



Policy Voice full survey results October 2025

- The UK's relationship with the US
- Digital ID for Directors
- Workplace regulation
- Measuring carbon footprint
- Remote working

Number of respondents: 500

Survey Dates: 17 - 30 October 2025





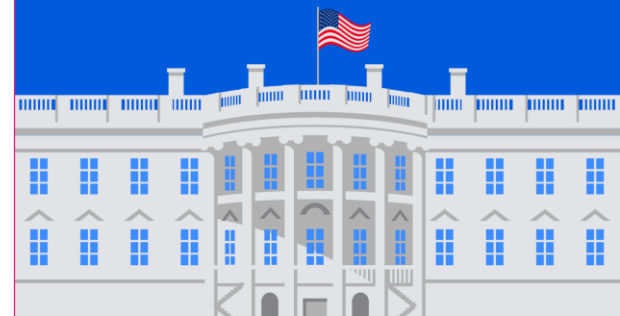
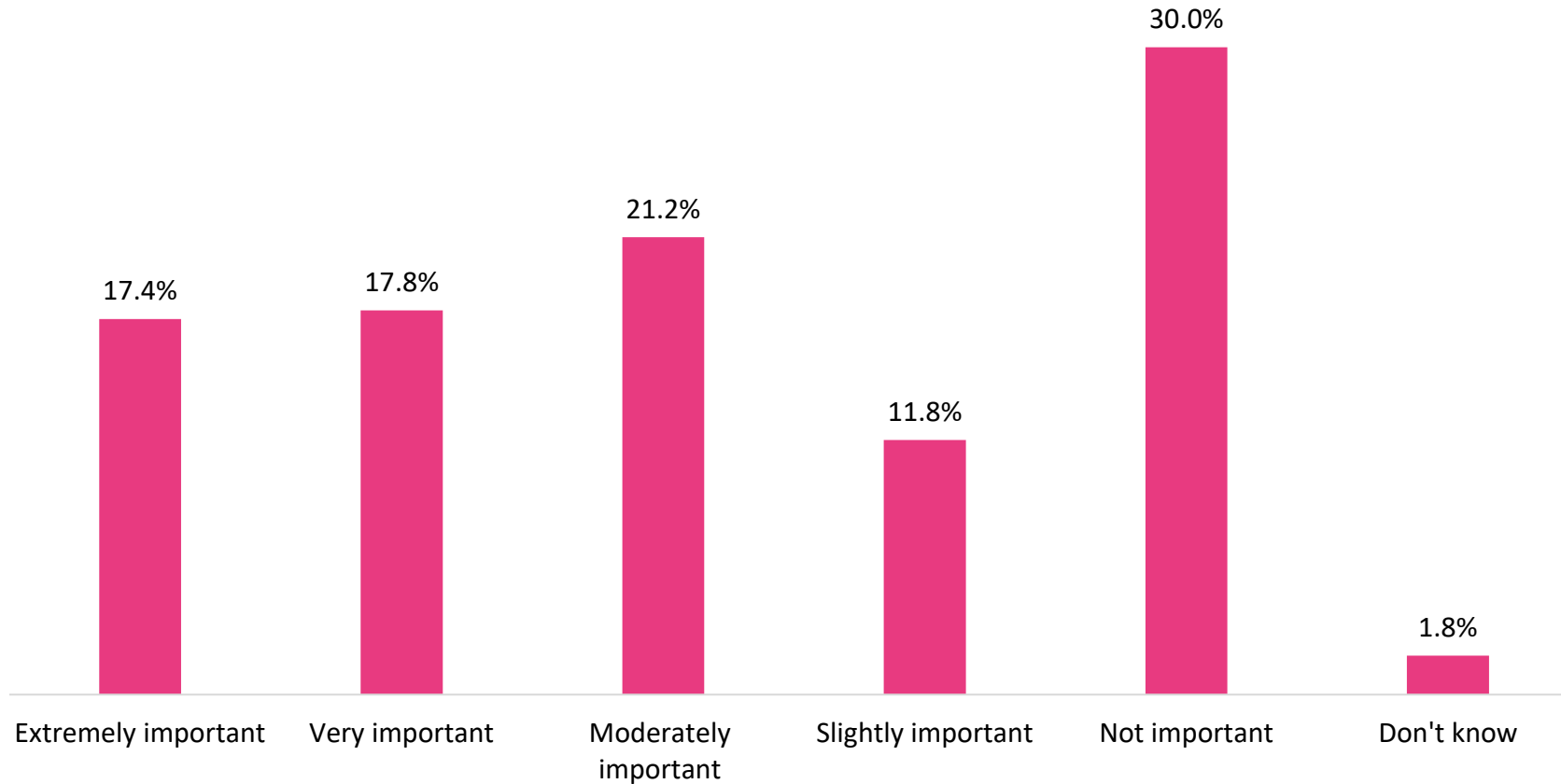
The UK's relationship with the US

This data is important in understanding how the UK's trading relationship with the US has fared amidst geopolitical and tariff related challenges.



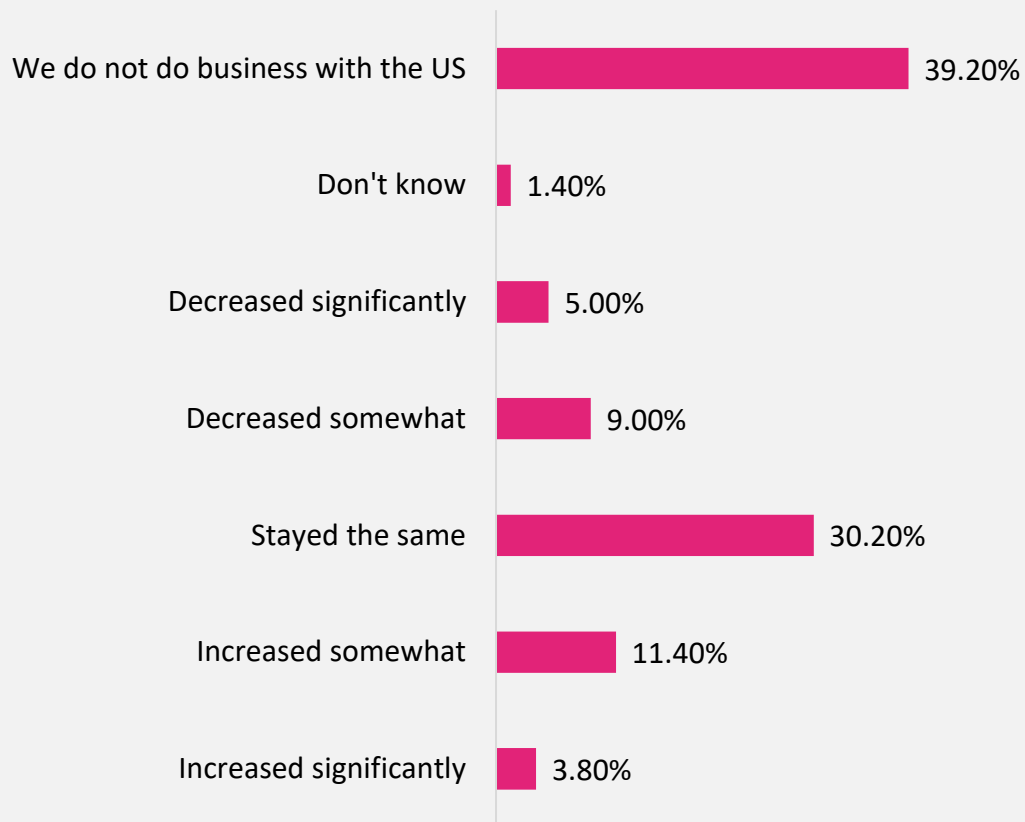
UK organisations show mixed views on the importance of the US in international strategy

How important is the UK's relationship with the US to your organisation's international strategy?



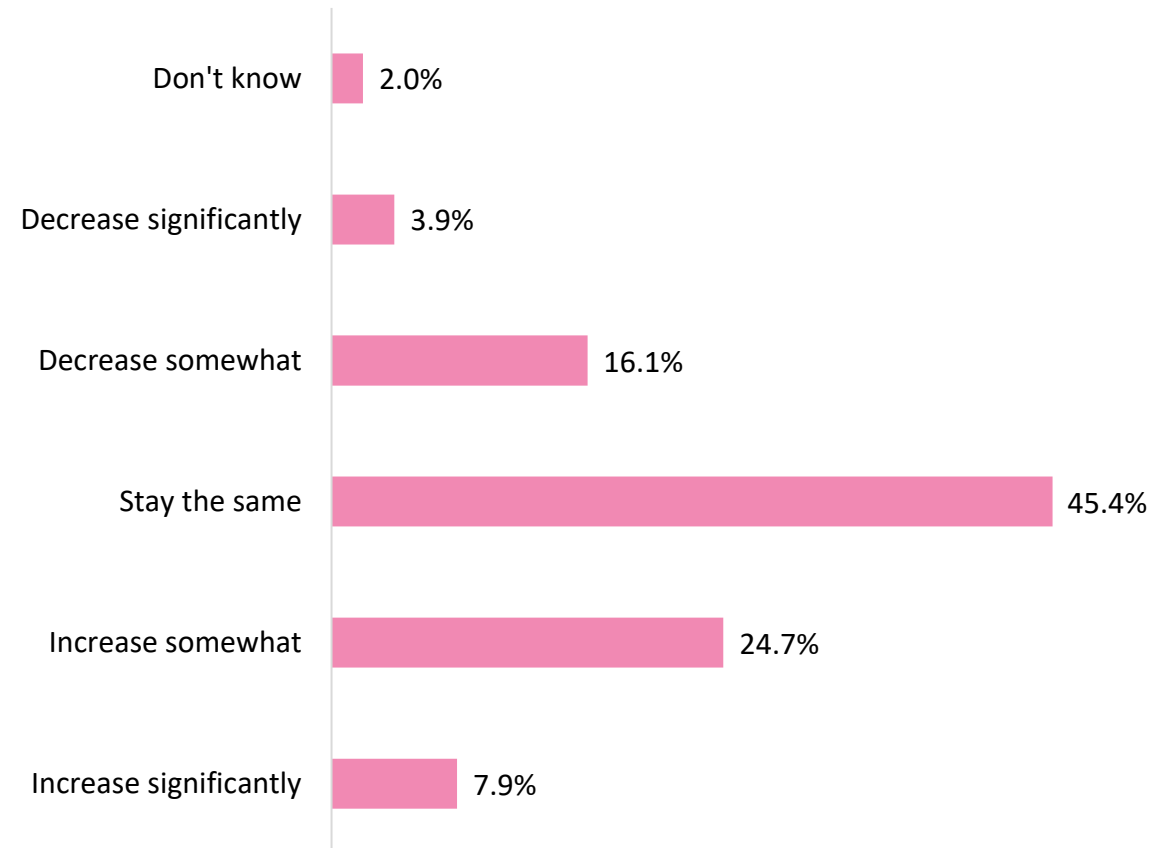
US business largely is unchanged for IoD members

To what extent has your organisation's level of business (sales, exports, or partnerships) with the US changed over the past year?



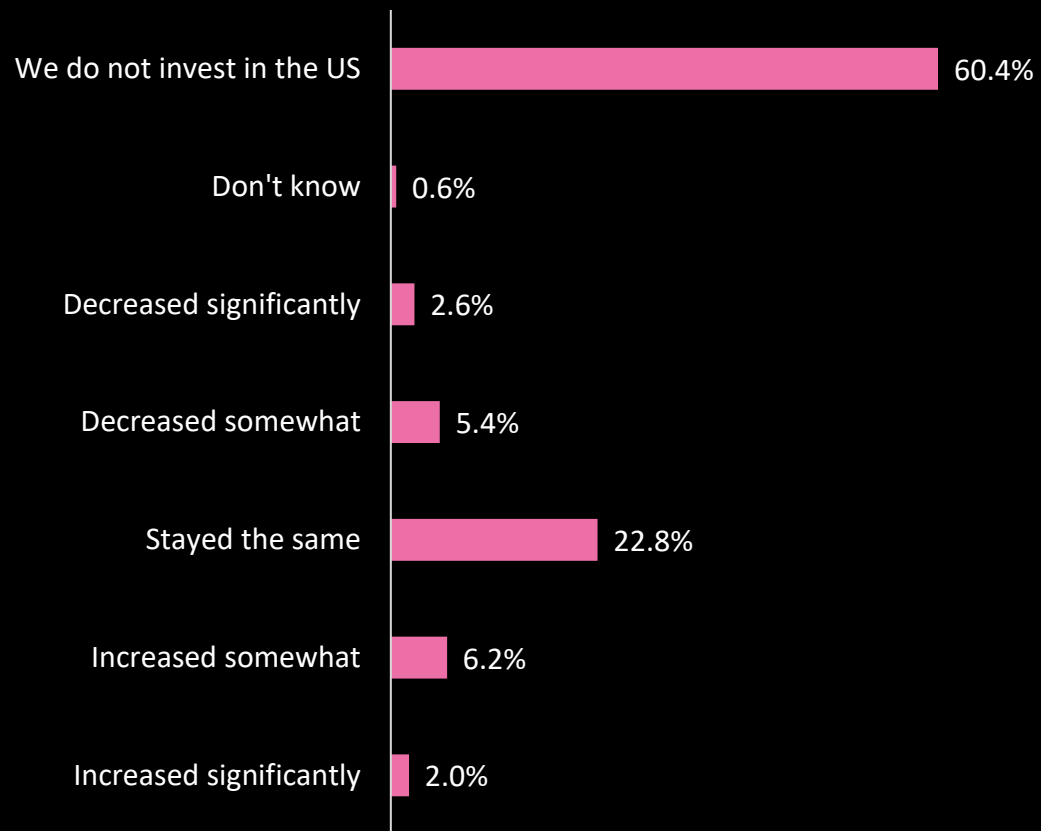
IoD members expect little change in US business

