



Policy Voice full survey results April 2026

- The UK's trade relations
- Supply chain disruption
- Employment support for young people
- Regulatory burdens

Number of respondents: 900
Survey Dates: 16-30 April 2026



The UK's trade relations





IoD members favour prioritising closer alignment with the EU

The government has taken the approach of maintaining good relations with all of the UK's trading partners. However, more recently, it has signalled it will be pursuing closer alignment with the EU.

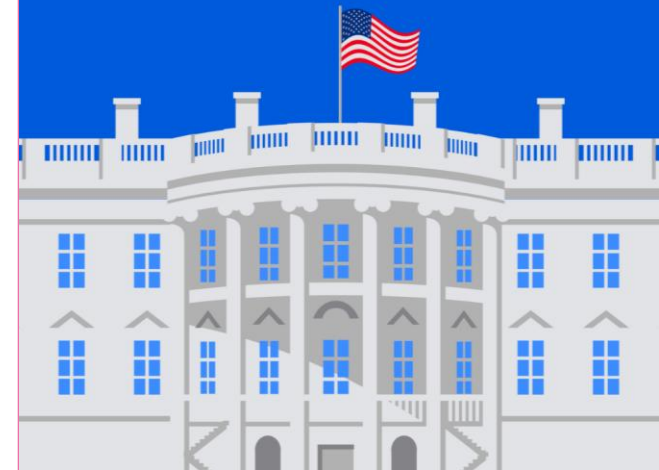
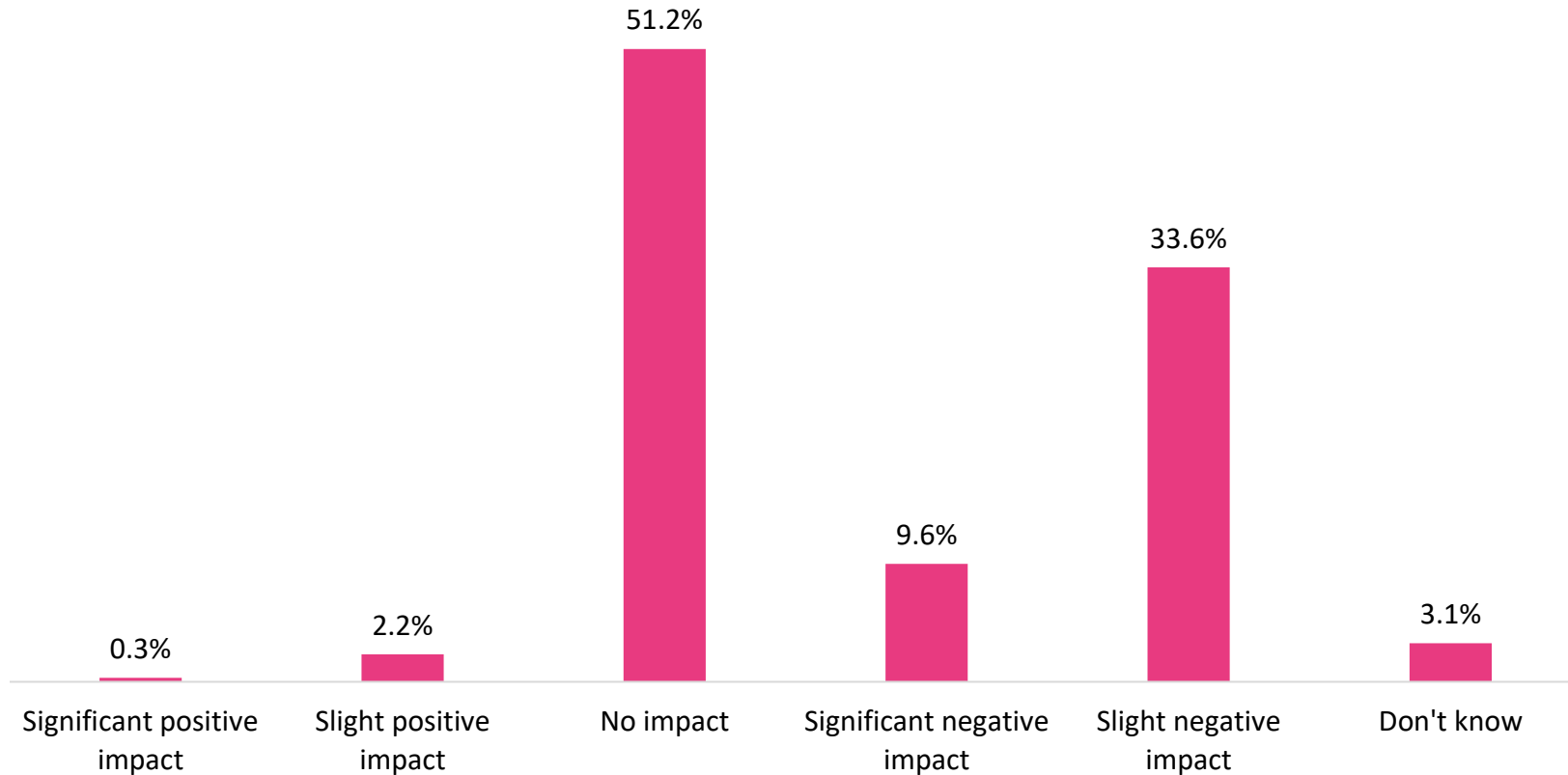
Which of the following do you agree with the most?



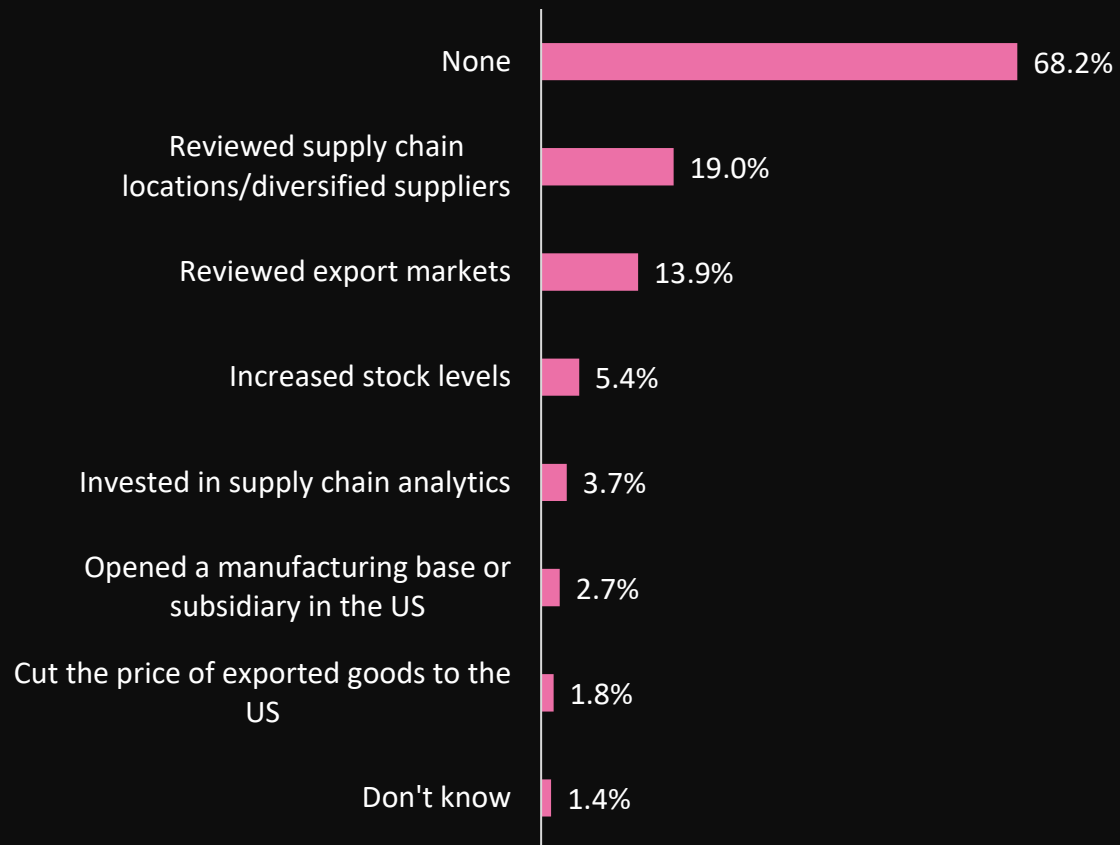


Nearly half of IoD members report negative impacts from US tariffs

To what extent has your organisation been impacted by the implementation of different US tariffs over the last year?



