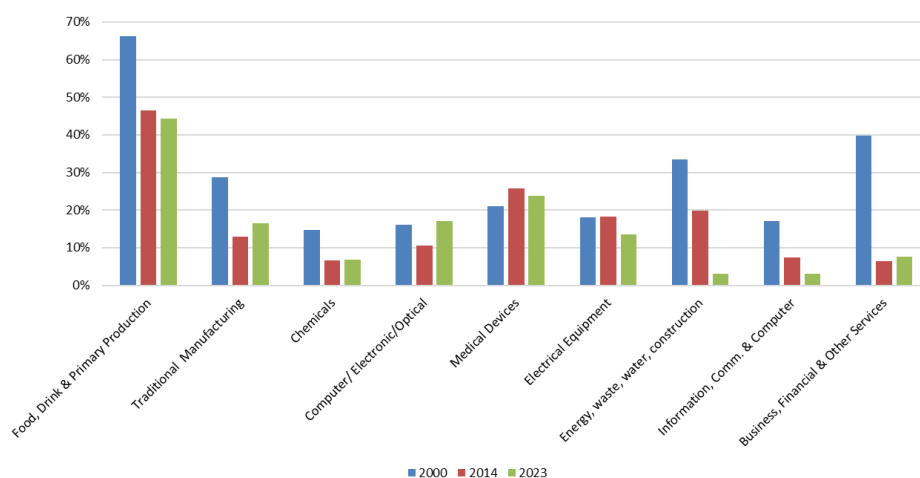
Foreign-owned sector spend on services sourced in Ireland amounted to €11.8 billion in 2023 or 10.6% of total services. The total spent on services amounted to €111.2 billion. It should be noted that these figures do not include royalty payments.

- The services sector with the highest spend on Irish services was the Information, Communication and Other Services sector which spent €7.4 billion or 8.1% of a total spend of €91.4 billion on services in 2023.
- The Energy, Water, Waste and Construction sector had the highest proportion on Irish-sourced services at 79.5% of its total spend.

Definition - Services

The cost of all bought-in services e.g. agency fees, advertising, transport, fuel, power, repairs, telephone, postage, stationery, computing services, professional fees etc. Also included are royalty payments.

3.10 Irish-Sourced Materials as a Share of All Materials Purchased by Foreign-Owned Client Companies, 2000-2023



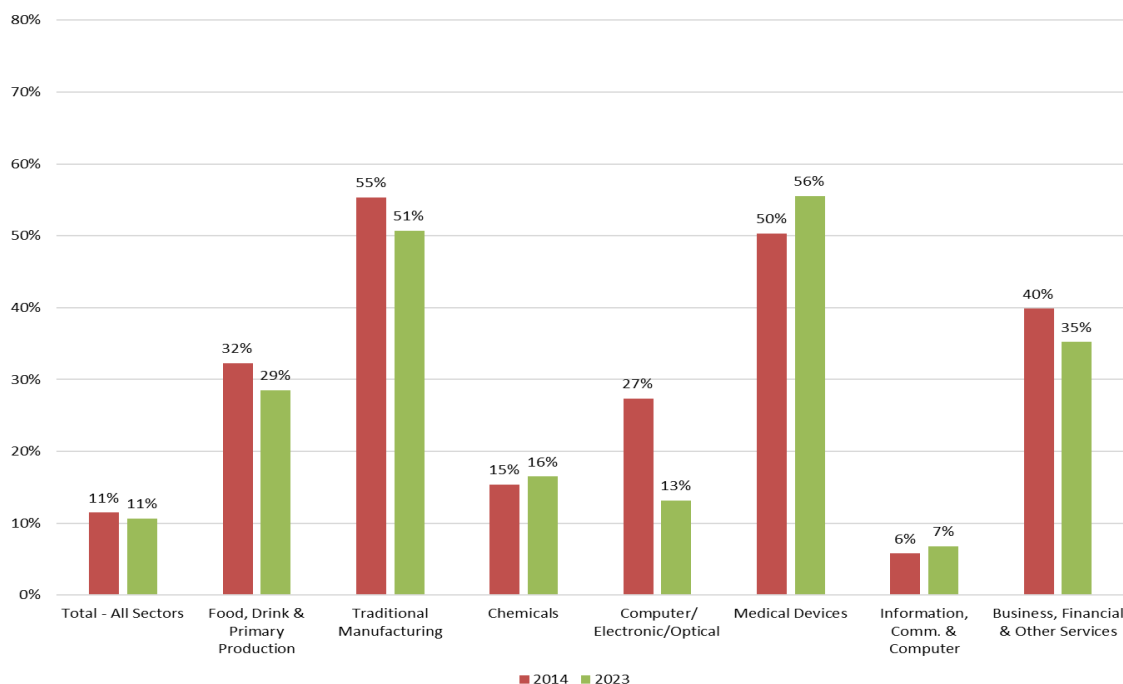
This graph depicts trends in the share of materials purchased by foreign-owned companies that were sourced in Ireland. The trend in the share of materials purchased in Ireland was in decline for all sectors between 2000 and 2014 falling from 20% to 13%. It has since levelled off and now remains at 13% in 2023.

The sector with the largest share of materials purchased in Ireland is the Food & Drink sector with 44%, though this share has dropped from 66% in 2000. (Absolute value €1,278m).

The Traditional Manufacturing sector's share of Irish materials has decreased steadily over the period of this time-series from 29% in 2000 to 17% in 2023. (Absolute value €594m).

Two sectors that have increased their share of Irish materials between 2000 and 2023 are the Medical Devices sector going from 21% to 24%. (Absolute value was €955m) and Computer, Electronic and Optical Products increasing from 16% to 17%. (Absolute 583m).

3.11 Irish-Sourced Services as a Share of All Services Purchased by Foreign-Owned Companies, 2014-2023



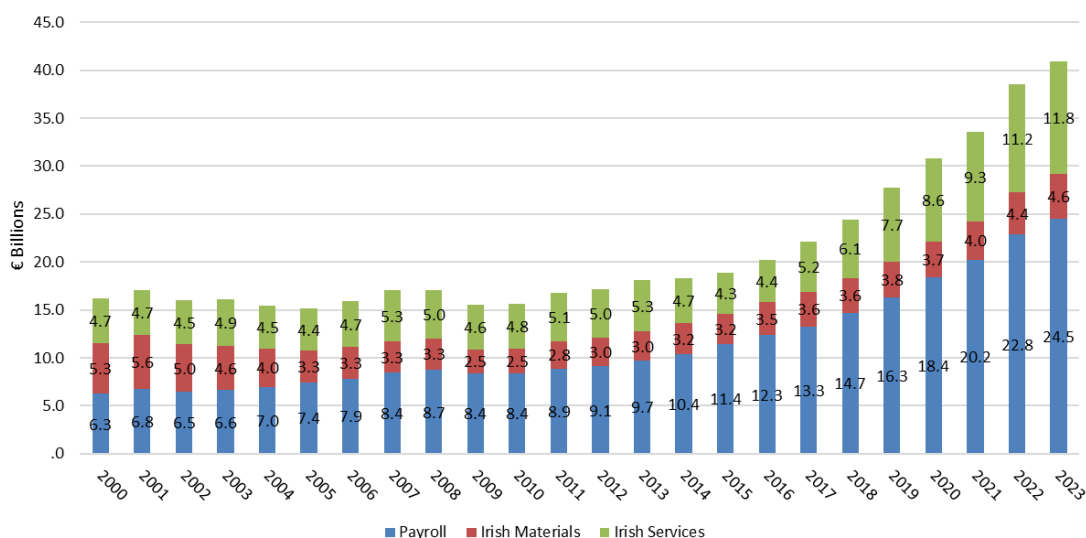
Data for this graph is only available from 2014 due to change in methodology to remove royalties from Services.