Looking ahead to the next 12 months, do you expect your organisation's level of business (sales, exports, partnerships) with the US to:



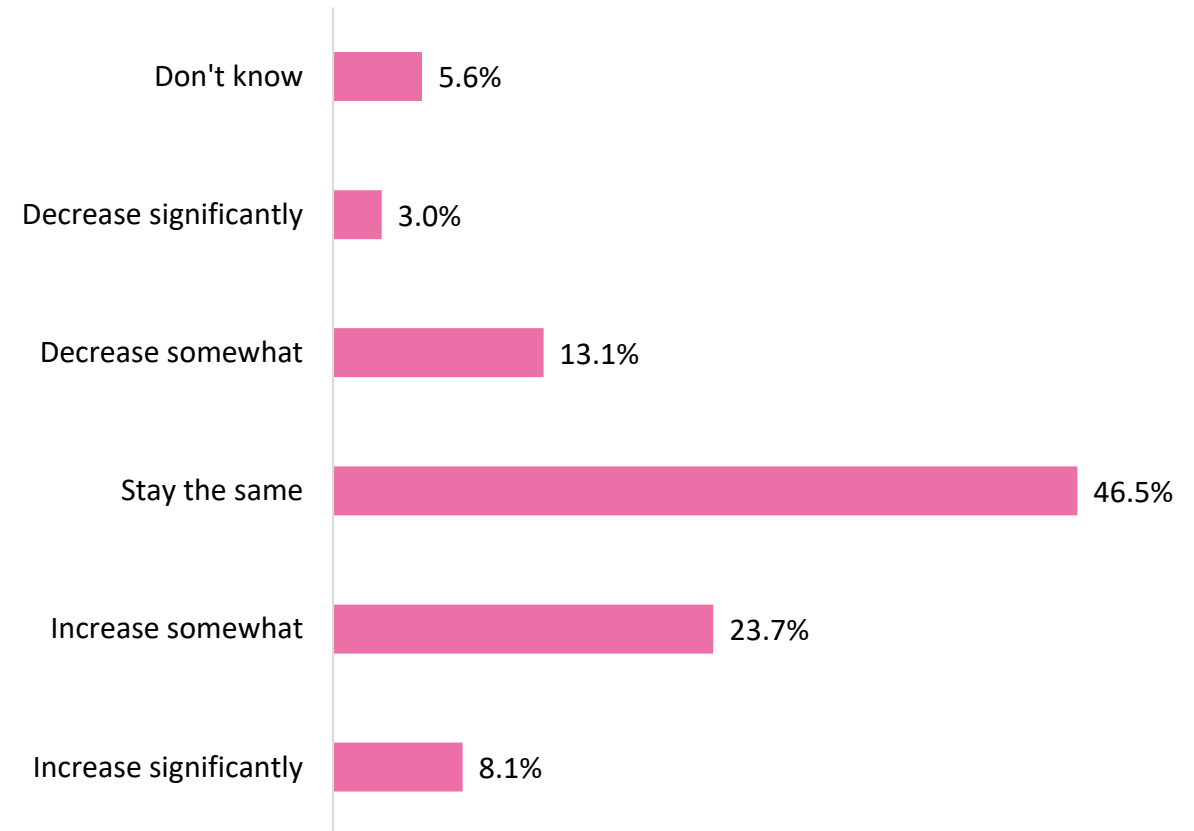
Majority of IoD members do not invest in the US

To what extent has your organisation's level of investment in the US changed over the past year?



IoD members forecast unchanged US investment

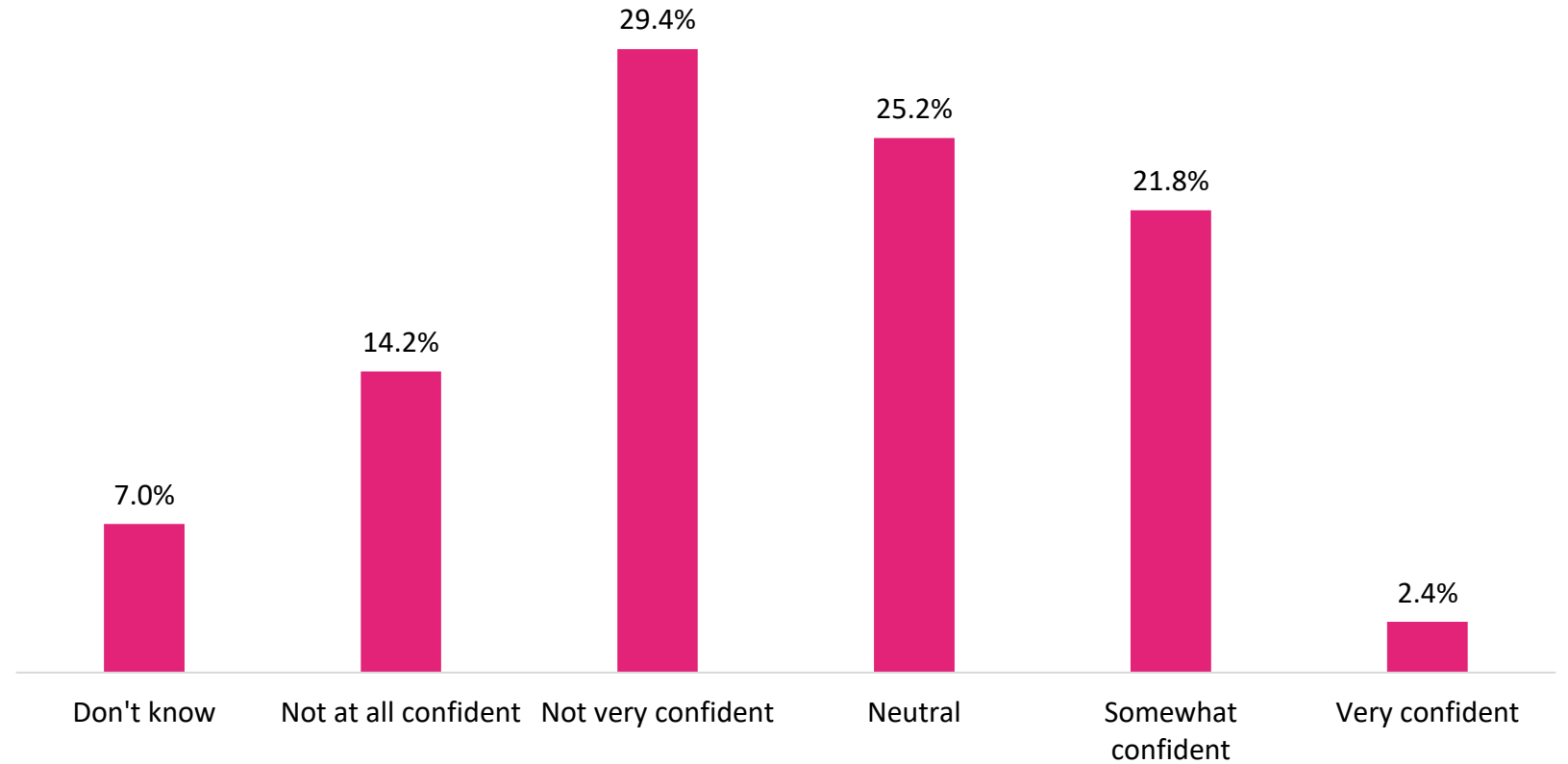
Looking ahead to the next 12 months, do you expect your organisation's level of investment in the US to:





IoD members show low confidence in successful UK-US trade deal

How confident are you that the UK and US will successfully negotiate a trade agreement that builds on the Economic Prosperity Deal signed in May 2025?





Close to 70% of IoD members feel that the UK's relationship with the US is important to their organisation's international strategy. On balance, most members expect their level of trade and investment with the US to stay the same over the next year. The majority are not confident the UK and the US will successfully negotiate a permanent trade agreement that builds on the Economic Prosperity Deal signed in May 2025.

The biggest theme that came from the further comments was how unstable a partner the US currently is. Members do not feel that they can trust the US as a market with which to trade:

"It's the 'don't know' that is the most damaging. The US is our biggest market and investment in capital equipment by our customers there has slowed significantly, because they don't know what's coming either." (South East England, Manufacturing, 250+ employees)

"The Trump administration has proved itself to be utterly untrustworthy, so any trade deal is either unlikely to be beneficial for the UK or, if it is, the US Government will renege on the terms." (Scotland, Professional, scientific and technical activities, 2-9 employees)

"UK/US relationship shapes so much of whatever we all do. The mercurial nature of US policy unfortunately makes 'doubt and uncertainty' the norm." (Scotland, Other services, 2-9 employees)

"We're pivoting towards Asia as a more friendly market overall. The US is more and more insular but we do business with the larger US companies - especially tech to grow our reach. We will not be investing directly into the US anytime soon because of the unstable environment. We expect the US economy to significantly slow over the next few years as tariffs and other restrictions bite." (London, Professional, scientific and technical activities, 10-49 employees)

Even if the UK did manage to sign a permanent deal with the US that builds on the Economic Prosperity Deal signed in May, members are not confident it would offer too many benefits:

"If a deal is signed I have no confidence the UK negotiators will achieve a beneficial deal for the UK." (East of England, Information and Communication, 10-49 employees)

"I think that we will negotiate a deal but that it won't be particularly advantageous to the long-term prosperity of the UK. It will undermine our public institutions (NHS, education, transport, utilities, etc.) by opening them up to US-owned private businesses who will be more interested in profit than service and without any domestic (ie tax-paying) accountabilities." (South East England, Professional, scientific and technical activities, 0-1 employees/sole trader)

"My concern is Donald Trump will outplay and out manoeuvre Kier Starmer at every touch and turn. Whatever deal we agree will benefit the US more than it does the UK." (Yorkshire and the Humber, Transportation and storage, 50-99 employees)

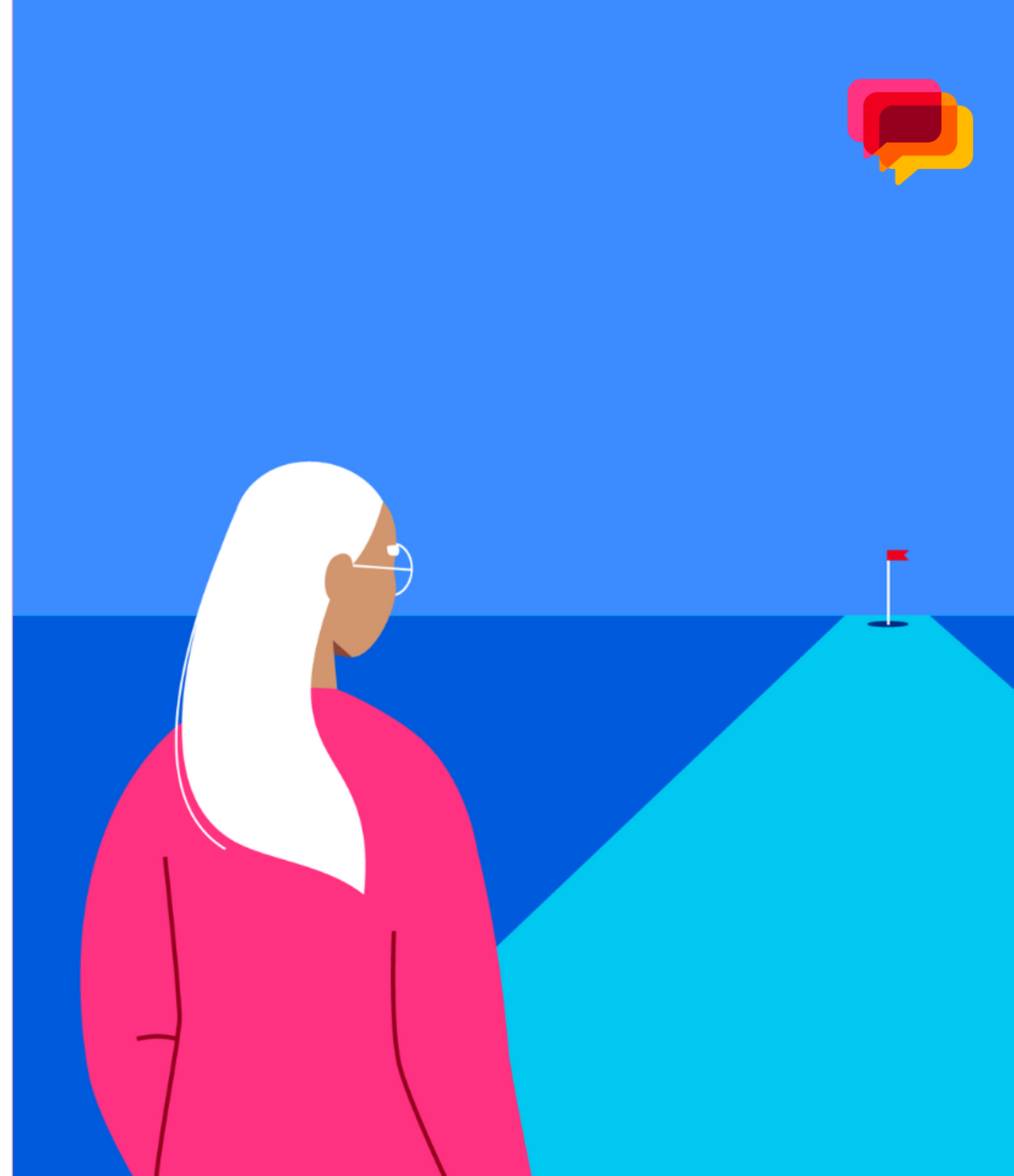


However, on the hand, some businesses are looking to the US as a higher growth industry that will offer the UK many more opportunities:

*“The AUKUS agreement is key for many areas of technology cooperation and linked sales opportunities. These must be leveraged to sales in the UK, Australia and 3rd countries. The US market, as a whole, is more vibrant and successful than the slow, bureaucratic EU. If we want growth it will come if we align with fast growing , entrepreneurial markets such as US and CPTPP.”
(South West England, Manufacturing, 250+ employees)*

“Growth and free trade are more likely via US than EU collaboration.” Wales, Financial Services, 10-49 employees)

“The UK would far much better trading with the USA if UK Government policies were more aligned with the USA - low energy prices, low tax, pro growth and this would be the best help of all for UK PLC and trade with the USA - sadly it seems we will have to wait for the next Gov before this can happen.” (West Midlands, Information and communication, 100-249 employees)



Digital ID for directors

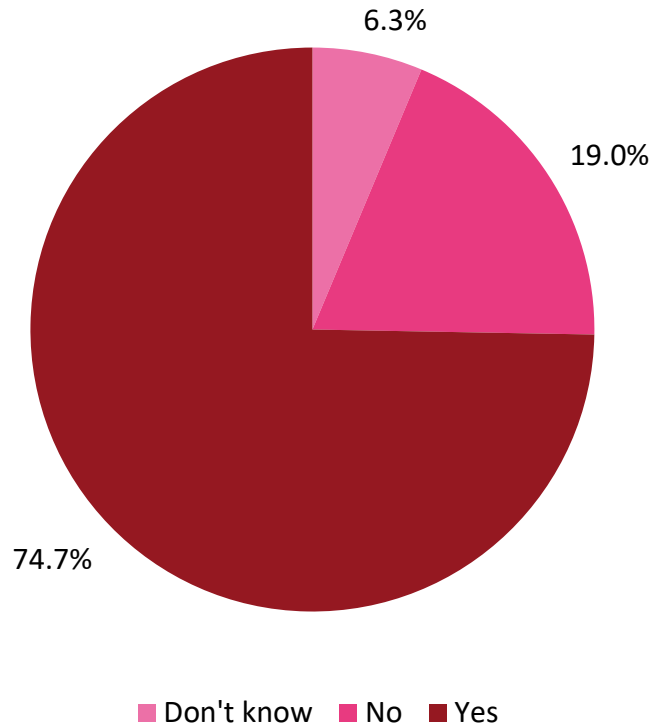




Most IoD members back digital Companies House verification

From 18th November 2025 it will be mandatory for all newly appointed directors and PSCs to complete an identity verification check on Companies House.

Do you support this initiative?



As per the quantitative data, the majority of respondents support the introduction of mandatory identity verification for newly appointed directors and PSCs, seeing it as a necessary measure to improve transparency and tackle fraud. However, members were divided on the implementation and wider implications of the policy, with many concerned about digital reliability, administrative burden, and data security.

1. Strengthening corporate transparency and tackling fraud

Many respondents agree with the principle of identity verification, highlighting that it should help reduce fraudulent activity and improve confidence in the UK's corporate register. Some also suggested extending the requirement to existing directors.

"An extra few minutes to verify directors is a small price to pay for reducing the abuse and fraud currently being made possible by our efficient process of incorporating companies." (London, 2–9 employees, Professional, scientific and technical activities)

"It is vital to keep confidence in senior executives and leaders of our businesses and organisations." (London, 250+ employees, Financial services)

"This is an important check that Companies House should have been doing already – it should not be tied to the Government's plans for Digital ID." (London, 250+ employees, Professional, scientific and technical activities)

"It would enhance the credibility of Companies House, company directors and the UK as a trading entity if the same requirement were placed on all existing directors too." (East of England, 2–9 employees, Information and communication)

2. Implementation challenges and technical issues

While the intention was widely welcomed, many criticised the execution of the verification process. Members described the GOV.UK One Login as unreliable, confusing, and poorly documented, noting that repeated attempts were often required to complete verification.

"The process for validating identification is horrendous, with the new Gov One login you end up going round in circles. Guidance on how to complete the task is very poor." (West Midlands, 250+ employees, Wholesale and retail trade)

"From my experience the apps for verifying identity and linking this with Companies House are unreliable and frustratingly poor quality for such an obligatory purpose." (South East England, 2–9 employees, Professional, scientific and technical activities)

"Implementation appears to have been as disastrous as you'd expect from a government IT project. I do, however, support the intent." (London, 250+ employees, Transportation and storage)

"I support the transparency, but it's a clunky process for those of us who are non-executives with no IT support." (North East England, 10–49 employees, Construction)

3. Administrative burden and red tape

A strong theme among SMEs was frustration that this represents another layer of bureaucracy. Respondents felt that, although aimed at bad actors, it is compliant businesses who bear the additional cost and inconvenience.

"It's yet another increase in the regulatory burden despite government saying they want to reduce it." (London, 50–99 employees, Professional, scientific and technical activities)

"Just more hassle. Stops me thinking about growth. Politicians making work." (South East England, 0–1 employees, Other services)

"Yet more intrusive government actions. We will probably move our HQ to somewhere more attractive – like Ireland or Gibraltar perhaps." (London, 10–49 employees, Professional, scientific and technical activities)





4. Concerns over data security and digital ID

Several members expressed anxiety about privacy, cybersecurity, and the broader move towards digital identification systems. These concerns were strongest among micro and sole-trader businesses and those in information and communication sectors.

“Digital ID has too many issues from a privacy and cybersecurity angle. Private companies have tried to create digital IDs and failed – why would the government be any better?” (London, 2–9 employees, Information and communication)

“I have significant concerns about cyber risks to large government databases of personal data. The app has already had issues locking people out and there isn’t adequate off-line support.” (East of England, 0–1 employees, Professional, scientific and technical activities)

“This is part of the Digital ID madness which has to be opposed at all levels.” (South East England, 250+ employees, Information and communication)

“This is a back door to universal digital ID and government control of the population... will be compromised by malevolent enemy countries.” (South West England, 10–49 employees, Arts, entertainment and recreation)



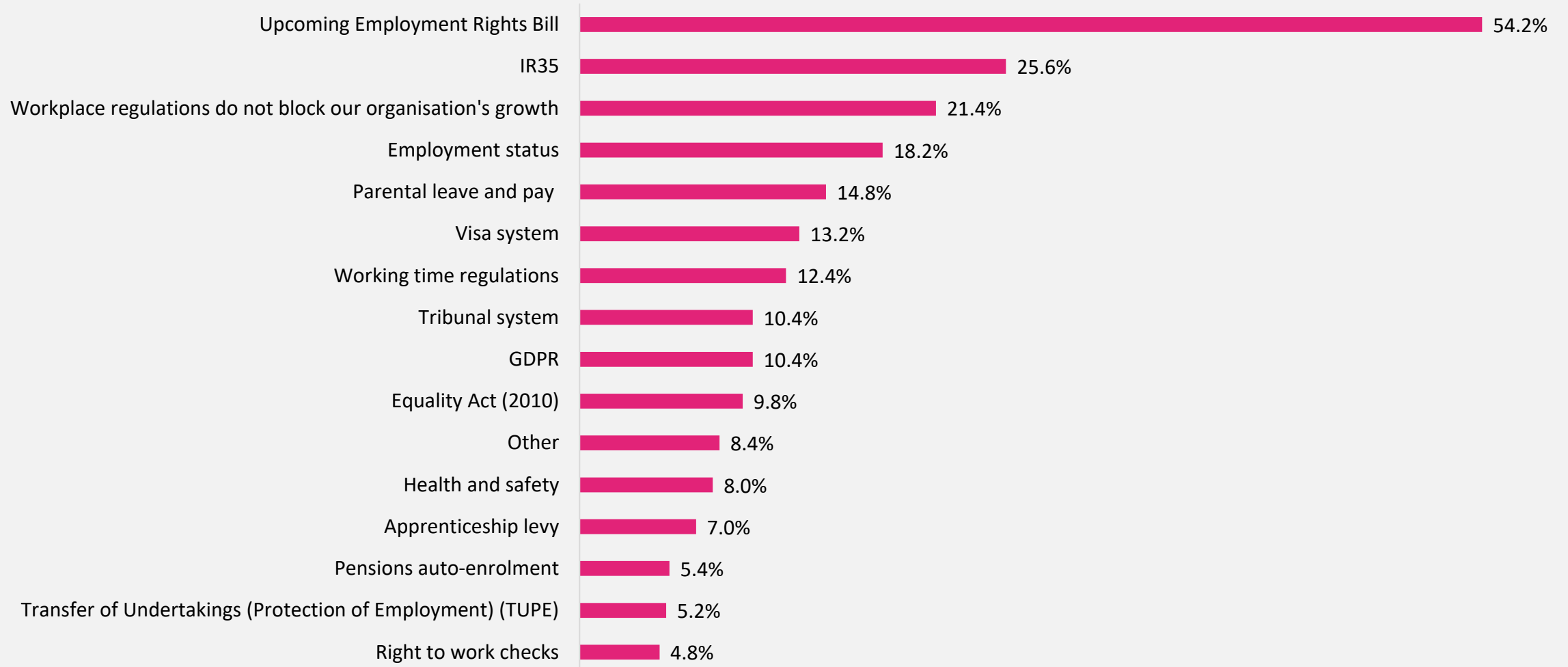
Workplace regulation

In last month's survey, members told us that employment and workplace regulations are one of the biggest barriers to growth. We'd like to understand which regulations present the biggest friction.



Employment Rights Bill dominates organisational growth concerns

Which are the employment and workplace regulations that are most blocking your organisation's ability to grow?

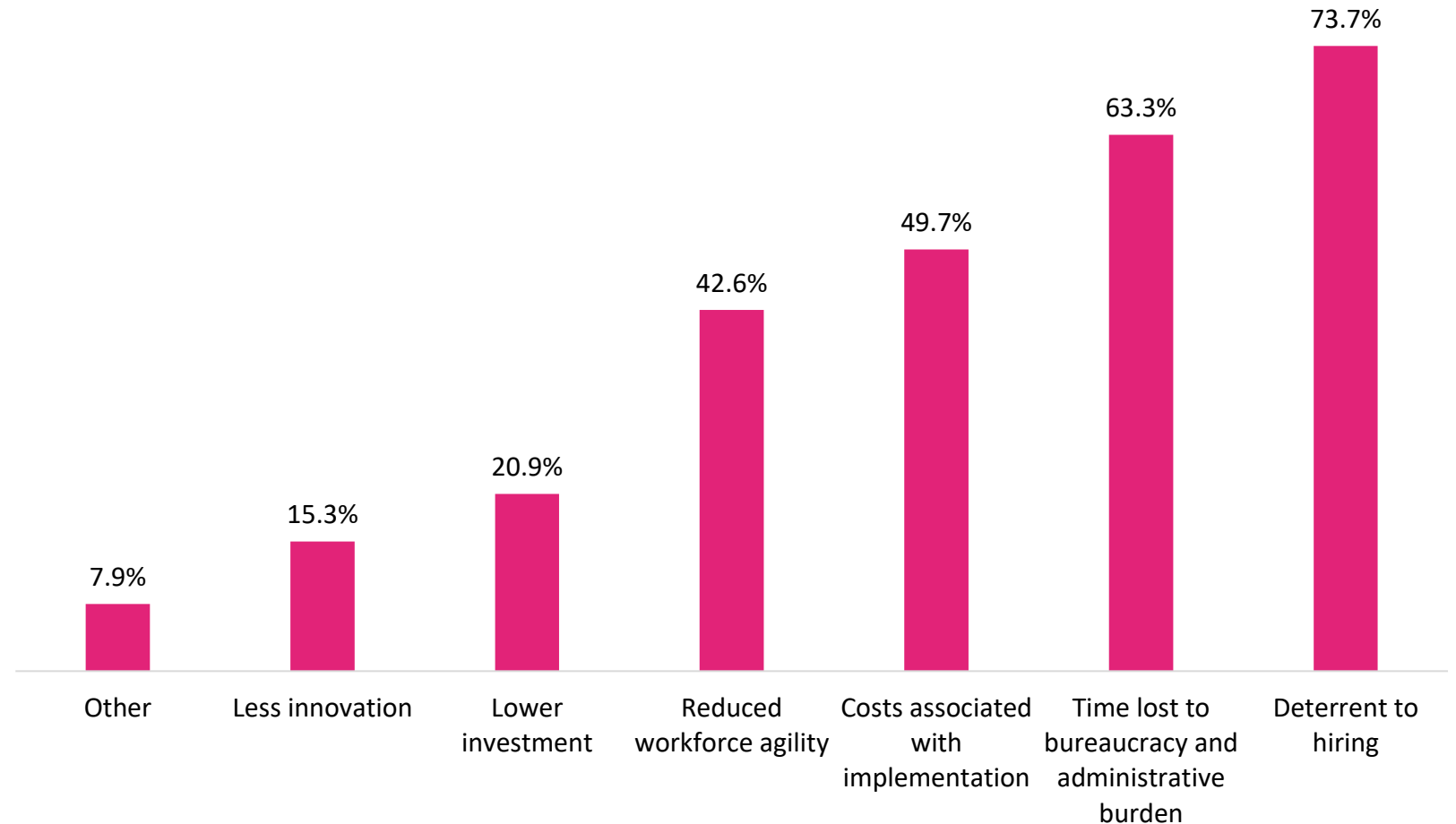




Workplace regulations mainly hinder hiring and add admin burden

In what ways are they blocking your organisation's growth?