Over the last year, has your organisation taken any of the following actions as a result of the implementation of US tariffs?



Looking ahead, will your organisation take any of the following actions as a result of the implementation of or potential changes to US tariffs?





There was a clear consensus that US tariffs are having a predominantly indirect but negative impact, primarily through their effect on client behaviour, market conditions, and business confidence. While few organisations reported direct exposure, many highlighted reduced demand, delayed investment, and greater customer caution.

Across sectors, respondents emphasised that tariffs are contributing to a more uncertain trading environment, making it harder to plan and invest. Even where firms were not directly affected, knock-on impacts through supply chains, client bases, and the wider economy were widely felt.

The most prominent theme was the indirect impact via clients, with many firms reporting more cautious spending, delayed decisions, and smaller or phased projects.

“Certainly in 2025, we noticed that customers were more conservative... holding back on issuing POs for full pieces of work... we understand this was due to uncertainty rather than any specific indicator.” (West Midlands, professional services, 10–49 employees)

“As we do not supply goods... there is a significant lack of confidence in purchasing decision-makers... people buying smaller ‘taster’ services... more maintenance rather than new.” (South West England, information & communication, 10–49 employees)

“Impacted our clients, who are purchasing less services due to higher costs.” (South East England, financial services, 2–9 employees)

A second major theme was the impact of uncertainty and policy volatility, which many respondents described as a core barrier to planning and investment. Frequent changes to tariff regimes, alongside broader geopolitical instability, were seen as creating an unpredictable environment in which long-term decisions are increasingly difficult.

“Huge disruption... tariff rates fluctuate by territory... it has become impossible to plan ahead... we are in a constant state of volatility.” (West Midlands, wholesale & retail, 250+ employees)

“It has introduced significant operational uncertainty and delayed the implementation of numerous projects.” (South East England, other services, 100–249 employees)

“Chaos and uncertainty.” (South West England, manufacturing, 50–99 employees)





Alongside uncertainty, many respondents reported rising costs and supply chain disruption as a direct consequence of tariffs. This included increased input costs, higher administrative burdens, delays at borders, and the need to reconfigure sourcing strategies. In many cases, these costs were passed on to customers, though not without affecting demand.

“Increased administration costs, delays getting goods to market and reduced margins.” (North West England, manufacturing, 50–99 employees)

“Friction at landing ports, increased product cost... moved to customers.” (West Midlands, professional services, 10–49 employees)

“Massive costs due to tariffs... additional legal battles due to existing PO coverage not including tariffs.” (London, professional services, 250+ employees)

In response, some firms reported making strategic adjustments to operations and market focus, including relocating production, reshoring activity, or withdrawing from the US market altogether. Others, however, reported opportunistic gains or expansion in response to shifting competitive dynamics.

“Closed US subsidiary and stopped doing business there.” (London, professional services, 250+ employees)

“Moved more work to Mexico to minimise tariff impact... significant volume fluctuations for US market.” (Yorkshire and the Humber, manufacturing, 250+ employees)

“By opening a fabrication base in the US we have benefited enormously.” (South West England, construction, 100–249 employees)

Finally, a substantial share of respondents, particularly in services, reported limited or no direct impact, though these responses were often qualified by recognition of broader economic effects or future risks. Even among those unaffected operationally, tariffs were widely seen as contributing to a more challenging global business environment.

“I’m a consultant, so the impact isn’t direct. But... clients’ cost base rising... means they’re spending less.” (Northern Ireland, professional services, 2–9 employees)

“No direct impact... but our exporting clients have been impacted and that may in future have an indirect impact on us.” (Scotland, professional services, 100–249 employees)

“Little impact apart from the deteriorating macro picture... confidence and investment in the UK are under threat.” (London, financial services, 2–9 employees)

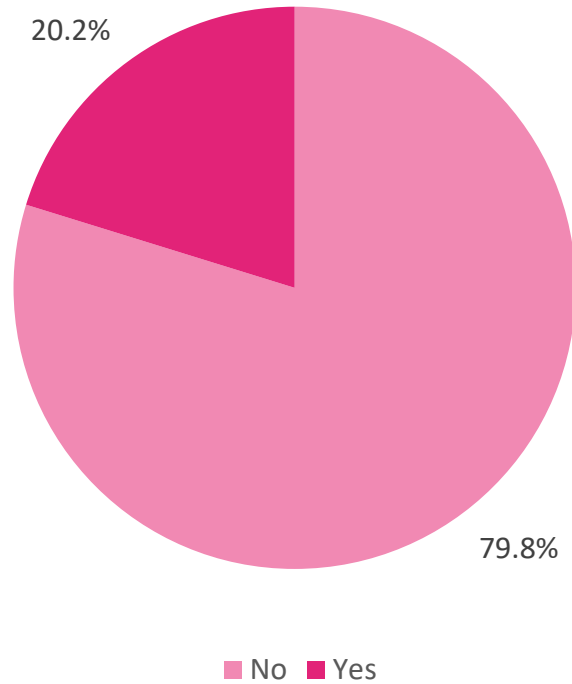
Overall, the responses suggest that while tariffs are not universally binding on UK firms, their broader economic and behavioural effects are significant, with uncertainty, cost pressures, and weakened client demand combining to constrain growth and strategic decision-making.



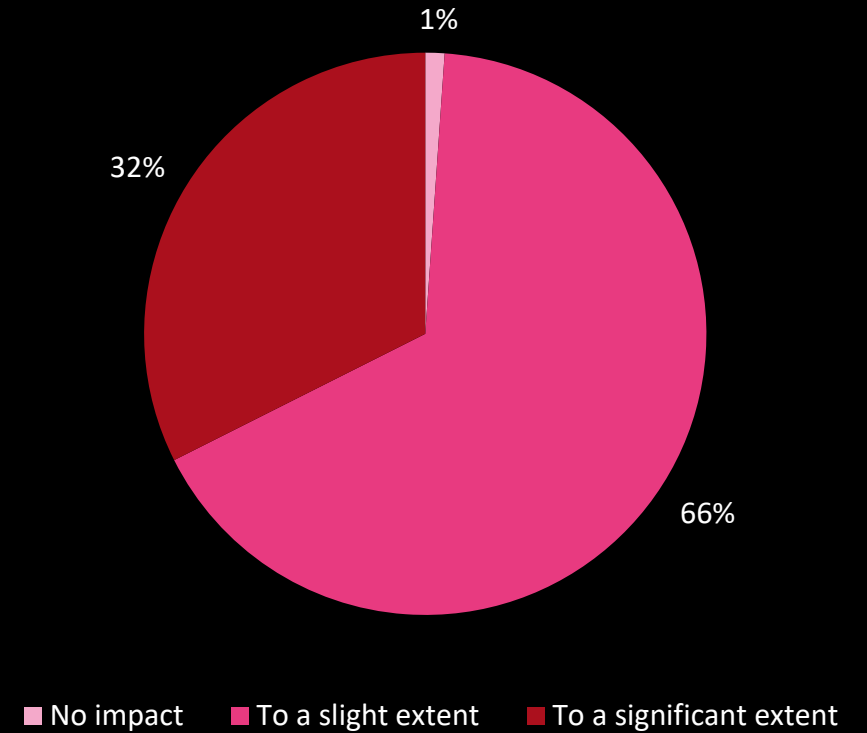
Supply chain disruption



Has your organisation experienced supply chain shortages as a result of the conflict in the Middle East?



To what extent has your organisation been negatively impacted by supply chain shortages as a result of the conflict in the Middle East?