This graph shows the share of total services sourced in Ireland by foreign-owned Manufacturing and Services firms. In 2014, 11% of all services purchased by foreign-owned firms were sourced in Ireland – and this figure was unchanged in 2023.

- Traditional Manufacturing dropped its share of Irish service purchases from 55% in 2014 to 51% in 2023. (Absolute value was €368.2 million).
- The Medical Devices sector’s share of services sourced in Ireland increased from 50% in 2014 to 56% in 2023. (Absolute value was €935.1 million).
- The Computer, Electronic and Optical Products sector has also decreased its share of Irish services purchases from 27% in 2014 to 13% in 2023. (Absolute value €288.6 million).
- The Information, Communications and Computer Services sector’s share of service purchases sourced in Ireland increased from 6% in 2014 to 7% in 2023. (Absolute value €5,913.9 million).
- The Food & Drink sector declined from the 2014 figure of 32% to 29% in 2023 (Absolute value €576.5.0 million).

- The percentage of Irish services purchased by the Chemical sector dropped from 15% in 2000 to 16% in 2023. (Absolute value €2,160.4 million).

3.12 Total Direct Expenditure in the Irish Economy by Foreign-Owned Companies, 2000-2023



This chart provides trend information on the three components that make up total direct expenditure by foreign-owned companies in the Irish economy.

Direct expenditure by foreign firms in the Irish economy amounted to €40.9 billion in 2023, comprising €24.5 billion on payroll, €4.6 billion on materials produced in Ireland and €11.8 billion on services purchased in Ireland.

- Direct expenditure by foreign-owned firms was up 6.4% in 2023 to reach €40.9 billion in 2023.
- Direct expenditure has increased from €16.2 billion in 2000 and shows an overall nominal per annum increase of 4.1% per annum between 2000 and 2023.
- Over the period 2000 to 2023:
 - Payroll has increased by 6.1% per annum;
 - Expenditure on materials sourced in Ireland has decreased by 0.6% per annum;
 - Expenditure on services sourced in Ireland has increased by 4.1% per annum.

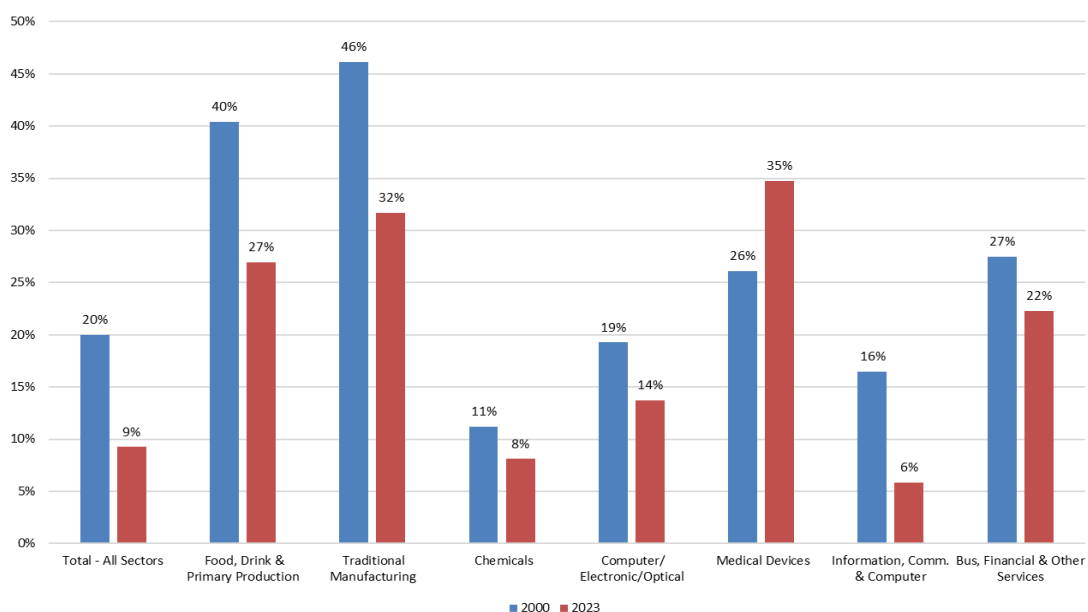
The composition of direct expenditure by foreign companies has also changed since 2000:

- In 2000 payroll made up 39%, Irish materials 32% and Irish services 29% of total Irish economy expenditure;
- In 2023, payroll accounts for 60% of total expenditure in the Irish economy, with Irish materials and Irish services accounting for 11% and 29% respectively.

Calculation – Direct Expenditure in the Irish Economy (DEIE)

DEIE is calculated as the sum of: Payroll + Irish Services + Irish Materials

3.13 Total Direct Expenditure in the Irish Economy as a percentage of Sales in Foreign-Owned Companies, 2000-2023



This graph provides trend information on direct expenditure (payroll, Irish materials, and Irish services) by foreign-owned firms in the Irish economy as a percentage of sales over the period 2000-2023.

For all sectors combined, the results show that direct expenditure in the Irish economy as a percentage of sales has decreased from 20% in 2000 to 9% in 2023.

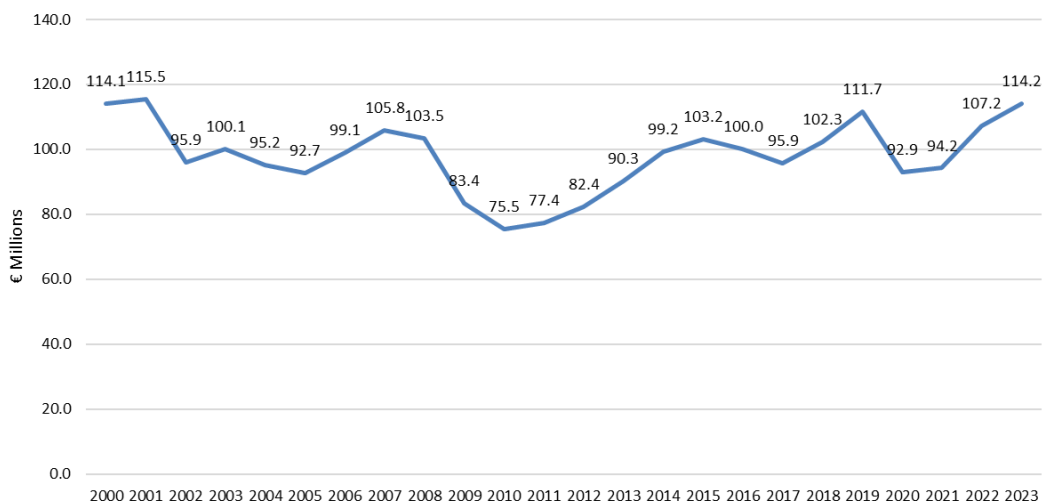
Medical Devices is the only sector to have gone against this aggregate trend. For Medical Devices DEIE/Sales has increased from 26% in 2000 to 35% in 2023 (Value €4.6 billion).