Please select all that apply.





Respondents overwhelmingly viewed UK employment law as a deterrent to hiring, growth, and investment in the UK:

“Red tape, unreasonable taxation and IR have slowly eroded the last reasons I had for continuing to employ and train people or even operate my small consulting company. As a consequence, a move to the UAE is being planned.” (2-9 employees, Mining and quarrying, London)

“Compliance time and cost divert focus from R&D and investment” (2-9 employees, Manufacturing, North East England)

“Overregulation has driven any investment potential out of this country. I will not hire in the UK for permanent staff.” (2-9 employees, Financial services, South East England)

“We made 4 employees redundant in April because, as directors [we are] generally getting weary of the constant battle with employment legislation and a world of entitlement without any kind of responsibility or accountability, it is just too high risk for a small business that can't carry the overhead of a full-time in-house HR expert” (2-9 employees, Other services, London)

The upcoming Employment Rights Bill was frequently referred to as worsening the situation for employers:

“The bill just means a whole load more work changing contracts and policies” (100-249 employees, Professional, scientific and technical activities, East of England)

“Employment laws are already complicated and unfair on employers. Removing employees who cause problems always costs money and it will soon cost even more. I am perplexed how SMEs are supposed to cope with all this and manage fluctuating order books.” (10-49 employees, Manufacturing, Wales)

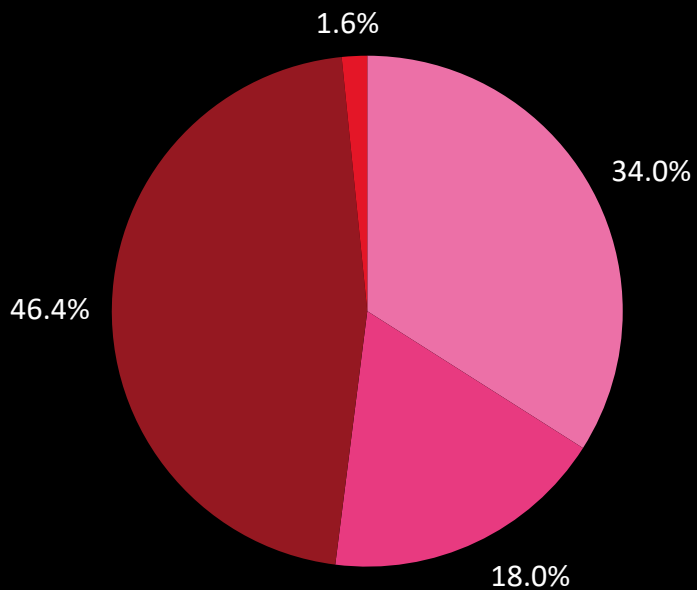


Measuring carbon footprint



A third of IoD members measure carbon footprint

Does your organisation measure its carbon footprint?

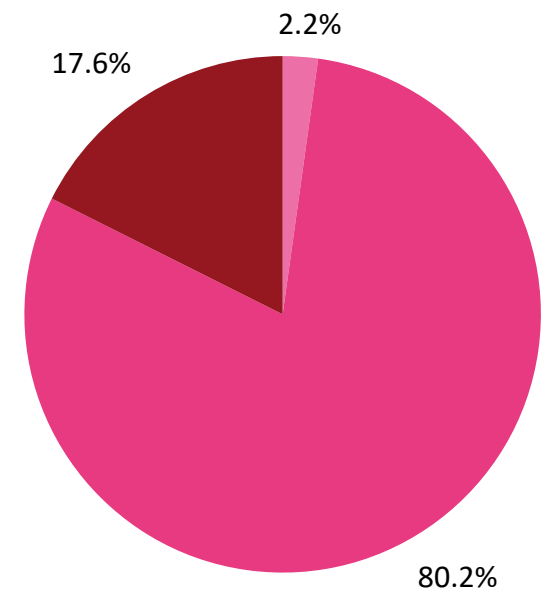


- Yes
- No, but we have plans to do so in the future
- No, and we don't have any plans to do so
- Don't know



Most IoD members have not set a net zero date

Has your organisation committed to becoming net zero by a specific date?

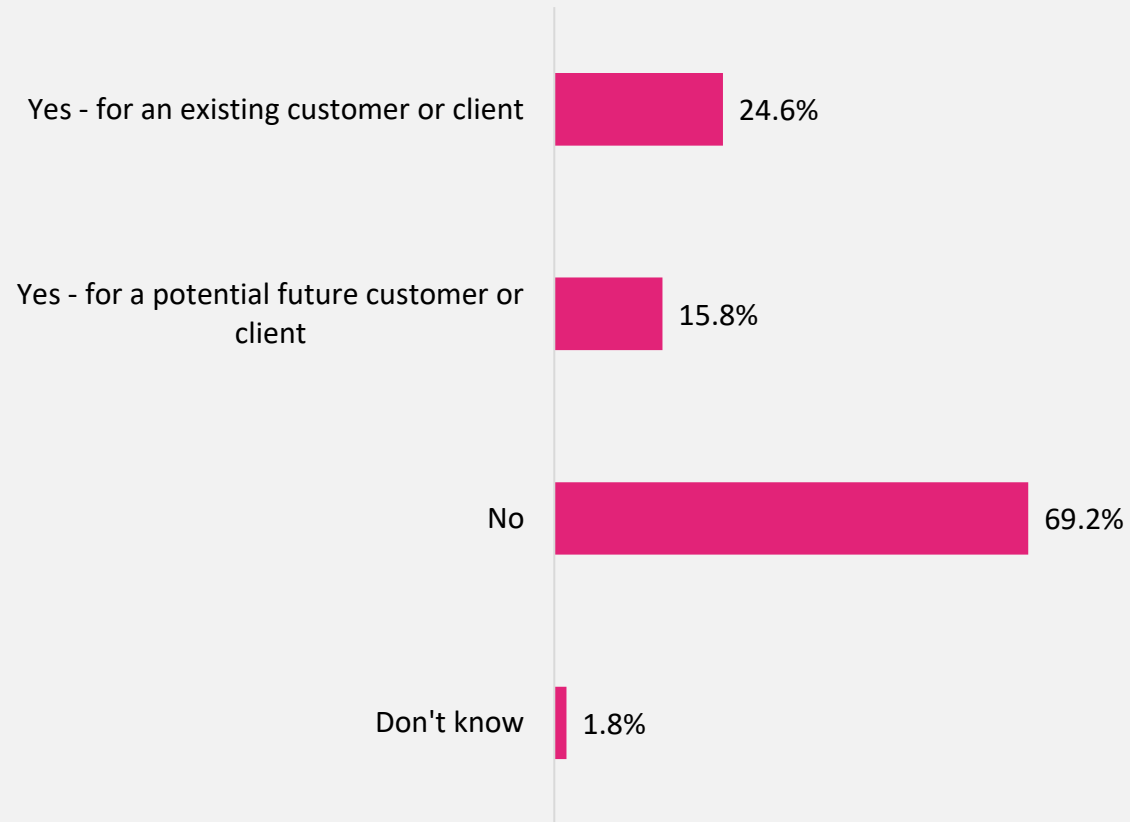


- Don't know
- No
- Yes



IoD members are not commonly asked about carbon footprint

Have you been asked about your carbon footprint by a customer?



Questions around net zero and sustainability produced mixed responses from business leaders. A common theme in responses was a concern that growing pressure on businesses, and SMEs in particular, to measure and report their carbon emissions is hindering growth and the UK's economic competitiveness:

"I am not saying that reducing carbon emissions is not important on a global scale but this current government's obsessive focus on it is absolutely pointless given the UK's carbon emissions compared to other countries" (2-9 employees, Education, South East England)

"We manufacture. The expectation for us to be net zero is ridiculous. The investment required far outweighs any profits we make. The answer obviously is to close the factory and move production East" (50-99 employees, Manufacturing, South East England)

"There is no clear evidence that achieving Net Zero will deliver measurable benefits to the country, yet SMEs are being forced to absorb the cost and administrative burden of compliance" (10-49 employees, Other services, Scotland)

Respondents also frequently described informally reducing emissions where possible but being limited by size and sector as to how much further emissions reduction can go:

"We all work remotely and use video calls with customers wherever possible; there's nothing much else we can do to reduce carbon" (2-9 employees, Information and communication, South West England)

"We have been informally reducing our carbon footprint and plan to continue this approach" (2-9 employees, Financial services, Wales)

"As a service business with a minimal carbon footprint and no real ability to reduce further this is mostly a compliance issue for us." (2-9 employees, Professional, scientific and technical activities, London)



Other respondents highlighted the challenges which organisations, particularly smaller ones, face in measuring and reducing their emissions:

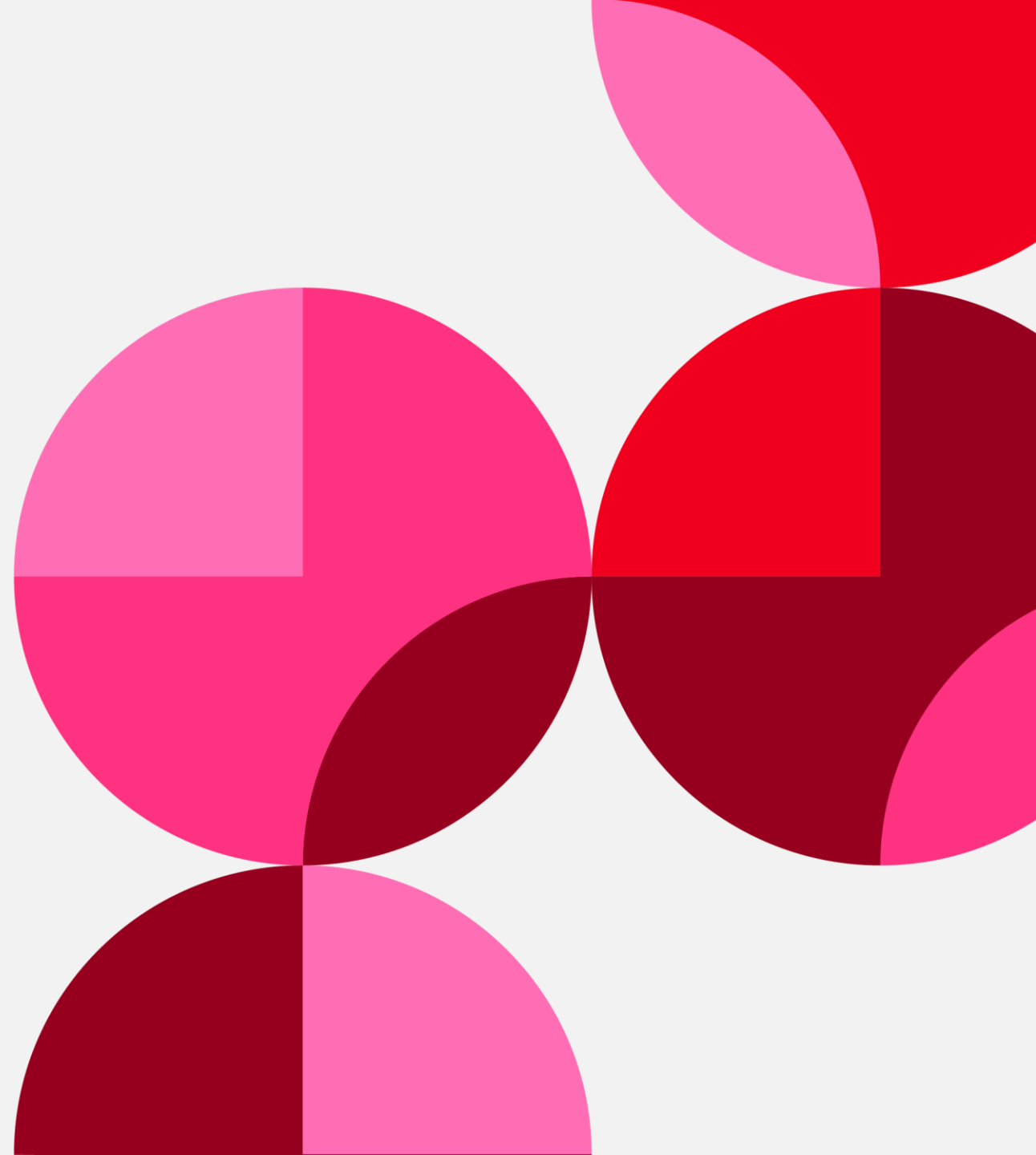
"Small companies are less likely to be able to measure their own footprints, mixed as it is with domestic demands." (0-1 employees/sole trader, Professional, scientific and technical activities, London)

"We are working to an environmental policy and carbon reduction but as a micro business it's too time consuming and hard to measure, especially as we are fully remote." (2-9 employees, Other services, South East England)

"It's impossible to measure as we are in a multi-occupancy building currently. So we do what we can but that is limited." (50-99 employees, Information and communication, London)