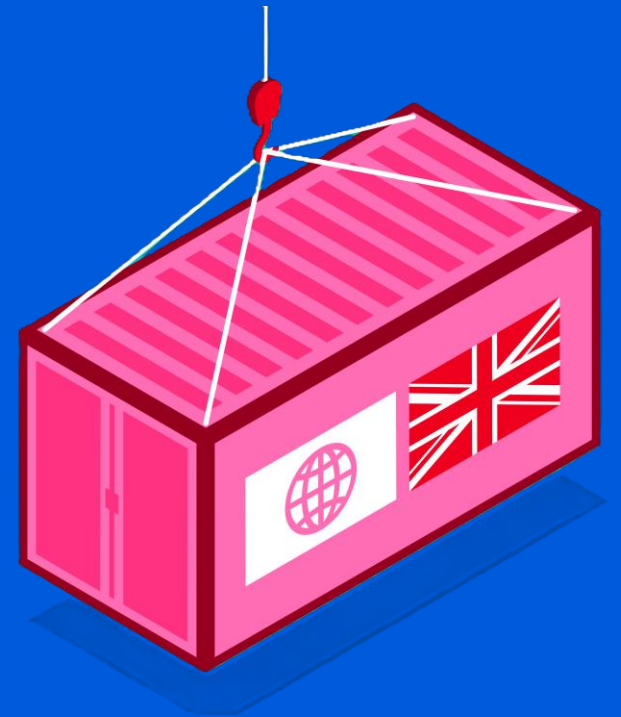
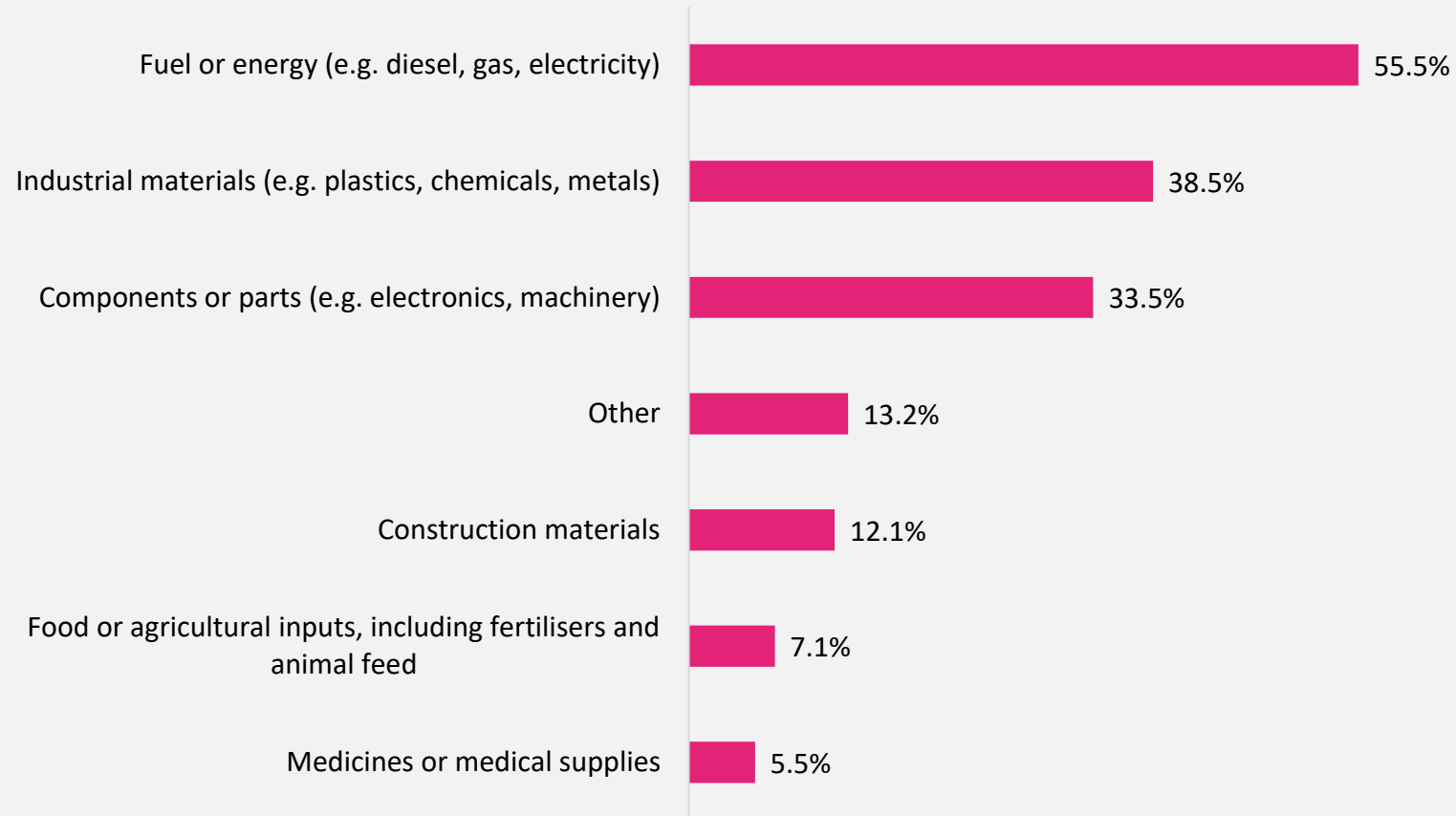




Fuel and energy shortages most widely reported by IoD members

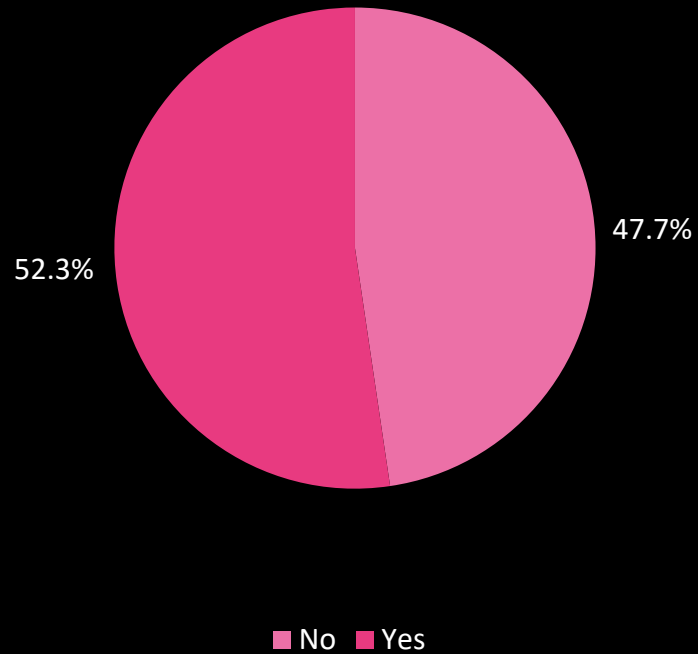
Has your organisation been impacted by any of the following key shortages?

Please select all that apply.