The Information, Communication and Computer Services Sector decreased its Direct Expenditure as a percentage of sales from 16% in 2000 to 6% in 2023. In absolute terms this is the sector with the greatest direct expenditure in the Irish economy with a spend of €17.0 billion in 2023 accounting for 42% of total direct expenditure by foreign firms in the economy in 2023.

The next highest contributor in absolute terms is the Chemicals sector with a total expenditure of €6.2 billion in 2023. This represents 15.2% of total direct expenditure by foreign firms in the economy in 2023.

Direct Expenditure in Traditional Manufacturing has fallen from 46% in 2000 to 32% in 2023. In absolute terms total expenditure stood at €2.4 billion in 2023.

3.14 Formal Structured Training in Foreign-owned Companies, 2000-2023

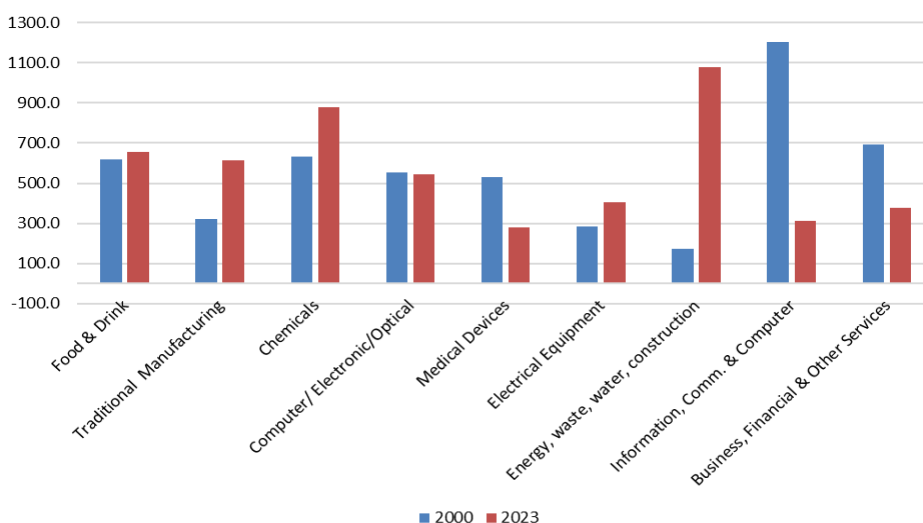


Total expenditure on structured, formal training in foreign-owned companies in 2023 amounted to €114.2 million, an increase of 6.6% over 2022.

Expenditure on training has increased annually from a low of €75.5 million in 2010, with a per annum change rate of 1.8% since 2010.

Spending on training has not recovered to the rates reported in the early years of this survey when total funding for training reached €115.6 million in 2001.

Formal Structured Training per person employed in Foreign-owned Companies by Sector, 2000-2023



- The Manufacturing sectors spent €66.0 million or 57.8% of total expenditure on structured training in foreign-owned companies.
 - Within Manufacturing, the chemicals sector is responsible for 23.6% of this expenditure in 2023 at €27.0 million.
- The Services sectors spend on training in 2023 was €48.2 million.
 - The IT services sector spends most on training within Services with €32.9m in 2023 or 28.8% of total training spend in that year.
- Overall expenditure on training per person employed in foreign-owned companies decreased by from €662.9 in 2000 to €433.3 in 2023.
- The sector with the biggest decline in expenditure on training per person employed was IT Services sector which fell from €1,119.1 in 2000 to €328.9 in 2023, a drop of 70.6%. Business, Financial and Other Services also declined from €694.5 in 2000 to €375.7 or 45.9% in 2023.
- Sectors that showed a marked annual increase in 2023 on training per person spend were Food & Drink sector with €654.7 or up 44.8% when compared to 2022. The Computer, Electrical and Optical sector also increased its training expenditure per person employed from €381.3 in 2022 to €542.0 in 2023 or 42.2%.

Appendix 1: NACE Codes Used in Report

The classification of economic activity used in the Annual Business Survey of Economic Impact is the European industrial activity classification NACE Rev.2⁸. (Nomenclature statistique des Activités économiques dans la Communauté Européenne)

To highlight broad trends in the report, sectors have been amalgamated into smaller groups⁹.

Irish-owned client companies (Chapter 2) have been grouped by:

Manufacturing and Other Industry

Food/Drink & Primary Production:

- Food & Drink (10-12); agriculture, fishing forestry, mining & quarrying (1-9)

Traditional Manufacturing:

- textiles, clothing, footwear & leather (13-15); wood & wood products (16); paper & printing (17-18), rubber & plastics (22), non-metallic minerals (23), basic & fabricated metal products (24-25), , machinery & equipment (28), transport equipment (29-30) and other miscellaneous manufacturing (31-33 exc. 32.5).

Modern Manufacturing:

- chemicals (19-21), computer, electronic & optical products (26), electrical equipment (27) medical devices (32.5)

Energy, Water, Waste & Construction

- energy, water, waste & construction (35-43)

Information, Communication & Other Internationally Traded Services (see Appendix 2)

Information, Communication & Computer:

- Publishing, broadcasting & telecommunications (58-61), computer programming (62-6201), consultancy & related facilities (62-6202) and other IT and computer services (6203-63).

Business, Financial & Other Services:

- Financial services (64-66) and business, education & other services (45-56)(68-96)

Foreign-owned client companies (Chapter 3) have been grouped by:

The same groupings are used as with Irish-owned companies, with the exception of Modern Manufacturing where each of the sectors are shown separately i.e. chemicals, computer, electronic & optical products and medical devices.

⁸ NACE Rev 2 – For more detail on NACE codes go to the Central Statistics Office web-site:

⁹ Please note that the ABSEI tracks only Agency client companies' performance and is not meant to be a snapshot of the national economy. In some instances, when analysing sectorial performance, there will be a wide disparity between national (e.g. Central Statistics Office) sectoral data and ABSEI sectoral data because the agency cohort of companies may represent a small proportion of the national sector - the Financial Services sector is an example of this.

Appendix 2: Schedule of Services Industries

S.I. No. 81/2010 - Industrial Development (Service Industries) Order 2010¹⁰.