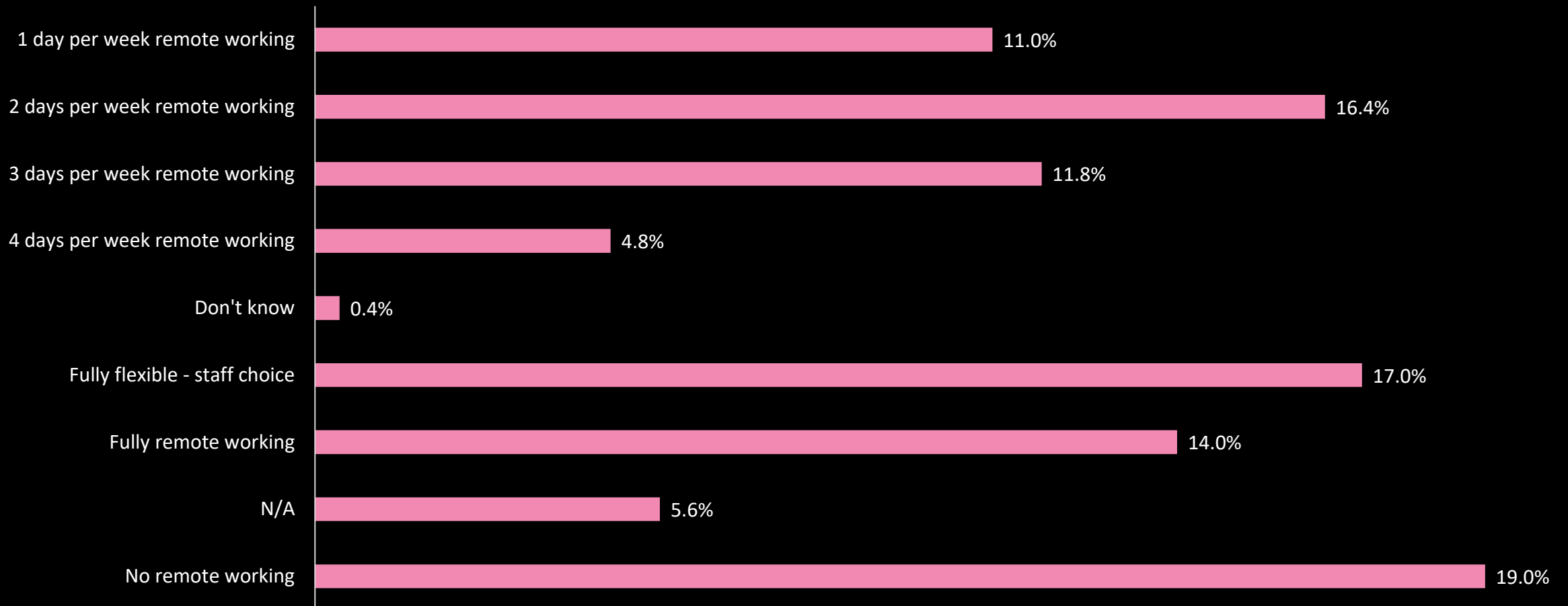
Remote working





Remote working expectations for office-based employees vary among IoD members

Which of the following most closely describes the expected average use of remote working for office-based employees in your organisation?

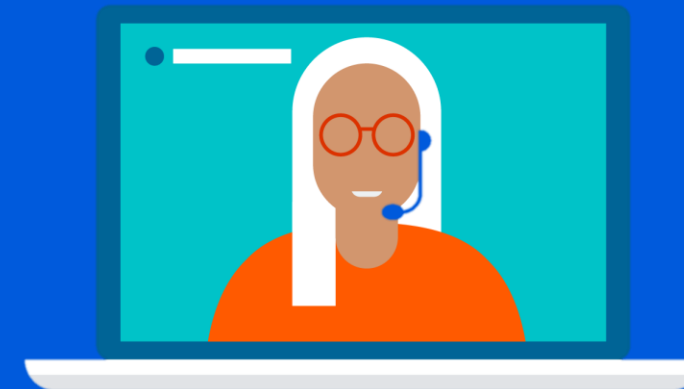
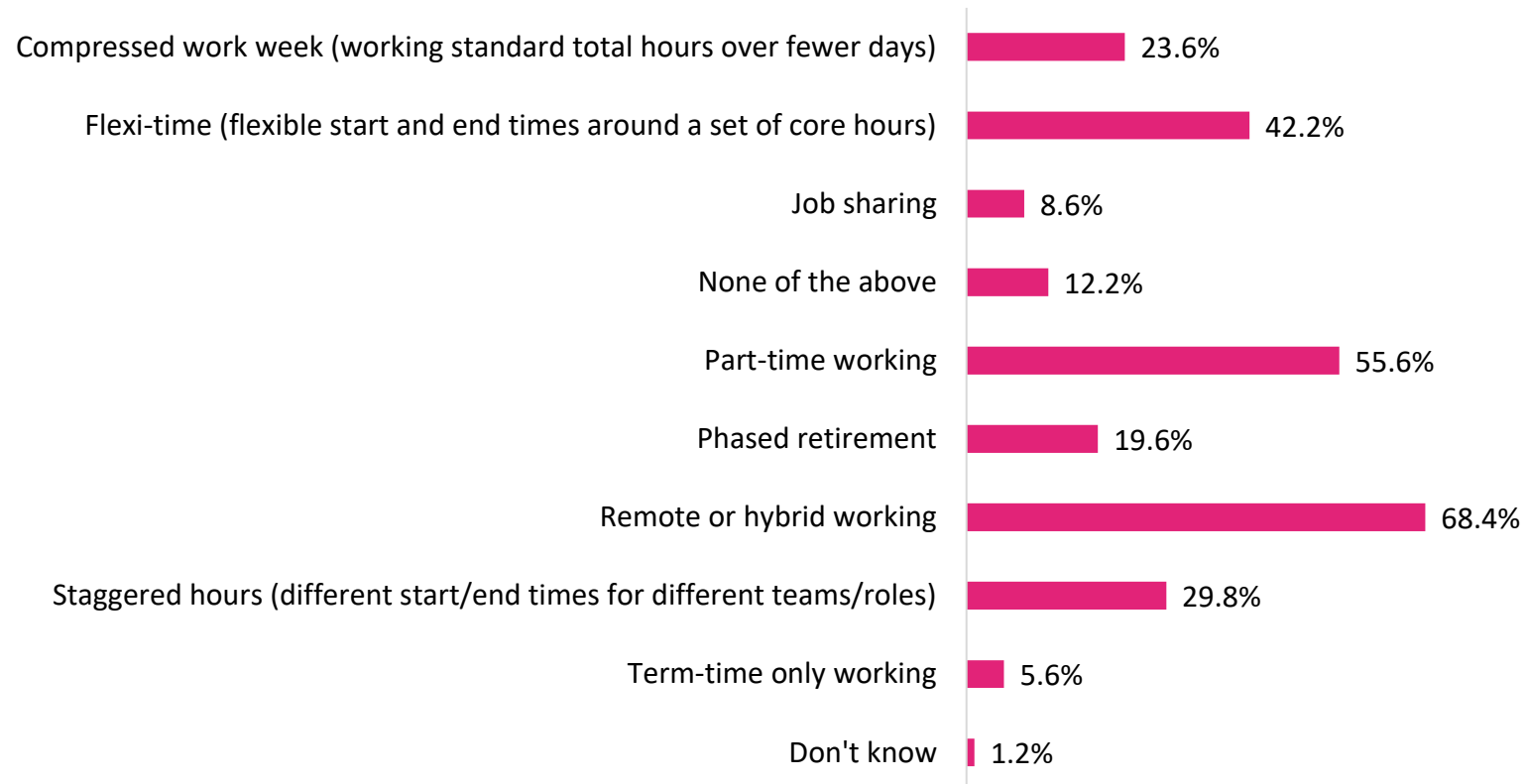




Remote and part-time working lead flexible working arrangements

Which of the following formal flexible working arrangements are available to employees within your organisation?

Please select all that apply.



The vast majority (88%) of business leaders reported that their organisations offer at least one form of flexible working. For many organisations, flexibility is baked into their company culture:

“We have had fully flexible working from day 1 since the company was formed. We don’t actually have core hours. The shortest contract has been 15 hours a week. We putting the effort to make it work.” (100-249 employees, Professional, scientific and technical activities, East of England)

“We trust the team to deliver work on time to customer’s needs. So as long as it is done we allow them to work the hours to suit, failure to deliver a customer’s needs has consequences.” (2-9 employees, Professional, scientific and technical activities, East of England)

Another common theme in responses was that the degree of flexibility afforded to employees was highly role-dependent:

“Remote working options are job specific. On balance, for those jobs which can include remote working, more time in the office with the team, and less time remote, is increasingly showing the best overall for both employers and employees.” (50-99 employees, Other services, West Midlands)

“It depends on the role - some site based employees have less flexibility but more than 50% of our organisation have a lot of flexible working arrangements - it is partly the nature of the construction industry to be working remotely” (250+ employees, Construction, North West England)



Some respondents reported that they aim to increase the amount of time which office-based employees spend in offices:

“We are proactively reducing remote / home working as, more office based working is, in our experience more productive.” (2-9 employees, Professional, scientific and remote working, London)

“Struggling to get people back to the office. Some clearly not working full contracted hours” (10-49 employees, Electricity and/or gas supply, South East England)

Others described exercising flexibility in individual cases even where flexibility working was not typical:

“Nobody has a contract entitling them to work remotely, but there is the ability to do so if the need arises (child illness, appointments during the day, odd days to get things done with no distractions etc.)” (100-249 employees, Manufacturing, North West England)

“Flexibility given according to individual needs, within reason” (10-49 employees, Financial services, South West England)

“We do not specify these options in contract of employment, or similar, but agree appropriate approach to meet the circumstance.” (2-9 employees, Accommodation and food services, London)

Economic Monitoring: Data

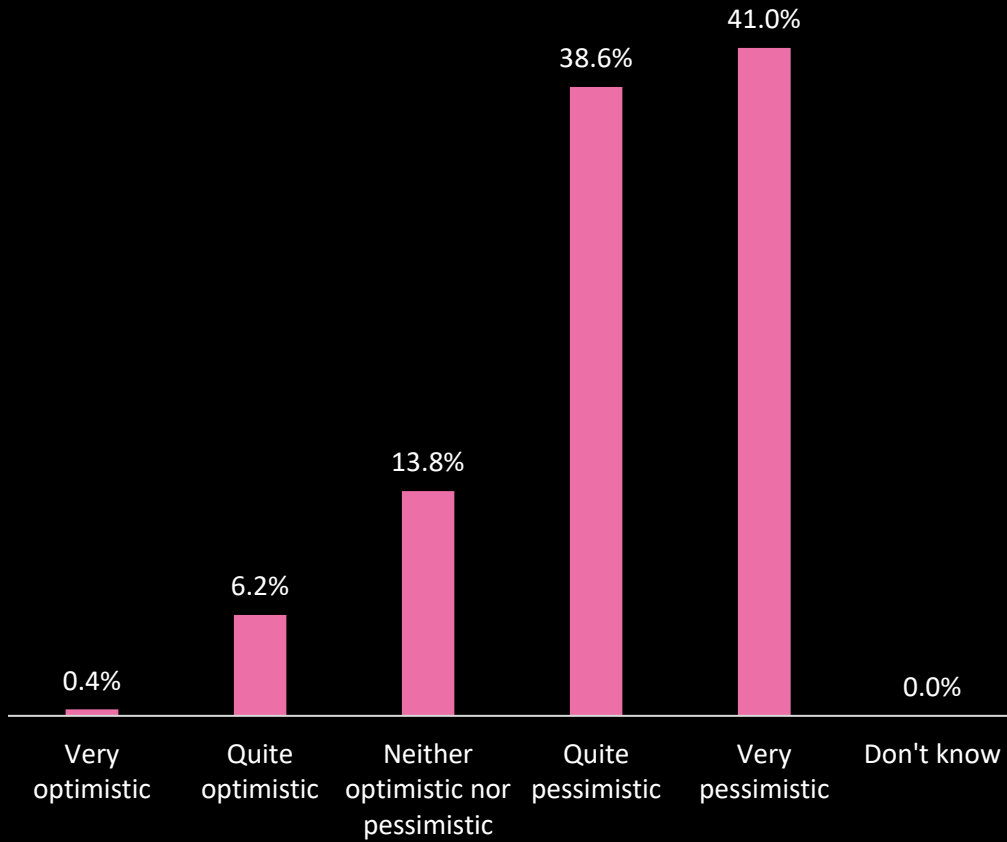
The following data contributed to our [Director's Economic Confidence Index](#), which we send directly into the heart of government each month.

This data is widely reported in the national media.