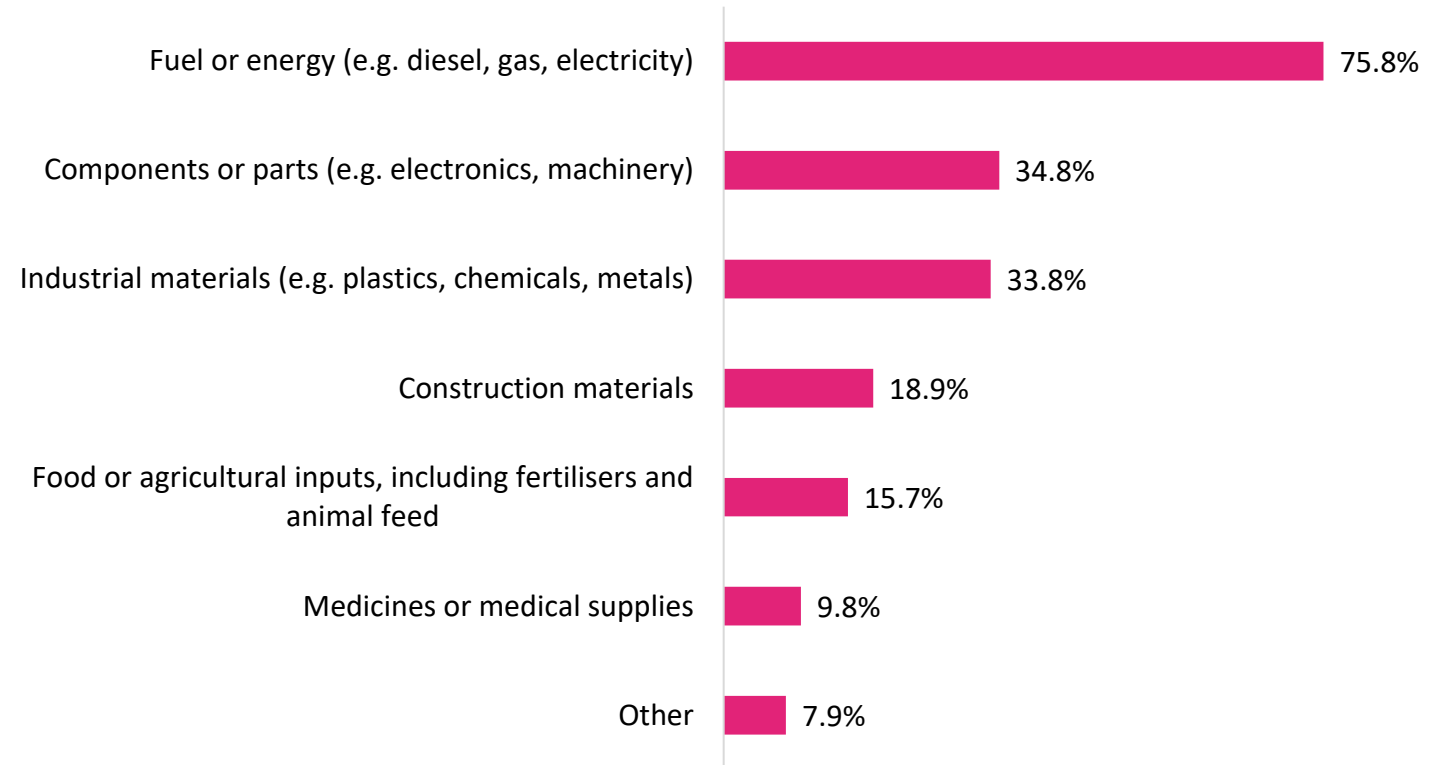


Are you worried about shortages impacting your business in the coming months?



In which of the following inputs, if any, are you most concerned you will suffer shortages?

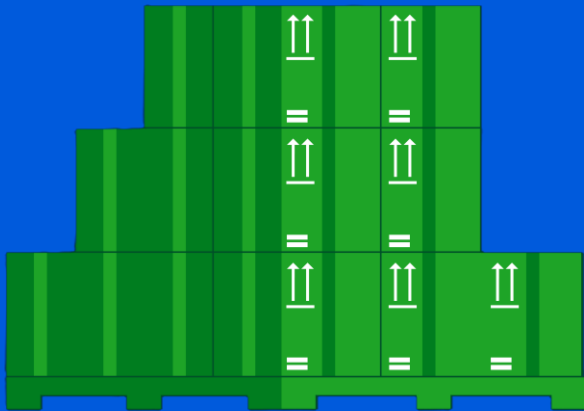
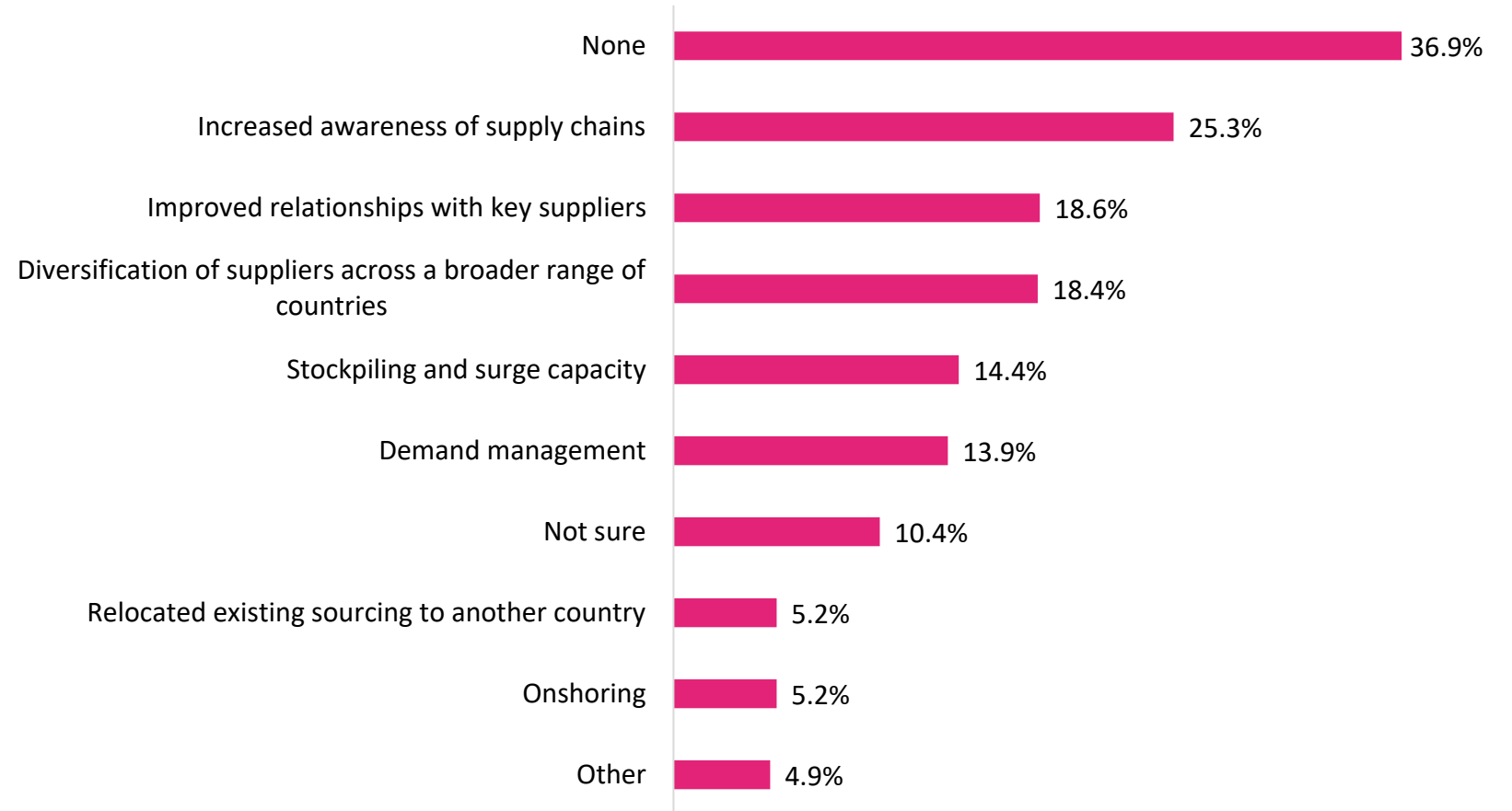
Please select all that apply.





IoD members taking practical steps to mitigate the impact of shortages

Have you taken, or are you planning to take, action to mitigate the impact of shortages on your business?





There was a clear consensus that shortages linked to the Middle East conflict are not yet widespread, but concern is high. Most respondents reported early-stage pressure through rising costs, particularly fuel and energy, rather than outright scarcity, with knock-on effects across supply chains.

Across sectors, members pointed to fuel and energy as the dominant risk, alongside exposure to materials, components, and logistics networks. Even where supply remains stable, price volatility and transport disruption are already affecting operations and planning.

The most prominent theme was fuel and energy pressure, cited consistently as both a current cost driver and a future shortage risk.

“Fuel costs impacting our operating model - preparing for not being able to afford the same level of operation.” (Scotland, education, 100–249 employees)

“It’s fuel surcharges that are the main issue at the moment.” (London, wholesale & retail, 100–249 employees)

A second key theme was rising costs prevailing over physical shortages, with many respondents stressing that availability remains manageable, but affordability and margins are under pressure.