This Order sets out those service industries that are eligible for assistance under the Industrial Development Acts, 1986 to 2010:

S.I. No. 81/2010 - Industrial Development (Service Industries) Order 2010
Software development
Data processing and electronic commerce;
Technical and consulting services;
Commercial laboratory services;
Administrative/service centres, co-ordination and headquarters services;
Research and development services;
Media, multimedia and recording services;
Entertainment and leisure services;
Training services;
Publishing services;
International financial services;
Healthcare services;
Construction related services;
Environmental services;
Supply chain management and logistics management services;
Commercial international standards bodies;
Technology test centres;
Prototype laboratory services;
Intellectual property services;
Group procurement;
Shipping services;
Education services.

¹⁰ <http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2010/si/81/made/en/print>

Appendix 3: Sample Questionnaires Enterprise Ireland Questionnaire

For assistance, please dial 01-661 2467 or email abr@insightsc.ie

Annual Business Report 2023/2024

Conducted by Insight Statistical Consulting on behalf of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (DETE)/Enterprise Ireland.

Please return a completed form via e-mail to abr@insightsc.ie

Ref no:



All responses to this survey are received on an agreed understanding of confidentiality and commercial sensitivity consistent with our obligations under Irish law. All results will be published in a form that will not identify individual businesses and information. The information is combined with survey information from other state agencies to support DETE's Business Information System (BIS).

SALES AND EXPORTS

Q1 - Please record in thousands of Euro (€000's) the total value of your Sales & Exports for each year:

If using accounting year (rather than calendar year) provide date of year-end: _____

	Actual 2022 (€000's)	Estimate 2023 (€000's)	Forecast 2024 (€000's)
Q1a - DOMESTIC SALES			
Q1a1 - MANUFACTURED GOODS	€	€	€
Q1a2 - SERVICES	€	€	€

Sales of all manufactured goods and services produced in Ireland (excluding VAT and excise duty) by your enterprise for the Domestic market.

Q1b - EXPORT SALES

Q1b1 - MANUFACTURED GOODS	€	€	€
Q1b2 - SERVICES	€	€	€

Sales of manufactured goods and services produced by your enterprise for the Export market, i.e. sales to other companies or private individuals not resident in Ireland. For an overseas contract you should include only the value which was returned to Ireland and exclude the value of materials or ~~goods~~ cost etc. which arose abroad.

Q1c - TOTAL SALES i.e. (Q1a + Q1b)	€	€	€
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Total sales of manufactured goods and services produced by your enterprise (Q1a + Q1b).

	Actual 2022	Estimate 2023	Forecast 2024
Q1d - DOMESTIC SALES TO PUBLIC SECTOR	%	%	%

Estimated percentage of domestic sales in Q1a attributed to the public sector.

Q1e - DOMESTIC SALES TO FOREIGN OWNED COMPANIES BASED IN IRELAND	%	%	%
---	---	---	---

Estimated percentage of domestic sales ((Manufactured Goods + Services) in Q1a made to foreign owned companies based in the Republic of Ireland.

Q1f1 - GLOBAL OPERATIONS: Is your company a subsidiary or part of a larger group with a manufacturing and/or other facility outside the Republic of Ireland? Yes No

Q1f2 - GLOBAL SALES	€	€	€
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If Yes to Q1f1 above, please indicate the value of total group sales (inclusive of total sales given in Q1c).

Q1g - DISTRIBUTION SALES	€	€	€
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In addition to the sales of goods and services produced by your own enterprise (i.e. Q1c) please record the value of goods resold without further processing (i.e. distribution sales or sales of other companies' products).

Q1h - NEW PRODUCT SALES PERCENTAGE (%) IN 2023	%
---	---

What proportion of the value of sales in 2021 was accounted for by products which were introduced by the company over the last 3 years, i.e. by products which were substantially different to those previously supplied by your company?

Please ensure that all monetary amounts are in thousands

For assistance, please dial 01-661 2467 or email abr@insightsc.ie

EXPORT MARKETS

Q2a - Please indicate the year in which you first started to export any product or service:

Q2b - Please provide a breakdown of your exports in 2022, 2023 and your forecasted exports in 2024. Please note that the total of these figures **should be the same as those summarised in Q1b**.

	Actual 2022 (€000's)	Estimate 2023 (€000's)	Forecast 2024 (€000's)
England & Wales			
Northern Ireland			
Scotland			
UK			

Austria			
Belgium/Luxembourg			
Bulgaria			
Croatia			
Cyprus			
Czech Republic			
Denmark			
Estonia			
Finland			
France			
Germany			
Greece			
Hungary			
Iceland			
Italy			
Latvia			
Lithuania			
Malta			
Netherlands			
Norway			
Poland			
Portugal			
Romania			
Slovakia			
Slovenia			
Spain			
Sweden			
Switzerland			
Turkey			
Ukraine			
EUROPE			

Argentina			
Brazil			
Canada			
Chile			
Colombia			
Mexico			
Peru			
Uruguay			
USA			
Venezuela			
AMERICA S			

	Actual 2022 (€000's)	Estimate 2023 (€000's)	Forecast 2024 (€000's)
Bahrain			
Botswana			
Cameroon			
Egypt			
Ghana			
Israel			
Jordan			
Kenya			
Kuwait			
Lebanon			
Libya			
Malawi			
Mauritius			
Morocco			
Nigeria			
Oman			
Qatar			
Saudi Arabia			
South Africa			
Tunisia			
UAE			
Zimbabwe			
M. EA & T & AFRICA			

Afghanistan			
Australia			
Bangladesh			
China			
Hong Kong			
India			
Indonesia			
Iran			
Japan			
Malaysia			
Myanmar			
New Zealand			
Pakistan			
Philippines			
Singapore			
South Korea			
Taiwan			
Thailand			
Vietnam			
A SIA			

Please ensure that all monetary amounts are in thousands

For assistance, please dial 01-861 2467 or email abr@insightsc.ie

EMPLOYMENT

Q3a – COMPANY STAFF

Company employees working **in the Republic of Ireland** @ 31st December of relevant year. Normally these employees are paid through the company payroll.

	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Forecast 2024
Q3a1 - Full-Time: Employed on a full-time basis for at least nine months with the exception of agency workers (see Q3b)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Q3a2 - Other: All other employees with the exception of agency workers (see Q3b), can be part-time, short-term, temporary or other.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
TOTAL COMPANY STAFF	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Q3b – AGENCY STAFF

In addition to company staff in Q3a, please indicate the number of agency staff **in the Republic of Ireland** @ 31st December. An agency worker is a person who is supplied by an employment agency to carry out work for another business under contract. Normally their salary is paid directly by the employment agency.

	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Forecast 2024
Q3b1 - Full-Time: Employed on a full-time basis for at least nine months	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Q3b2 - Other: All other classification of agency worker, can be part-time, short-term, temporary or other.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
TOTAL AGENCY STAFF	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Q3c – GLOBAL EMPLOYMENT (IRELAND AND OVERSEA \$)

If **Yes** to Q1f1, please indicate the number of full-time employees in your global operation (including Irish entity) @ 31st December.