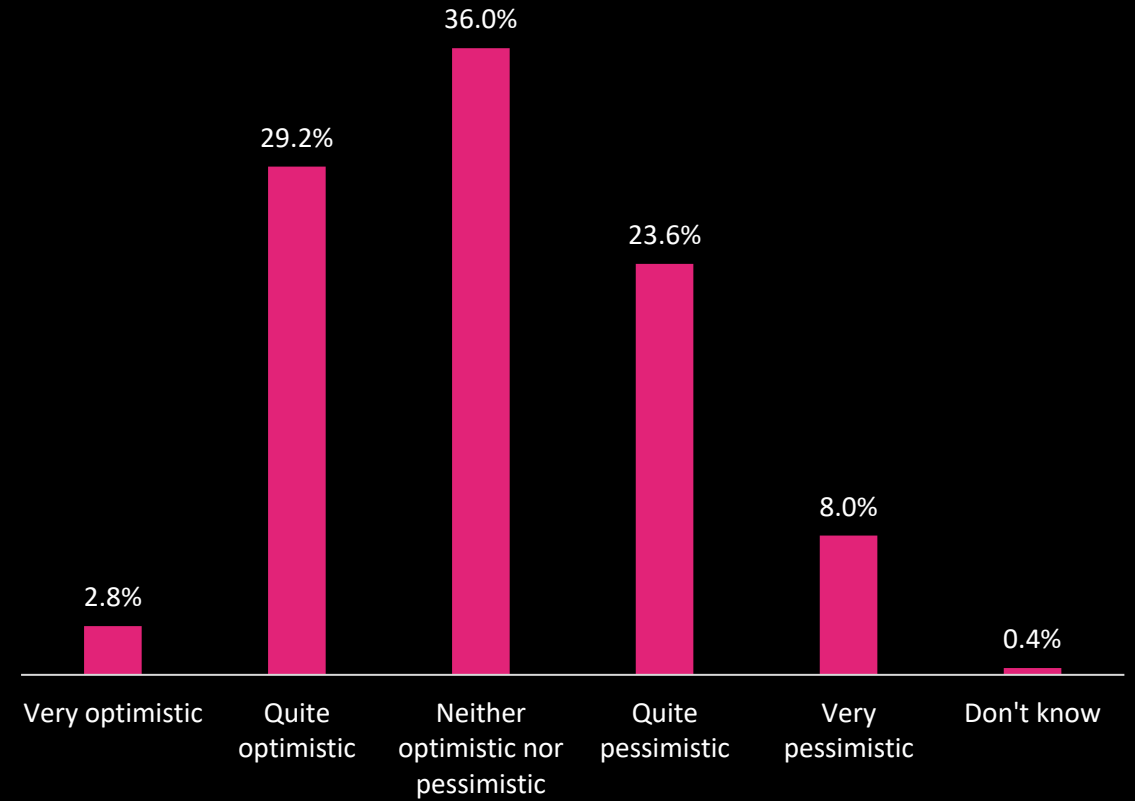


How optimistic are you about both the wider UK economy and also your organisation over the next 12 months?

Wider UK economy



Your (primary) organisation





Comparing the next 12 months with the last 12 months, what do you believe the outlook for your organisation will be in terms of:

	Much higher	Somewhat higher	No change	Somewhat lower	Much lower	Don't know	N/A
Business investment	2.0%	24.0%	33.2%	22.6%	16.4%	0.4%	1.4%
Costs	22.6%	62.6%	8.4%	3.8%	1.2%	1.0%	0.4%
Exports	2.2%	17.2%	28.8%	7.4%	3.8%	1.2%	39.4%
Headcount	0.6%	24.4%	45.8%	19.0%	8.0%	0.4%	1.8%
Revenue	5.2%	39.4%	22.0%	23.4%	8.6%	0.6%	0.8%
Wages	4.2%	47.2%	34.6%	8.2%	3.2%	0.4%	2.2%



Respondents expressed a mix of concern and cautious optimism about the current state of the economy. While some highlighted opportunities for growth and resilience, many raised issues around inflation, cost pressures, and uncertainty in the business environment.

Four key themes emerged from the comments: rising costs and inflationary pressures, concerns about interest rates and access to finance, the impact of government policy and regulation, and uncertainty about future economic stability. These themes reflect both immediate challenges businesses face and longer-term worries about sustaining growth in an unpredictable economic climate.

1. Rising costs and inflationary pressures

Many respondents highlighted that inflation, higher energy prices, and increased supply chain costs are significantly affecting their operations. Businesses of all sizes expressed concern that these pressures are squeezing margins and reducing profitability. Several also noted the knock-on effects on customers and demand.

“The cost of everything has gone up – energy, materials, even basic services. It’s hard to see how we can maintain profitability without passing costs on.” (London, 50–99 employees, Manufacturing)

“We’re seeing inflation hit our clients’ budgets directly, which is reducing demand for our services.” (South East England, 10–49 employees, Professional services)

“Margins are being eaten up by energy and material costs. We’re constantly having to rethink pricing and supply chains.” (North West England, 2–9 employees, Wholesale and retail trade)

2. Concerns about interest rates and access to finance

Respondents frequently cited rising interest rates and tighter lending conditions as barriers to growth and investment. Many small and medium businesses expressed worry that borrowing will become more expensive or harder to obtain, constraining expansion plans.

“Interest rates have gone up so much that borrowing for growth is now almost impossible.” (East of England, 10–49 employees, Construction)

“Access to finance is a major concern. Banks are cautious and the cost of debt is making projects unviable.” (London, 50–99 employees, Information and communication)

“We want to invest in expansion, but the combination of inflation and high interest rates is a serious deterrent.” (South West England, 2–9 employees, Professional services)



3. Impact of government policy and regulation

Several respondents mentioned that government policies, from taxation to regulatory changes, are adding complexity and cost to doing business. While some acknowledged support schemes, there was widespread concern about the cumulative burden and uncertainty these policies create.

“Regulations keep changing and it’s getting harder to plan for the long term. Compliance costs are mounting.” (London, 250+ employees, Financial services)

“Government support is welcome, but it often comes with strings attached or is too late to make a real difference.” (West Midlands, 10–49 employees, Manufacturing)

“The economic environment is being made harder by policy uncertainty and constant new rules.” (North East England, 2–9 employees, Retail)

4. Uncertainty about future economic stability

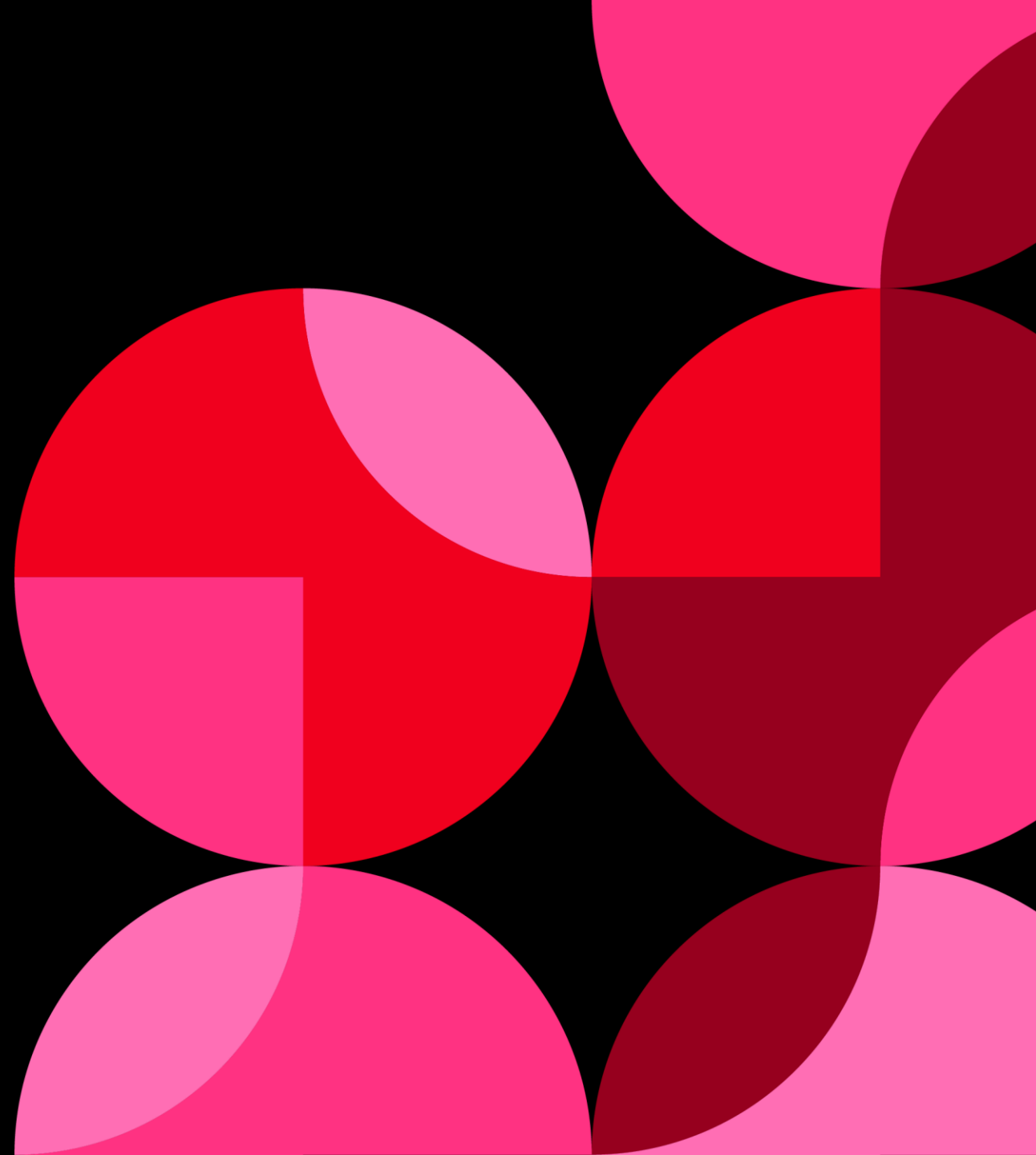
A pervasive theme across sectors was anxiety about the overall stability of the economy. Many respondents spoke about unpredictability in markets, global geopolitical tensions, and the challenge of long-term planning in such an environment.

“We are unsure what the next year will bring. It’s hard to plan investment or hiring when the economic picture keeps shifting.” (London, 50–99 employees, Professional services)

“Global instability and energy issues make forecasting almost impossible.” (South East England, 2–9 employees, Transport and storage)

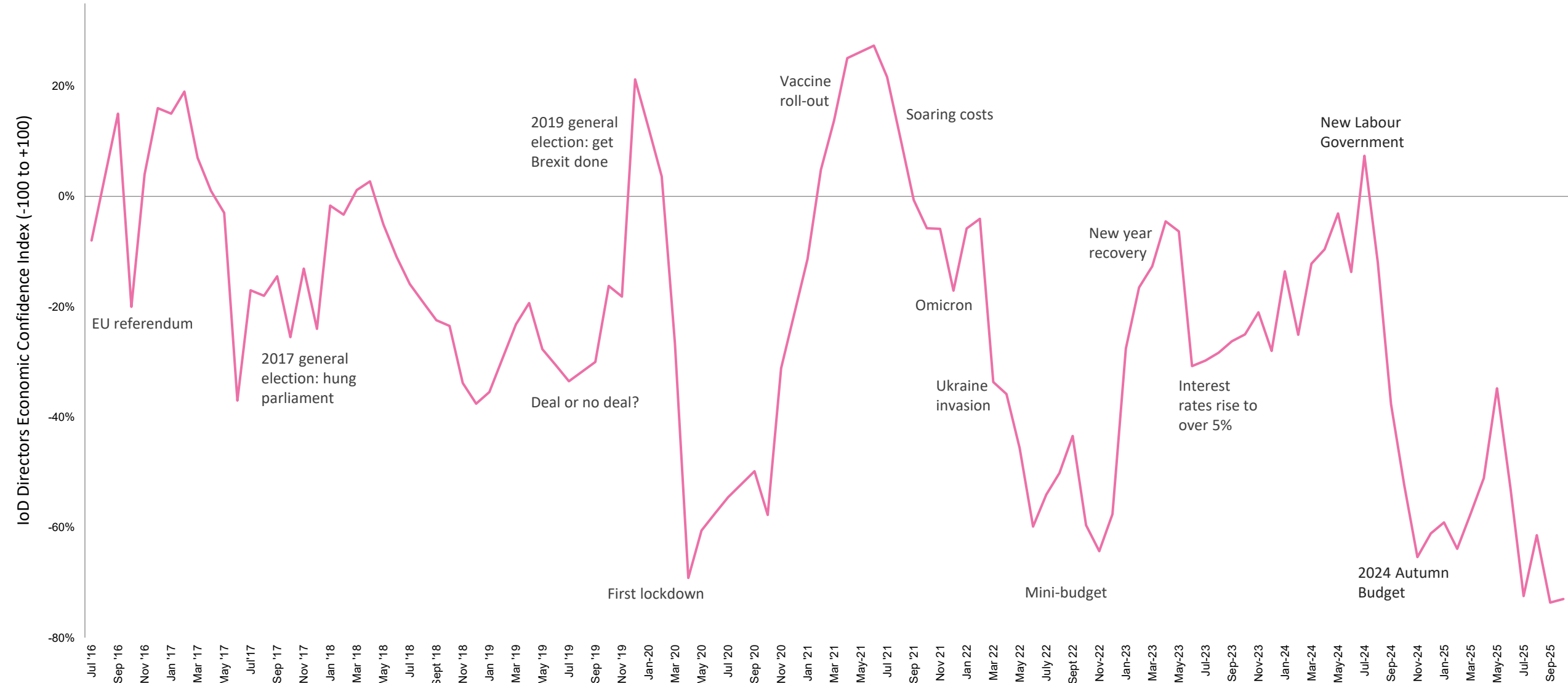
“There is a sense that economic growth is fragile, and any small shock could have major impacts.” (East of England, 10–49 employees, Hospitality and leisure)