“As much as shortages... we are experiencing increased costs... no certainty of how much can be passed on.” (London, agriculture, 250+ employees)

“It is more rising prices than shortages... polymer granules as the most impactful.” (South East England, wholesale & retail, 250+ employees)#

“No shortages expected, expecting possible impact on pricing.” (London, energy, 50–99 employees)

Respondents also highlighted risks to components and industrial inputs, particularly electronics, chemicals, and metals, often linked to longer lead times and global supply chain strain.

“Lead times have generally moved from 2–3 days, to 2–3 weeks or longer.” (West Midlands, manufacturing, 50–99 employees)

“Electronic components resulting in increased stock holding.” (North West England, manufacturing, 50–99 employees)

“Chemicals... polymers... plastics.” (multiple respondents)

Finally, many service-based firms reported limited direct exposure, but emphasised indirect effects through clients, travel disruption, and wider economic conditions.

“Shortages are impacting our clients... making them more conservative and less likely to spend.” (West Midlands, professional services, 10–49 employees)

“No shortages... but fuel increases do impact our travel costs.” (East of England, professional services, 10–49 employees)

“Our main concern... disruption to shipping times and rising fuel costs... increasing landed costs.” (London, wholesale & retail, 2–9 employees)

Overall, responses suggest that while material shortages remain limited, cost pressures, especially energy-related, are already feeding through supply chains, with growing concern about escalation if the conflict persists.

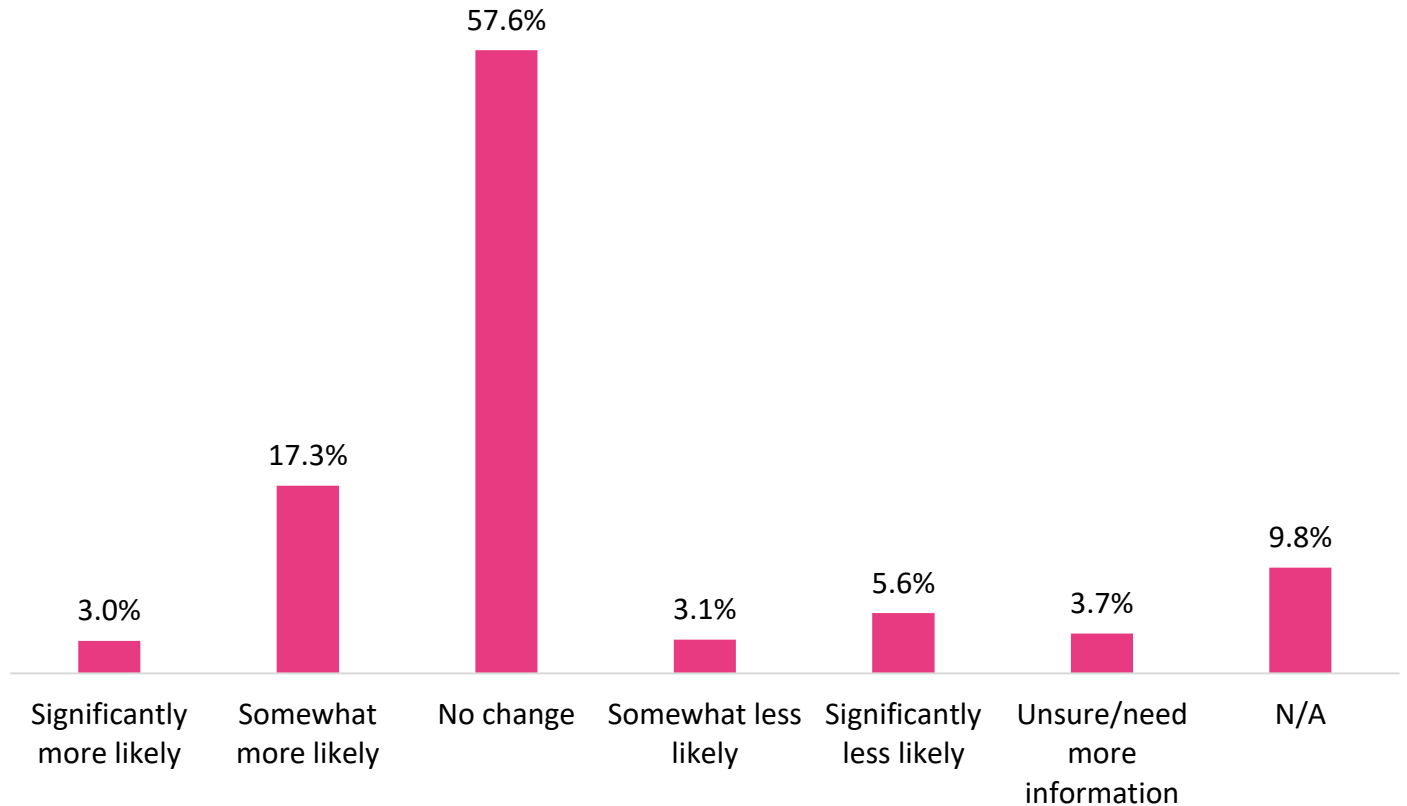
Employment support for young people





Government incentives have limited impact on firms' youth hiring intentions

In relation to your organisation's hiring plans for the next 12 months, to what extent will this package make you more or less likely to hire 16-24-year-olds?



The government has announced a package aimed at reducing the number of 16-24-year-olds not in education, employment, or training, including:

- **Youth Jobs grant** - businesses will receive £3,000 for each 18-24-year-old hired who has been on Universal Credit and seeking work for 6+ months
- **Jobs Guarantee** - government will fund 25 hours per week work placements for 18-24-year-olds who have been on Universal Credit for 18+ months
- **Apprenticeship Incentive** - SMEs will receive £2,000 for each new 16-24-year-old apprentice



A fifth of business leaders reported that the government's recent youth employment announcements make them more likely to hire young people over the course of the next 12 months, while 6 in 10 (58%) stated that the policies would not affect their approach to recruitment.

For some respondents, the incentives offer a welcome step towards derisking hiring young people:

"Running a small business means hiring is always a tricky decision. These support packages could de-risk the dearly days of a junior hire." (2-9 employees, Professional, scientific and technical activities, Northern Ireland)

"It will increase the likelihood of taking on a second apprentice" (10-49 employees, Professional, scientific and technical activities, South West England)

However, a recurrent theme in the qualitative responses was that time-limited, relatively small government incentives will not compensate for the damage done to hiring intentions – particularly relating to employers' willingness to take risks when hiring – by the government's wider employment policies, particularly by the Employment Rights Act, sharp increases in the youth minimum wage rates, and employer's National Insurance increases.

"Small incentives do not counteract the rest of the negative legislation and tax changes from the government." (10-49 employees, Professional, scientific and technical activities, South West England)

"They would have far more success if they stopped increasing the cost of employing young people, rather than offering discounts that come with too many strings." (10-49 employees, Real Estate, South East England)

"Changes to employment legislation and jobs tax, plus the fact we can use AI to perform 'entry level' tasks, means it's no longer attractive/viable to employ this demographic." (10-49 employees, Education, East Midlands)

Even for companies keen to increase youth employment, the incentives, while welcome, are in many cases unlikely to significantly shift intentions because they are dwarfed by the scale of the costs of youth recruitment:

"We require skilled engineers. We are looking specifically at Apprenticeships (we have only 10 to date but will increase that number) and Graduate intake. (by the formation of a Graduate scheme). The sums noted above will not touch the sides with respect to the training requirements" (250+ employees, Other services, South West England)

"Apprenticeship Incentive too small to make a difference to hiring business case." (10-49 employees, Professional, scientific and technical activities, London)

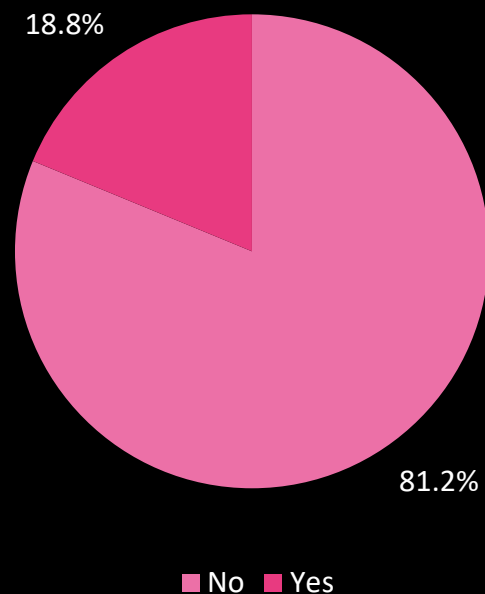
Regulatory Burdens





The government has set a target to reduce the administrative burden of regulation. They are seeking specific examples of where processes, reporting requirements or regulatory interactions are creating material burdens for businesses. An initial focus for them will be on **health and safety regulation**.