	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Forecast 2024
Full-Time Employees Only:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Q3d – OPEN POSITIONS: How many open positions do you currently have **in the Republic of Ireland**?

Q3d1 - Full-Time: Employed on a full-time basis for at least nine months	<input type="text"/>
Q3d2 - Other: All other classification of agency worker, can be part-time, short-term, temporary or other.	<input type="text"/>
TOTAL OPEN POSITIONS \$	<input type="text"/>

Q3e – FEMALE STAFF

Q3e1 - Proportion of female staff in your total company staff in 2023 %

Q3e2 - Is the CEO of your company female? Yes No

Q3e3 - Is the Chair of your Board female? Yes No

Q3f – MANAGEMENT TEAM & NEW APPOINTMENTS

Q3f1 - How many people are there on your management team in 2023?

(including CEO, senior and middle management)

Q3f2 - How many of the management team are female?

Q3f3 - How many new appointments did you make to your management team in 2023?

Q3f4 - How many of the new appointments were female?

Q3g – BOARD MEMBER \$

Q3g1 - How many people are there on your Board @ 31/12/2023?

Please ensure that all monetary amounts are in thousands

For assistance, please dial 01-861 2467 or email abr@insightsc.ie

Q3g2 - How many of the Board are female?

Please ensure that all monetary amounts are in thousands

For assistance, please dial 01-861 2467 or email abr@insightsc.ie

EXPENDITURE ITEMS

	Actual 2022 (€000's)	Estimate 2023 (€000's)
Q4 - PAYROLL	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>

Wages, salaries, pensions and other payroll costs for company staff (see total company staff above) within the Republic of Ireland (include all bonuses, PRSI, other taxes and levies but exclude redundancy payments, Government employment subsidies and recruitment agency fees).

Please record in Q5 to Q8 the costs associated with total sales **excluding cost of distribution sales (Q1g).**

Q5a - MATERIALS	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Cost of materials and components used directly in the production of goods and services (exclude goods purchased for re-distribution only or any capital expenditure and include material-based R&D costs)

Q5b - MATERIALS SOURCED IN IRELAND (%)	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %
---	------------------------	------------------------

Estimated proportion of materials and components in Q5a produced in Republic of Ireland.

Q5c - MATERIALS SOURCED FROM UNITED KINGDOM (%)	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %
--	------------------------	------------------------

Estimated proportion of materials and components in Q5a sourced in the UK

	Actual 2022 (€000's)	Estimate 2023 (€000's)
Q6a - SERVICES	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>

Cost of all bought-in services, e.g. agency fees, professional fees, advertising, transport, fuel, power, repairs, telephone, postage, stationery, computing services etc.

Q6b - SERVICES SOURCED IN IRELAND (%)	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %
--	------------------------	------------------------

Estimated proportion of services in Q6a sourced in Republic of Ireland.

Q6c - ENERGY	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
---------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Cost within Q6a accounted for by fuel and power, e.g. electricity, gas, oil, etc.

Q7a - ROYALTIES	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Estimated value of royalty payments, i.e. include international payments of franchising fees and the royalties paid for the use of registered trademarks, use of intangible, non-produced, non-financial assets and proprietary rights (such as patents, copyrights and industrial processes and designs) and with the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals or prototypes (such as manuscripts, and cinematographic works and sound recordings).

Q7b - ROYALTIES PAID IN IRELAND (%)	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %
--	------------------------	------------------------

Estimated proportion of royalties in Q7a paid to companies located in Republic of Ireland (whether inter-company or otherwise).

Q8 - ALL OTHER EXPENSE ITEMS	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
-------------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Sum of all other expense items appearing in Profit and Loss Account of your Republic of Ireland operation (e.g. rent, leasing costs, interest payments and depreciation).

	Actual 2022 (€000's)	Estimate 2023 (€000's)
Q9a - GROSS PROFIT - As per your Profit and Loss Account	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>

Q9b - NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX - As per your Profit & Loss Account	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
--	------------------------	------------------------

TRAINING

Please estimate your organisation's expenditure on **formal, structured training** to management and staff (in-house and off-site).

	Actual 2022 (€000's)	Estimate 2023 (€000's)
Q10 - TRAINING	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>

Cost of all formal structured training, in-house and external (excluding salary of those being trained, on-the-job training costs and apprentice training).

Please ensure that all monetary amounts are in thousands

For assistance, please dial 01-861 2467 or email abr@insightsc.ie

CORPORATION TAX

Q11 - Corporation Tax

Did (or will) your company pay Corporation Tax in Ireland from 2022-2025?

Year	Payment of Corporation Tax?		Estimate of total net tax paid (or to be paid):
	Yes	No	Amount (€000's)
2022 (actual)			
2023 (estimate)			
2024 (forecast)			
2025 (forecast)			

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & INNOVATION

Research, Development and Innovation (RD&I) is creative work undertaken on a systematic basis using scientific and technological means to create new and improved products, processes, services and other applications. The basic criterion for distinguishing RD&I from related activities is the presence of an appreciable element of novelty and by the resolution of problems and uncertainties using scientific or technological means. Essentially these are problems where solutions are not readily apparent to someone already familiar with the stock of knowledge and techniques for the area concerned. For examples of RD&I costs, please download [here](#).

Q12a - IN-HOUSE RD&I (NUMBER EMPLOYED) Actual 2022 Actual 2023

Number of people employed (full time equivalent) on in-house RD&I within your Republic of Ireland operation.

Q12b - RD&I EXPENDITURE (IN-HOUSE) Actual (€000's) Actual (€000's)

Please estimate the total expenditure by your Republic of Ireland operation on in-house RD&I, including the payroll cost of people employed on in-house RD&I.

Q12c - RD&I EXPENDITURE (OUTSOURCED) € €

Please estimate the total expenditure incurred by your Republic of Ireland operation on RD&I sub-contracted to other parties

Q12d - OVERALL RD&I EXPENDITURE € €

Please add Q12b plus Q12c

Q12e - RD&I TAX CREDITS

Please indicate whether your **ORGANISATION** has availed (or will avail) of the RD&I tax credit in the following years:

	Yes	No
2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2022	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2023	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q12f - INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Please indicate whether your institution holds any of the following intellectual property in relation to your Irish operation (please tick all that apply):

- Patent(s) within the last 20 years
- Registered design(s)
- Registered trademark(s)
- Trade secret(s)
- Web Presence/Website name(s)
- Licensed intellectual property from a third party
- Copyright
- Don't know

Please ensure that all monetary amounts are in thousands

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None of the above

Q12g - IRISH KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT BOX

The Knowledge Development Box (KDB) was introduced by Finance Act 2015 for companies whose accounting period commences on or after 1 January 2016. Please indicate whether you have applied to the Irish Knowledge Development Box to date:

Have applied
 Will apply
 Not relevant to my business

Q12h - Relationship with Higher Education: Did you have an established working relationship with a higher education institution (or institutions) for RD&I undertaken in 2023?