Economic Monitoring: Trends





Business confidence remains depressed ahead of Budget

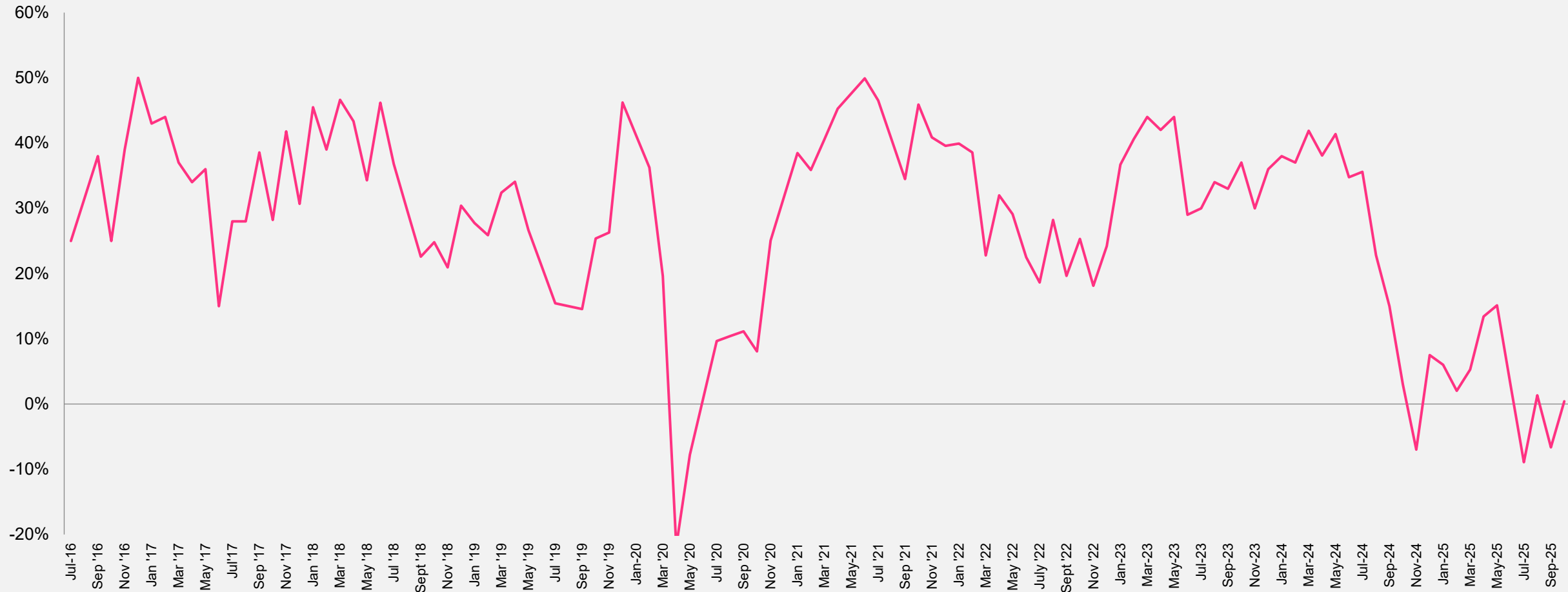




Business leader confidence in their own organisations crept up to 0 in October

How optimistic are you about your own organisation over the next 12 months?

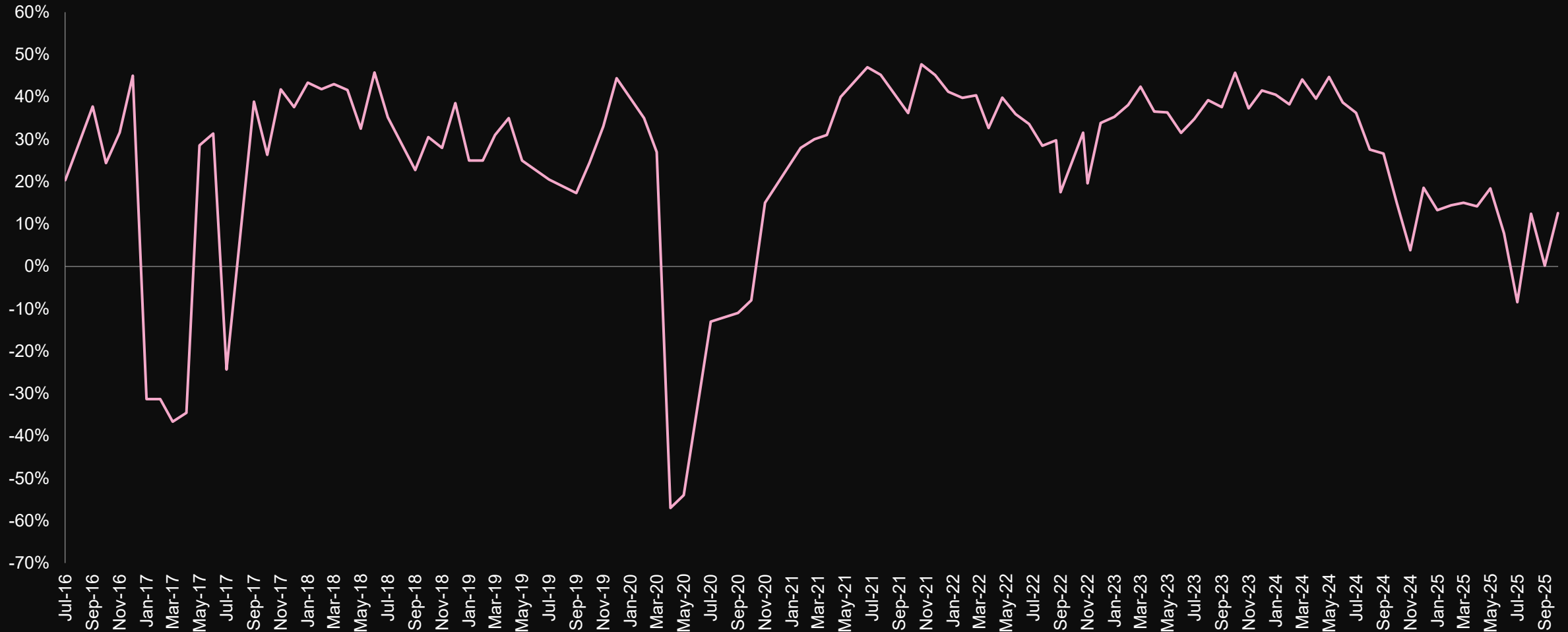
5-point scale from very optimistic to very pessimistic, net optimistic % Source: IoD monthly Policy Voice surveys





Revenue expectations rose to +13 in October 2025, from 0 in September

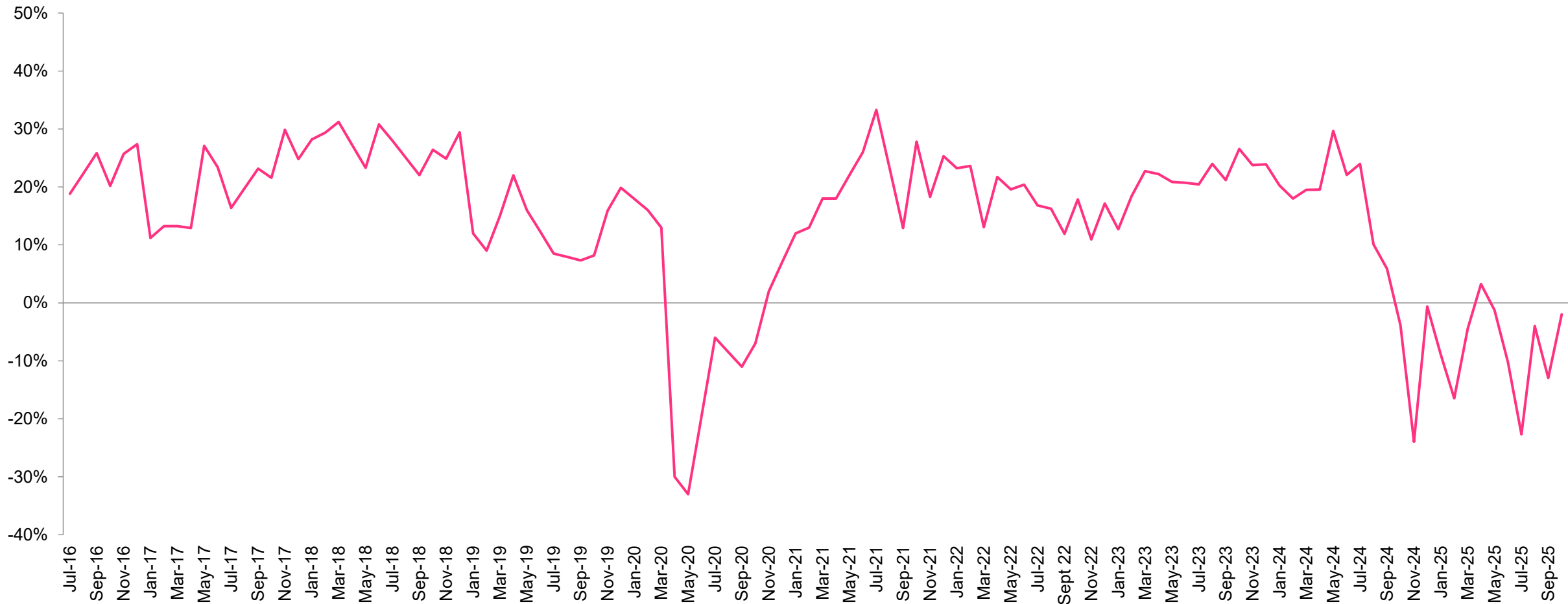
Comparing the next 12 months with the last 12 months, what do you believe the outlook for your organisation will be in terms of: REVENUE.
Net positive % (% higher minus % lower) Source: IoD monthly Policy Voice surveys





Headcount expectations rose to -2 in October, from -13

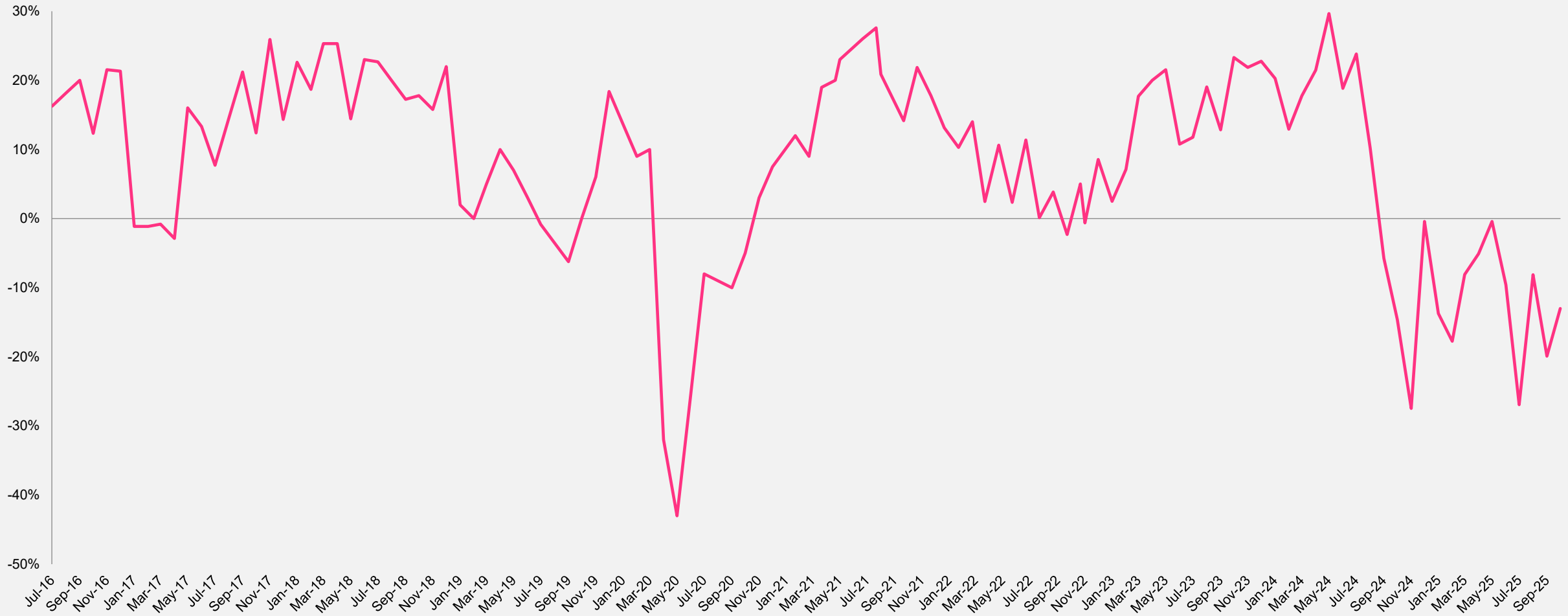
Comparing the next 12 months with the last 12 months, what do you believe the outlook for your organisation will be in terms of: HEADCOUNT.
Net positive % (% higher minus % lower) Source: IoD monthly Policy Voice surveys