Has any aspect of health and safety regulation created a burden for your business in any way, for example by being ambiguous, inconsistent or excessively cautious?



When asked to provide examples of where health and safety ambiguity, inconsistency or excessive caution has created unnecessary burdens, respondents consistently pointed to a system that is overly complex, inconsistently applied, and increasingly resource-intensive. Many described a shift toward defensive compliance, with ambiguity in guidance driving over-interpretation and additional cost.

A central theme was inconsistent interpretation of rules, leading to over-compliance and uncertainty.

“The requirement for ‘suitable and sufficient’ risk assessments... drives a ‘defensive paperwork’ culture rather than risk control focus.” (South East England, health & social care, 250+ employees)

“Different inspectors interpret the requirements differently... we are told one thing by an individual and then another.” (South West England, manufacturing, 10–49 employees)

“The regulations are often subject to interpretation... leading to over-design of safety requirements and cost.” (West Midlands, arts & recreation, 250+ employees)

Respondents also highlighted excessive bureaucracy, particularly around paperwork, training, and compliance processes.

“Vast amounts of paperwork... more paperwork now than ever.” (North West England, manufacturing, 10–49 employees)

“COSHH for everyday cleaning items... excessive. PAT testing... excessive for basic office equipment.” (West Midlands, professional services, 10–49 employees)

“We now have to employ someone to make sure we remain compliant.” (London, construction, 2–9 employees)



A further concern was duplication and overlapping requirements, especially where multiple regulators, schemes, or clients impose similar but inconsistent standards.

“Cells... required to undergo repeat testing... interpretation varies.” (North East England, manufacturing, 2–9 employees)

“Overlapping regulatory expectations... variation in auditor expectations.” (South East England, health & social care, 250+ employees)

Many emphasised the disproportionate impact on SMEs, driven by a one-size-fits-all approach.

“One size fits all... places unnecessary burden on SMEs.” (East Midlands, construction, 10–49 employees)

“The burden is falling at far too high a level on SME and micro businesses.” (South East England, professional services, 50–99 employees)

“Many regulations... not applicable to small scale at all.” (Scotland, sole trader)

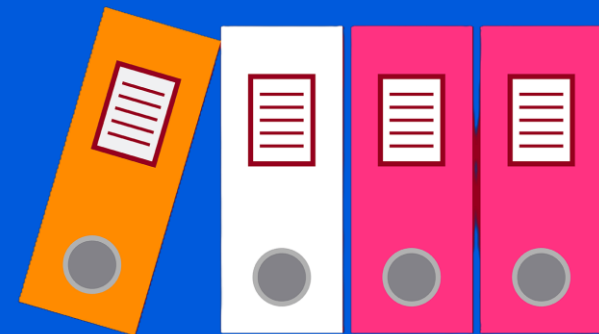
Finally, respondents frequently described a culture of over-caution, where effort is focused on low-risk activities rather than material hazards.

“Britain has built a system that mistakes administrative saturation for safety.” (South East England, manufacturing, 250+ employees)

“We have to put more than 1% of mitigation effort into risks that are not relevant.” (South East England, wholesale & retail, 250+ employees)

“Multiple annual training courses... most irrelevant or common sense.” (South East England, professional services, 250+ employees)

Overall, responses point to a system that is driving cost, complexity, and risk aversion, without always delivering proportionate improvements in safety outcomes.





When asked to identify practical measures to reduce administrative costs without compromising safety, respondents consistently called for a system that is simpler, more proportionate, and less duplicative, with clearer guidance and a more pragmatic regulatory approach.

A central theme was the need for simplification and clarity, particularly for SMEs.

“Simple, un-contradictory information, and much less please.” (London, wholesale & retail, 2–9 employees)

“All Health and Safety requirements should be in one document... identifying changes.” (London, financial services, 50–99 employees)

“Most SMEs... need easy to understand and clear guidance... without having to use a consultant.” (East Midlands, professional services, 2–9 employees)

Respondents also emphasised proportionality and reduced duplication, with a stronger focus on material risks and alignment across regulators and schemes.

“It’s a matter of proportionality.” (South East England, real estate, sole trader)

“Mutual recognition... so one valid assessment satisfies all schemes.” (South East England, manufacturing, 250+ employees)

“One platform... not having to go through the same thing time and time again.” (Scotland, construction, 50–99 employees)

A further priority was a more pragmatic and collaborative approach, with regulators providing clearer support and working more closely with business.

“HSE get back to being more collaborative with business... and provide more advice.” (South East England, wholesale & retail, 250+ employees)

“A more collaborative approach between authorities and contractors.” (West Midlands, construction, 10–49 employees)

“Shift from a blame to a supportive culture would reduce ambiguity and admin costs.” (West Midlands, arts & recreation, 250+ employees)

Overall, responses point to a clear preference for a system that prioritises clarity, consistency, and practicality, while reducing unnecessary process and overlap without weakening core safety standards.



When asked to identify other priority areas where clearer guidance or updated standards would reduce burden while maintaining safety outcomes, respondents emphasised the need for greater clarity, consistency, and proportionality, alongside improved coordination across regulatory regimes.

A central theme was the need for clearer, more practical guidance, particularly where current standards are seen as ambiguous or overly complex.

“Just give guidance that is practical and not using sledgehammers to crack a walnut.” (South East England, professional services, 10–49 employees)

“Clear guidance and standards that allow for shorter and clearer risk assessments.” (South West England, water & waste, 10–49 employees)

Respondents also highlighted duplication and lack of alignment across systems, particularly between regulators, standards, and jurisdictions.

“Better alignment between health and safety, product and environmental regulations.” (North East England, manufacturing, 2–9 employees)

“Improved coordination between UK and international standards to reduce overlapping requirements.” (North East England, manufacturing, 2–9 employees)

A further priority was proportionality and flexibility, especially for SMEs and low-risk activities.

“Needs the ability to take size of organisation into consideration.” (South East England, professional services, 10–49 employees)

“Proportionality for low-risk activities.” (South East England, health & social care, 250+ employees)

Overall, responses point to a clear need for a system that is simpler, better aligned, and more proportionate, with clearer expectations and fewer overlapping requirements.