Yes
 No
 Don't Know

Q12i - If **Yes**, please name the higher education institution(s):

CLIMATE, GREEN & DIGITALISATION

Q13a - Have you developed a climate action response (e.g. a sustainability plan) for your business in Ireland?

Yes
 No
 No, but work in progress
 Don't know

Q13a1 - If **Yes**, what are you planning to do?
 Please rank as many as are relevant with 1 being the highest.

- Focus on reducing emissions associated with – Operations, buildings, transport/travel
- Purchase and use more renewable energy
- Generate on-site renewable energy for your company's own use
- Biodiversity Initiatives
- Pollution Prevention and Control
- Circular Economy Initiatives (Reuse and Recycle)
- Sustainable use of Water
- Social initiatives
- Other, please specify:

Q13a2 - What are the main challenges in developing your company's climate action response?
 Please rank your top 3 challenges, 1 being the highest.

- ~~Priority~~ Prioritisation/time to consider the climate challenge
- Capacity to develop a plan
- Availability of external supports
- Availability of funding for this investment
- Other, please specify:

Please ensure that all monetary amounts are in thousands

For assistance, please dial 01-861 2467 or email abr@insightsc.ie

Q13b - Do you calculate your ~~Organisation's~~ Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) from your operation(s) in Ireland?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, but work in progress
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know

Q13b1 - If yes, please quantify your ~~Organisation's~~ GHG emissions across the Scope 1, 2 and 3 if data are available.

~~For the purpose of~~ this survey, only include GHG emissions from sites located in Ireland.

Scope 1	<input type="text"/>	Tonnes of CO2eq	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't measure	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know
Scope 2	<input type="text"/>	Tonnes of CO2eq	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't measure	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know
Scope 3	<input type="text"/>	Tonnes of CO2eq	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't measure	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know

EXPLANATORY NOTES:

Scope 1 emissions include direct emissions from activities owned or controlled by the ~~organisation~~. This includes emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels, by industrial processes, and fugitive emissions such as refrigerant and methane leakage.

Scope 2 emissions include indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy (electricity, steam, heating and cooling).

Scope 3 emissions include all indirect emissions that occur within your ~~organisation's~~ value chain. This includes purchased goods and services, use of sold goods, business travel, commuting, waste disposal and water consumption.

~~Tonnes~~ of CO2eq is the unit of measurement used to compare the potential warming impact of an emission of greenhouse gases (Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent).

Q13c - Which of the following "on site" energy resources does your company use (excluding transport)?

Please insert the volume of energy used in 2023 from your energy bills.

Energy Resource	Yes	No	Don't know	Volume	
Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	kWh
Natural gas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	kWh
Oil (e.g. Fuel oil, kerosene, gas oil, diesel, LPG, petroleum coke)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	Litres
Coal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	Tonnes
Biogas/biomass including renewable waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	kWh / tonnes
Onsite renewable electricity generation (e.g. solar panels, wind)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	kWh

Q13d - ~~Digitalisation~~ is the process of leveraging digital data and technologies to drive business value.

How would you assess your readiness for the use of established (e.g. data analytics) and emerging (e.g. Artificial Intelligence) digital technologies to this end? Please tick one of the following options:

<input type="checkbox"/>	No digital plan; limited or no digital initiatives in place
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tentative plan in place; some experience of exploring and delivering digital initiatives
<input type="checkbox"/>	Defined digital plans in place with activities underway
<input type="checkbox"/>	Digital Innovation strategy in place with implementation activities underway
<input type="checkbox"/>	Digital is fully embedded and optimised across all aspects of our business

Please ensure that all monetary amounts are in thousands

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LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Q14 – Please list your top 3 geographical growth markets in the next 3 years:

1)	
2)	
3)	

Q15a – What are the ~~labour~~ market sourcing and retention challenges facing your company over the next 1-2 years?

--

Q15b – What are the upskilling staff needs that your company will require to enable growth in the next 1-2 years?

--

Q16 – What are the top 2 business challenges facing your business in 2024?

OTHER COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THIS RETURN

Apart from this company, please list all **OTHER** companies, subsidiary companies and plants included in this return:

Company Name(s)	Address(es)

Thank you very much!

Please return the completed form via secure online portal (or e-mail to abr@insightsc.ie)

Please ensure that all monetary amounts are in thousands

For [assistance](#) please dial +353 1 6612467 or email abr@insightsc.ie

Annual Business Report 2023/24

Conducted by Insight Statistical Consulting on behalf of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (DETE)/IDA Ireland.



Ref no:

All responses to this survey are received on an agreed understanding of confidentiality and commercial sensitivity consistent with our obligations under Irish law. All results will be published in a form that will not identify individual businesses and information. The information is combined with survey information from other state agencies to support DETE’s Business Information System (BIS).

OTHER COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THIS RETURN

Apart from the primary entity referred to in the invitation email, please list all **other** companies, subsidiary companies and plants included in this return. Please indicate for each subsidiary the Companies Registration Office’s (CRO) number – add additional cases as required.

Company Name(s)	CRO Number	Address(es)

Please commence report on next page >

Please ensure that all monetary amounts are in thousands

For [assistance](#) please dial +353 1 6612467 or email abr@insightsc.ie

EXPORT AND DOMESTIC REVENUES

If using accounting year in this form (rather than calendar year) provide date of year-end:

If not using Euro in this [form](#) please indicate other currency used (in relevant years):

Q1 - Please provide in thousands the total value of your Revenues each year:

	Actual 2022 (€000's)	Estimate 2023 (€000's)	Forecast 2024 (€000's)
EXPORT REVENUES			
Q1a1 - MANUFACTURED GOODS	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
Q1a2 - SERVICES	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>

Sales of manufactured goods [produced](#) and services provided by your enterprise for the Export market, i.e. the value excluding excise duties and VAT. For an overseas contract you should include only the value which was returned to [Ireland](#) and exclude the value of materials or [labour](#) cost etc. which arose abroad. Distribution sales should be excluded and provided in Q1g below. Additional guidance notes for service-based [operations](#) are available [here](#).

DOMESTIC REVENUES

Q1b1 - MANUFACTURED GOODS	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
Q1b2 - SERVICES	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>

Sales of manufactured goods [produced](#) and services provided by your enterprise for the Domestic (Republic of Ireland) market, i.e. the value excluding excise duties and VAT. Distribution sales should be excluded and provided in Q1g below. For a service-type activity such as a [call centre](#), please include the fee income earned by the Republic of Ireland operation rather than the value of all the transactions handled by the call [centre](#).

Q1c - TOTAL SALES i.e. (Q1a + Q1b)	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
------------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Total sales of manufactured goods and services produced by your enterprise (Q1a + Q1b).

Q1d - INTER-COMPANY REVENUES	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %	<input type="text"/> %
------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Of the total turnover in Q1c above, please state the proportion (best estimate) invoiced to other affiliates or business units of your parent company.