Investment intentions rose to -13 in October, from -20 in September 2025

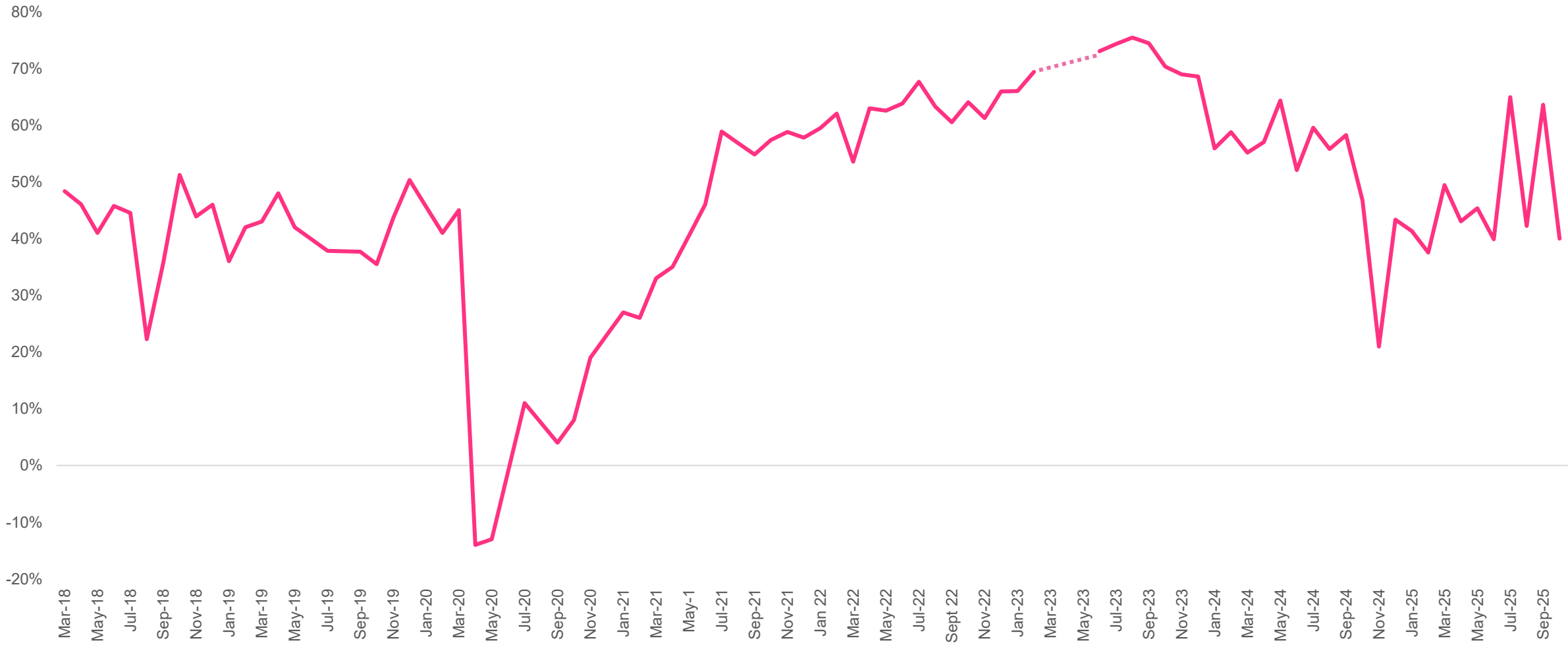
*Comparing the next 12 months with the last 12 months, what do you believe the outlook for your organisation will be in terms of: INVESTMENT.
Net positive % (% higher minus % lower) Source: IoD monthly Policy Voice surveys*





Wage expectations jumped fell to +40 in October 2025

Comparing the next 12 months with the last 12 months, what do you believe the outlook for your organisation will be in terms of: WAGES.
Net positive % (% higher minus % lower) Source: IoD monthly Policy Voice surveys

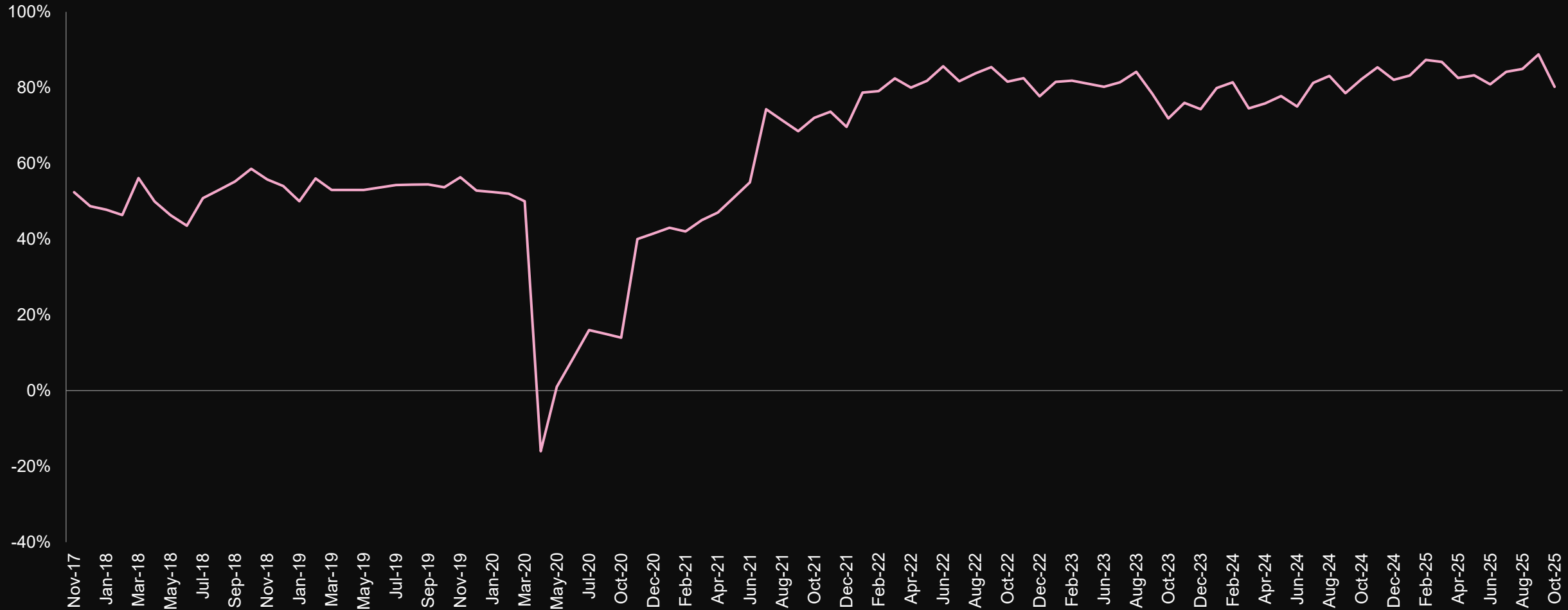


..... = question not asked



Cost expectations fell to +81 in October, from +89 in September 2025

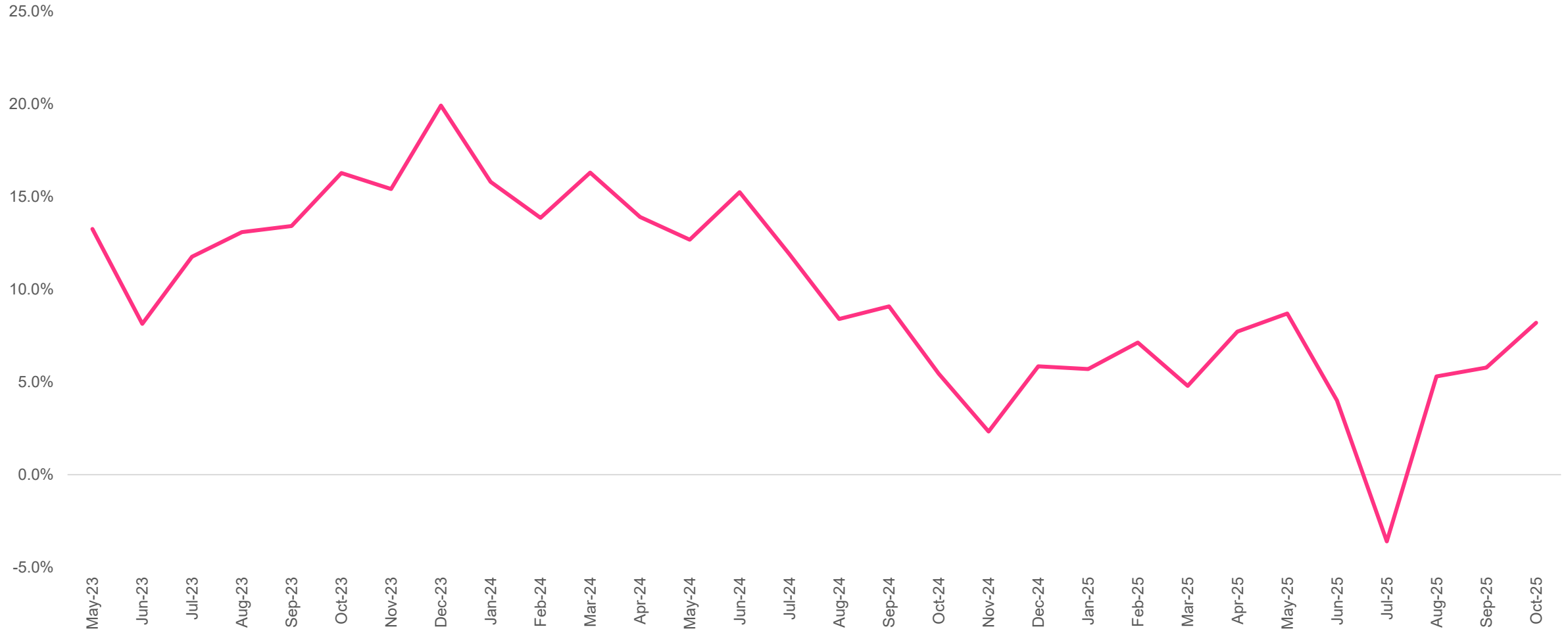
Comparing the next 12 months with the last 12 months, what do you believe the outlook for your organisation will be in terms of: COSTS.
Net positive % (% higher minus % lower) Source: IoD monthly Policy Voice surveys





Export expectations rose two points to +8 in October

Comparing the next 12 months with the last 12 months, what do you believe the outlook for your organisation will be in terms of: EXPORTS
Net positive % (% higher minus % lower) Source: IoD monthly Policy Voice surveys. Question first asked in April 2023.





Economic Monitoring: Sectoral breakdown



Wider UK economy

	Accommodation and food services	Administrative and support services	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Civil service/public administration	Construction	Education	Electricity and/or gas supply	Financial services
Very optimistic	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Quite optimistic	12.5%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	11.8%	0.0%	2.8%
Neither optimistic nor pessimistic	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	50.0%	0.0%	11.8%	42.9%	13.9%
Quite pessimistic	12.5%	55.6%	42.9%	44.4%	0.0%	44.8%	29.4%	57.1%	33.3%
Very pessimistic	68.8%	38.9%	57.1%	33.3%	50.0%	51.7%	47.1%	0.0%	47.2%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of respondents	16	18	7	9	2	29	17	7	36

	Health and social work	Information and communication	Manufacturing	Mining and quarrying	Other services	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Real estate	Transportation and storage	Water supply, sewerage and waste management	Wholesale and retail trade (including motor repair)
Very optimistic	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Quite optimistic	7.1%	11.8%	5.0%	0.0%	7.9%	6.7%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Neither optimistic nor pessimistic	7.1%	13.7%	18.3%	25.0%	19.0%	14.2%	23.1%	7.1%	33.3%	5.9%
Quite pessimistic	28.6%	41.2%	38.3%	50.0%	33.3%	42.5%	7.7%	50.0%	66.7%	47.1%
Very pessimistic	57.1%	33.3%	38.3%	25.0%	38.1%	36.7%	69.2%	35.7%	0.0%	47.1%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of respondents	14	51	60	4	63	120	13	14	3	17



Your (primary) organisation

	Accommodation and food services	Administrative and support services	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Civil service/public administration	Construction	Education	Electricity and/or gas supply	Financial services
Very optimistic	25.0%	16.7%	14.3%	44.4%	50.0%	24.1%	23.5%	14.3%	19.4%
Quite optimistic	25.0%	27.8%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	24.1%	5.9%	28.6%	22.2%
Neither optimistic nor pessimistic	43.8%	33.3%	71.4%	22.2%	50.0%	31.0%	35.3%	42.9%	38.9%
Quite pessimistic	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	8.3%
Very pessimistic	6.3%	16.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	20.7%	29.4%	14.3%	11.1%
Don't know	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of respondents	16	18	7	9	2	29	17	7	36

	Health and social work	Information and communication	Manufacturing	Mining and quarrying	Other services	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Real estate	Transportation and storage	Water supply, sewerage and waste management	Wholesale and retail trade (including motor repair)
Very optimistic	42.9%	23.5%	15.0%	25.0%	28.6%	19.2%	30.8%	35.7%	33.3%	41.2%
Quite optimistic	28.6%	39.2%	45.0%	50.0%	30.2%	30.8%	23.1%	14.3%	33.3%	11.8%
Neither optimistic nor pessimistic	14.3%	27.5%	35.0%	25.0%	28.6%	44.2%	30.8%	42.9%	33.3%	41.2%
Quite pessimistic	0.0%	5.9%	5.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Very pessimistic	14.3%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	4.2%	15.4%	7.1%	0.0%	5.9%
Don't know	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of respondents	14	51	60	4	63	120	13	14	3	17

Our purpose

Our Royal Charter sets out a clear purpose

We have a clear vision – The Institute of Directors is the professional institute for responsible directors and leaders.

Our mission is to develop, support and represent skilled, knowledgeable and responsible leaders for the benefit of the economy and society at large.

Integrity and Enterprise are our core values.



The objects of the institute are:

To promote for the public benefit high levels of skill, knowledge, professional competence and integrity on the part of directors, and equivalent office holders however described, of companies and other organisations.

To represent the interests of members and of the business community to government and in the public arena, and to encourage and foster a climate favourable to entrepreneurial activity and wealth creation.

To promote the study, research and development of the law and practice of Corporate Governance, and to publish, disseminate or otherwise make available the useful results of such study or research.

To advance the interests of members of the Institute, and to provide facilities, services and benefits for them.