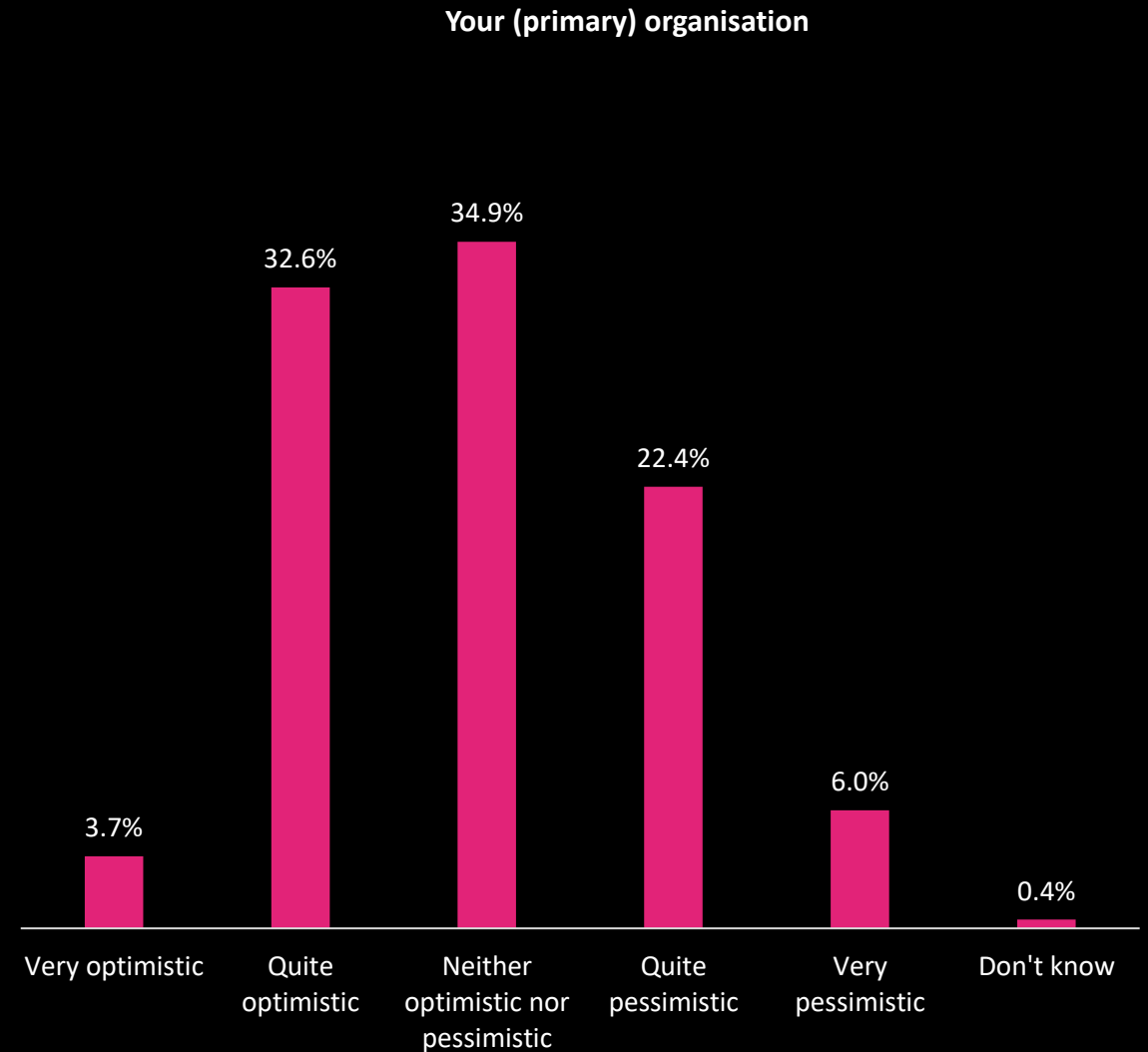
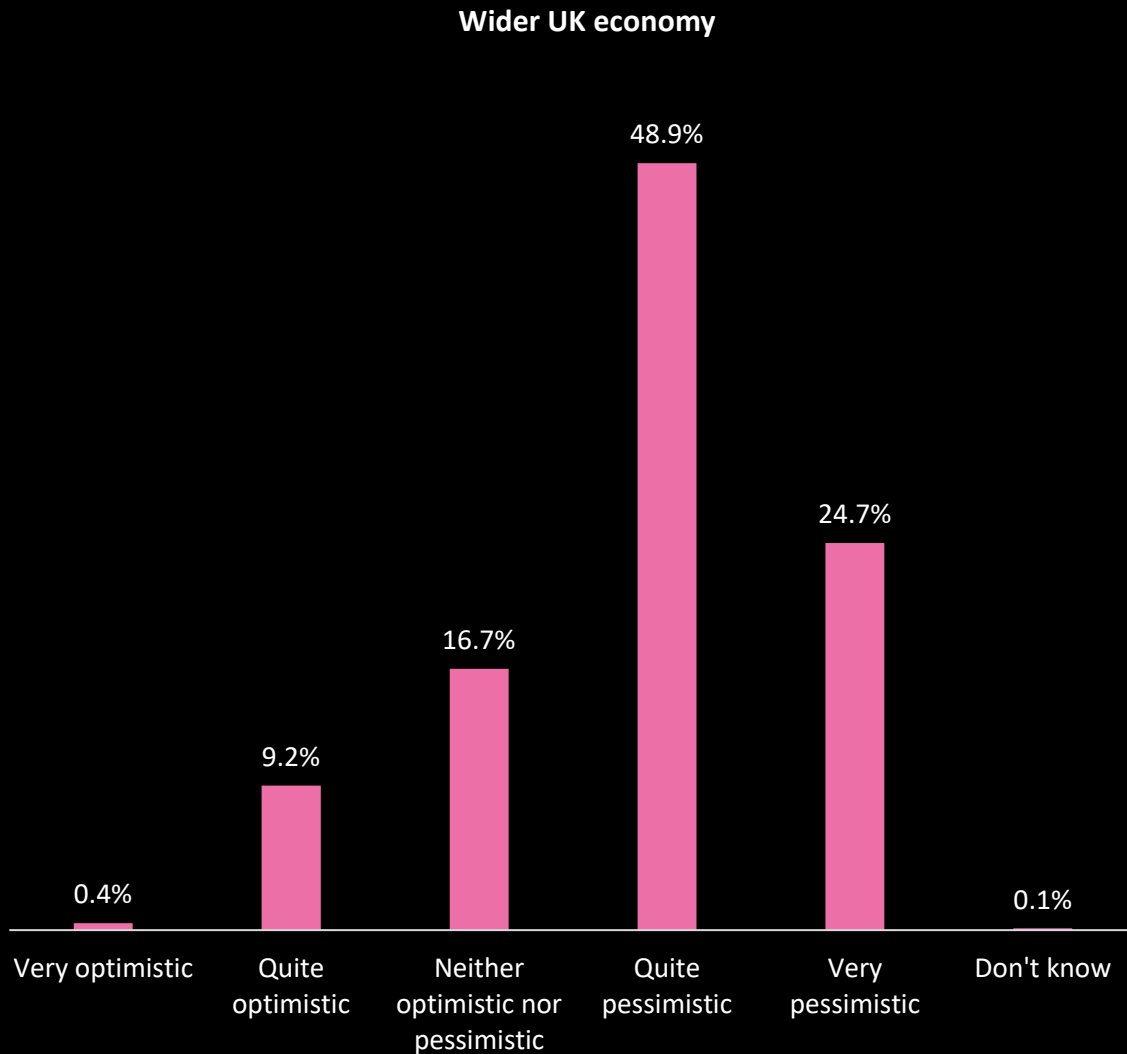
Economic Monitoring: data

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?





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	N/A	Don't know
Business investment	3.0%	23.1%	36.9%	22.2%	12.7%	1.4%	0.7%
Costs	20.4%	67.3%	8.4%	1.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%
Exports	2.7%	13.7%	31.1%	9.4%	4.1%	36.7%	2.3%
Headcount	1.2%	24.4%	43.2%	21.2%	7.1%	2.2%	0.6%
Revenue	5.2%	41.7%	21.7%	23.6%	6.3%	1.0%	0.6%
Wages	3.9%	42.4%	40.0%	8.6%	2.4%	1.9%	0.8%



When asked how their business is faring in the current economic climate, respondents overwhelmingly described a challenging and uncertain environment, marked by rising costs, weak demand, and fragile confidence.

A dominant theme was intensifying cost pressures, particularly labour, energy, and taxation, which are squeezing margins and limiting growth.

“Increasing costs, increasing taxes, salary inflation - all coming out of margin.” (London, construction, 50–99 employees)

“Costs are playing a huge part... margins are tight... demand is weakening.” (Northern Ireland, accommodation & food, 250+ employees)

“Much higher costs... will now see us close several business entities... with redundancies.” (London, other services, 100–249 employees)

Respondents also highlighted weaker demand and more cautious clients, with delays to investment and slower sales.

“Deals taking longer to close... hesitancy amongst buyers.” (London, information & communication, 100–249 employees)

“Projects are being put on hold indefinitely... customers not prepared to commit.” (London, construction, 2–9 employees)

“Clients are in defence mode... investment is being cut.” (East of England, financial services, sole trader)

Uncertainty - both domestic and global - was a consistent theme, making planning and investment difficult.

“The future has become so unpredictable that we have stopped trying to forecast.” (South West England, transportation, 100–249 employees)

“It’s very difficult to plan.” (South East England, education, 2–9 employees)

“Global volatility is creating significant lack of consumer confidence.” (Scotland, manufacturing, 250+ employees)

In response, many firms reported defensive behaviours, including hiring freezes, cost-cutting, and shifting activity overseas.