Q1e - GLOBAL REVENUES	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
-----------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Total group revenue from parent company (i.e. including revenues from Irish operation).

Q1f - DISTRIBUTION REVENUES	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
-----------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

In addition to the goods produced and services provided by your own enterprise (Q1c) please record the value of goods resold without further processing (i.e. distribution sales or sales of other companies' products).

EXPORT MARKETS

Q2 - EXPORT MARKETS i.e. breakdown of Q1a into specific markets:

Please indicate the [final destination market](#) (rather than central distribution area):

	2022		2023	
	Goods	Services	Goods	Services
United Kingdom (inc. Northern Ireland)	%	%	%	%
Other EU Countries*	%	%	%	%
Other European Countries	%	%	%	%
North America, i.e. USA and Canada	%	%	%	%
Asia	%	%	%	%
Elsewhere	%	%	%	%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Please ensure that all monetary amounts are in thousands

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EMPLOYMENT

Q3a - COMPANY STAFF

Company employees working in the Republic of Ireland @ 31st December in each relevant year. Normally these employees are paid through the company payroll.

	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Forecast 2024
Full-Time: Employed on a full-time basis (or on a contract of at least nine months) with the exception of agency workers.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other: All other employees with the exception of agency workers, can be part-time, short-term, temporary, or other.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
TOTAL COMPANY STAFF	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Q3b - AGENCY STAFF

In addition to company staff in Q3a, please indicate the number of agency staff in Republic of Ireland @ 31st December. An agency worker is a person who is supplied by an employment agency to carry out work for another business under contract. Normally their salary is paid directly by the employment agency.

	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Forecast 2024
Full-Time: Employed as an agency worker on a full-time basis (or on a contract of at least nine months).	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other: All other classification of agency worker, can be part-time, short-term, temporary, or other.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
TOTAL AGENCY STAFF	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Q3c - GLOBAL EMPLOYMENT

If your company is a subsidiary or part of a larger group with a manufacturing and/or other facility outside the Republic of Ireland, please indicate the number of full-time employees in your global operation (including Irish entity) @ 31st December.

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Q3d - Female Staff

Proportion of female staff in your Irish operation @ 31/12/23

 %

Is the Head/Managing Director in Ireland female?

 Yes
 No

If you have a Board in Ireland, is the Chair of that Board female?

 Yes
 No
 Not Applicable

Q3e - Senior Leadership Team

How many people are there on your Senior Leadership team in Ireland in 2023?

(including Managing Director, Executive Level, and middle management/Senior VP)?

How many of the Senior Leadership team in Ireland were female?

Q3f - New Appointments

How many new appointments did you make to your Senior Leadership team in 2023?

How many of the new appointments were female?

Please ensure that all monetary amounts are in thousands

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CURRENT EXPENDITURE

	Actual 2022 (€000's)	Estimate 2023 (€000's)
Q4a - PAYROLL	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>

Wages, salaries, pensions, and other payroll costs for employees within the Republic of Ireland [include all bonuses, PRSI, other taxes and levies but exclude redundancy payments and agency staff payroll costs].

Q4b - Do you have more than one office, or premises, located in Ireland?

Yes
 No

Q4c - If Yes, please provide a breakdown of all payroll expenditure by regions in which these premises are located:

	2022	2023
Dublin	%	%
Mid-East: Wicklow, Kildare, Meath, Louth	%	%
South-West: Cork, Kerry	%	%
West: Galway, Mayo, Roscommon	%	%
Border: Donegal, Sligo, Leitrim, Cavan, Monaghan	%	%
Mid-West: Clare, Tipperary, Limerick	%	%
South-East: Waterford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Wexford	%	%
Midland: Longford, Westmeath, Offaly, Laois	%	%
Total	100%	100%

I don't know

In Q5-Q8, please record costs associated with total revenues in Q1c, i.e. excl. cost of distribution revenues (Q1f).

Q5a - MATERIALS	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Cost of materials and components used directly in the production of goods and services [exclude goods purchased for re-distribution only or any capital expenditure].

Q5b - MATERIALS SOURCED IN IRELAND (%)	%	%
---	---	---

Estimated proportion of materials and components in Q5a produced in Republic of Ireland.

Q6a - SERVICES	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
-----------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Cost of all bought-in services, e.g. agency fees, advertising, transport, fuel, power, repairs, telephone, postage, stationery, computing services, professional fees etc.

Q6b - SERVICES SOURCED IN IRELAND not including Royalties (%)	%	%
--	---	---

Estimated proportion of services in Q6a sourced in Republic of Ireland.

Q6c - ENERGY	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
---------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Cost within Q6a accounted for by fuel and power, e.g. electricity, gas, oil, etc.

Q7a - ROYALTIES	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Estimated value of royalty payments, i.e. include international payments of franchising fees and the royalties paid for the use of registered trademarks, use of intangible, non-produced, non-financial assets, and proprietary rights (such as patents, copyrights and industrial processes and designs) and with the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals or prototypes (such as manuscripts, and cinematographic works and sound recordings).

Q7b - ROYALTIES PAID IN IRELAND (%)	%	%
--	---	---

Estimated proportion of royalties in Q7a paid to companies located in Republic of Ireland (whether inter-company or otherwise)

Q8 - ALL OTHER EXPENSE ITEMS	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
-------------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Sum of all other expense items appearing in Profit and Loss Account of your Republic of Ireland operation (e.g. rent, leasing costs, interest payments, depreciation and foreign exchange costs etc.).

Please ensure that all monetary amounts are in thousands

For [assistance](#) please dial +353 1 6612467 or email abr@insightsc.ie

TRAINING

Please estimate your ~~organisation's~~ expenditure on **formal, structured training** to management and staff (in-house and off-site).

	Actual 2022 (€000's)	Estimate 2023 (€000's)
Q9 - TRAINING	€ <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	€ <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>

Cost of all formal structured training, in-house and external (excluding salary of those being trained, on-the-job training costs and apprentice training). The cost of mandatory training (e.g. required by law or for compliance) and non-mandatory training should be included.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	Actual 2022 (€000's)	Estimate 2023 (€000's)
Q10 - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	€ <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	€ <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>

Please outline the cost of any expenditure on fixed assets (i.e. assets with a useful life extending beyond the taxable year) associated with the companies' operation in the Republic of Ireland. You should include in the appropriate category leased items of fixed capital where the lease is on a financial basis, exclude operational leases.

Please estimate how Capital Expenditure was distributed across the following categories:

	Actual 2022	Estimate 2023
Building & Structures	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> %	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> %
Machinery & Equipment	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> %	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> %
Other	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> %	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> %
Total	100%	100%

CORPORATION TAX

Q11 - Corporation Tax

Did (or will) your company pay Corporation Tax in Ireland from 2022-2025?

Year	Payment of Corporation Tax?		Estimate of total net tax paid (or to be paid): Amount (€000's)
	Yes	No	
2022 (actual)	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
2023 (estimate)	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
2024 (forecast)	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
2025 (forecast)	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>

Please ensure that all monetary amounts are in thousands

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RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & INNOVATION

Research, Development, and Innovation (RD&I) is creative work undertaken on a systematic basis using scientific and technological means to create new and improved products, processes, services and other applications. The basic criterion for distinguishing RD&I from related activities is the presence of an appreciable element of novelty and by the resolution of problems and uncertainties using scientific or technological means. Essentially these are problems where solutions are not readily apparent to someone already familiar with the stock of knowledge and techniques for the area concerned. For examples of RD&I costs, please click [here](#).

Q12a - IN-HOUSE RD&I EMPLOYMENT

Q12a1 - RESEARCHERS/TECHNICIANS

Actual
2022

Estimate
2023

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Number of researchers/technicians employed (full time equivalent) on RD&I within your Republic of Ireland operation.

Q12a2 - SUPPORT STAFF

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Number of support staff employed (full time equivalent) on RD&I within your Republic of Ireland operation.

Q12b - RD&I EXPENDITURE (IN-HOUSE)

Actual 2022
(C000's)

Estimate 2023
(C000's)

€ <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	€ <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
--	--

Please estimate the total expenditure by your Republic of Ireland operation on in-house RD&I, including the payroll cost of people employed on in-house RD&I. The RD&I costs should also appear in the relevant sections of expenditure items in this review, i.e. Q4-Q9.

Q12c - RD&I EXPENDITURE (OUTSOURCED)

€ <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	€ <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
--	--

Please estimate the total expenditure incurred by your Republic of Ireland operation on RD&I sub-contracted to other parties. The RD&I costs should also appear in the relevant sections of expenditure items in this review, i.e. Q4-Q9.

Q12d - OVERALL RD&I EXPENDITURE

€ <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	€ <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
--	--

Please estimate the total expenditure on RD&I, i.e. Q12b plus Q12c

Q12e - % GREEN/ENVIRONMENTAL RD&I

<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/> %	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/> %
--	--

What percentage of total RD&I expenditure in Q12d relates to green/environmental activities.

Q12f - PERCENTAGE OF GLOBAL RD&I

<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/> %	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/> %
--	--

What percentage (%) of your global RD&I expenditure in Q12d does your RD&I expenditure from Ireland (as outlined in Q12d above) represent?

Q12g - RD&I TAX CREDITS

Please indicate whether your ~~organisation~~ has availed (or will avail) of the RD&I tax credit in the following years:

	Yes	No
2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2022	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2023	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q12h - INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Please indicate whether your institution holds any of the following intellectual property in Ireland (please tick all that apply):

- Patent(s) within the last 20 years
- Registered design(s)
- Registered trademark(s)
- Trade secret(s)
- Web Presence/Website name(s)
- Licensed intellectual property from a third party
- Copyright
- Don't know
- None of the above

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Q12i - RELATIONSHIP WITH HIGHER EDUCATION:

Did you have an established working relationship with a higher education institution (or institutions) for RD&I undertaken in 2023?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Q12j - If [Yes](#) to Q12i, please name the higher education institution(s):

CLIMATE, GREEN & DIGITALISATION

Q13a1 - Have you developed a climate action response (e.g. a sustainability plan) for your business in Ireland?

- Yes
- No
- No, but work in progress
- Don't know

Q13a2- If yes to Q13a, in what year was that climate action response developed?

Q13a3 - If [Yes](#) to Q13a, what are you planning to do?
Please rank as many as are relevant with 1 being the highest.

- Focus on reducing emissions associated with – Operations, buildings, transport/travel
- Purchase and use more renewable energy
- Generate on-site renewable energy for your company's own use
- Biodiversity Initiatives
- Pollution Prevention and Control
- Circular Economy Initiatives (Reuse and Recycle)
- Sustainable use of Water
- Social initiatives
- Other, please specify:

Q13a4 - What are the main challenges in developing your company's climate action response?
Please rank your top 3 challenges, 1 being the highest.

- ~~Prioritisation~~ time to consider the climate challenge
- Capacity to develop a plan
- Availability of external supports
- Availability of funding for this investment
- Other, please specify:

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Q13b - Do you calculate your ~~Organisation's~~ Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) from your operation(s) in Ireland?

- Yes
- No
- No, but work in progress
- Don't know

Q14 - Which of the following "on site" energy resources ~~does~~ your company use (excluding transport)?

Energy Resource	Yes	No	Don't know
Electricity			
Natural gas			
Oil (e.g. Fuel oil, kerosene, gas oil, diesel, LPG, petroleum coke)			
Coal			
Biogas/biomass including renewable waste			
Onsite renewable electricity generation (e.g. solar panels, wind)			

Digitisation is the process of leveraging digital data and technologies to drive value.

Q15 - How would you assess your readiness for the use of established (data analytics) and emerging (Artificial Intelligence) digital technologies? Please tick one of the following options:

- No digital plan; limited or no digital initiatives in place
- Tentative plan in place; some experience of exploring and delivering digital initiatives
- Defined digital plans in place with activities underway
- Digital Innovation strategy in place with implementation activities underway
- Digital is fully embedded and ~~optimised~~ across all aspects of our business

FUTURE SKILLS

A strategic talent development plan identifies the skills needs required for an organisation's (future) goals and sets out a plan to address those skills needs and reach those goals.

Q16a - Have you developed a strategic talent development plan for your operation in Ireland?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Q16b - Do you have a dedicated resource in Ireland to drive the implementation of your strategic talent development plan?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Q16c - What percentage* of your workforce in Ireland will be upskilled or reskilled over the next 2 years?

- %
- Don't know

* Please provide a best estimate for non-routine, future-focused upskilling and reskilling of a significant nature. Indicators of significance include the degree to which core skills must change, upskilling/reskilling that is required for the operation to remain competitive, etc.

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Q16d – Please rank the main factor(s) driving the need for upskilling/reskilling in your organisation, where 1 is the most important:

- Adapt to remote or hybrid working
- Environmental Sustainability
- Digital transformation [\(incl. AI, IOT, industry 4.0, automation, digitalisation\)](#)
- Increase productivity
- Innovation
- Regulatory changes
- Talent attraction and retention
- Other, please specify:

Q16e – What are the critical skills needs that your Irish operation will require over the next 2 years to achieve your objectives across the following categories?

Category	Critical skills needs
Innovation	
Sustainability & Climate	
Digitalisation	
Leadership development	
Any other objectives	

Q17 – Please rank the top three challenges facing your Irish operation in 2024, where 1 is the most important:

- Availability of Talent
- Capacity to innovate
- Climate change
- Energy Costs
- Geopolitical tensions
- Global economic uncertainty
- Inflation
- Interest rates
- National capacity constraints e.g. housing, construction sector and infrastructure
- Supply Chain challenges
- ~~Technological~~ change, e.g. digitalisation
- Other, please specify:

Thank you very much!

Please upload to secure online portal or email completed document to abr@insightsc.ie

Please ensure that all monetary amounts are in thousands