“Government policy has forced us to abandon most hiring plans... opting to off-shore functions.” (West Midlands, other services, 10–49 employees)

“We are shelving investment... cut UK recruitment... investing internationally.” (South East England, information & communication, 100–249 employees)

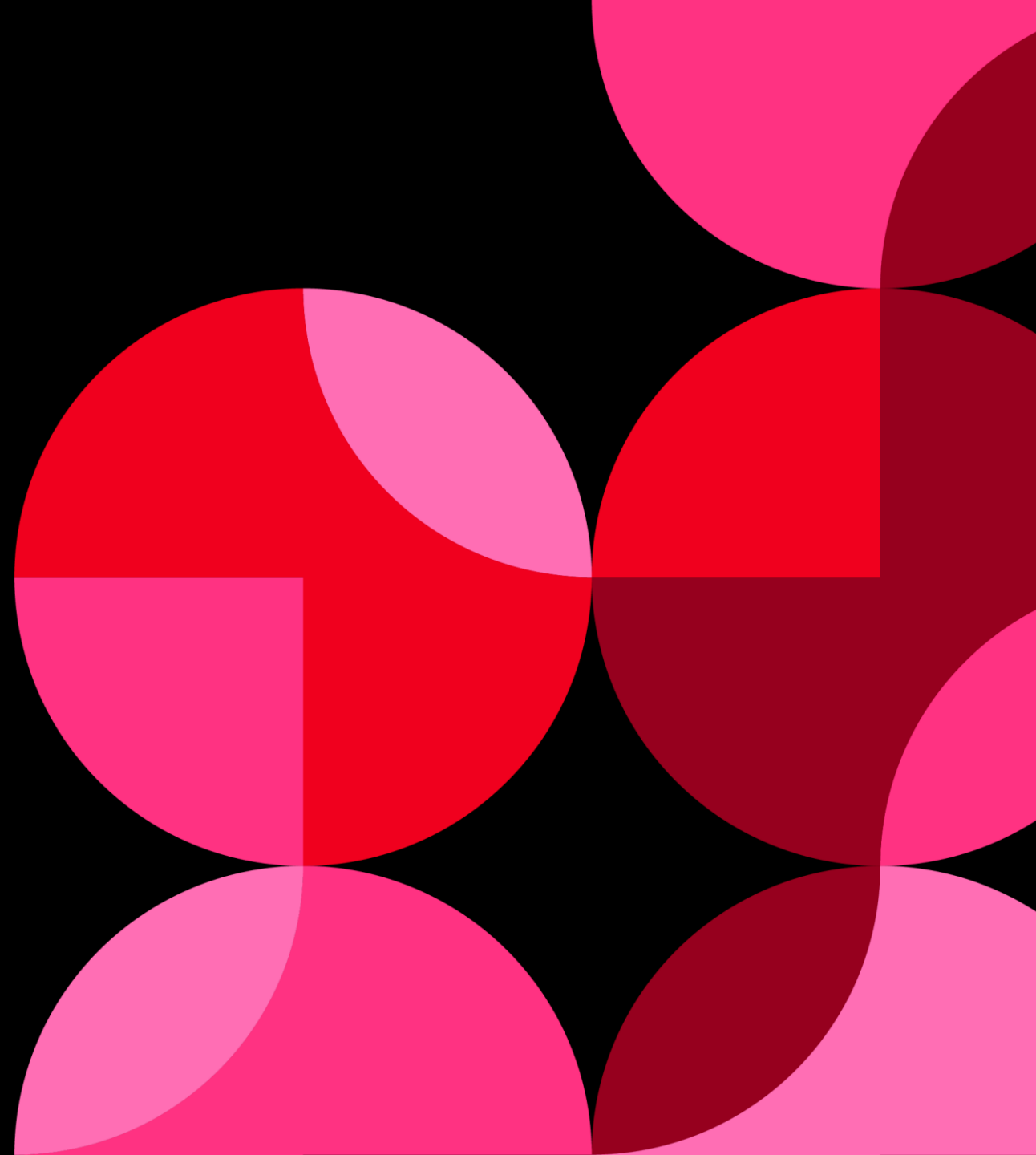
Despite this, a minority reported resilience or growth, often linked to strong demand or international markets.

“We are currently experiencing exceptional growth... internationally.” (South West England, manufacturing, 10–49 employees)

“We are performing quite strongly... sales ahead of budget.” (South East England, wholesale & retail, 50–99 employees)

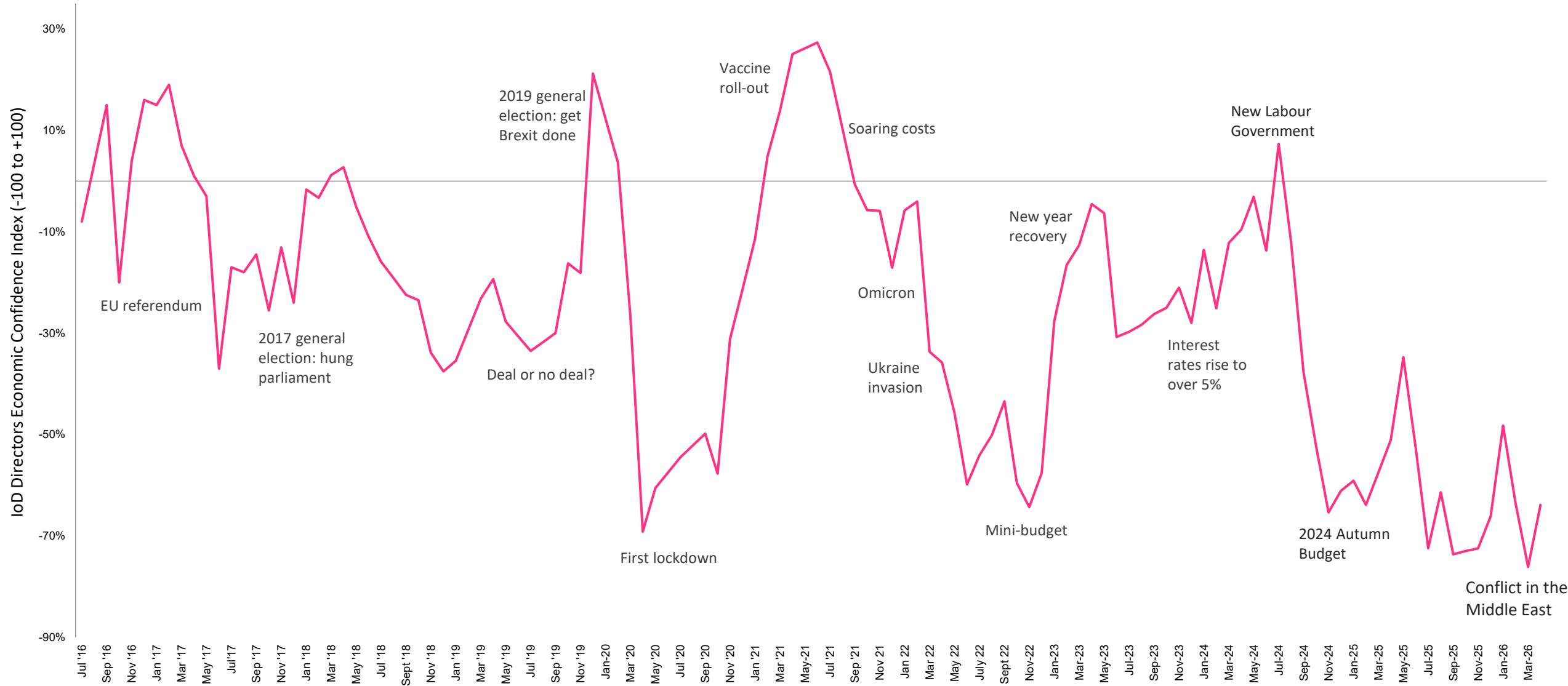
Overall, responses point to a picture of pressure, caution, and constrained ambition, with cost increases, weak demand, and uncertainty weighing heavily on business conditions.

Economic Monitoring: trends





Business confidence lifts but supply chain concerns rise

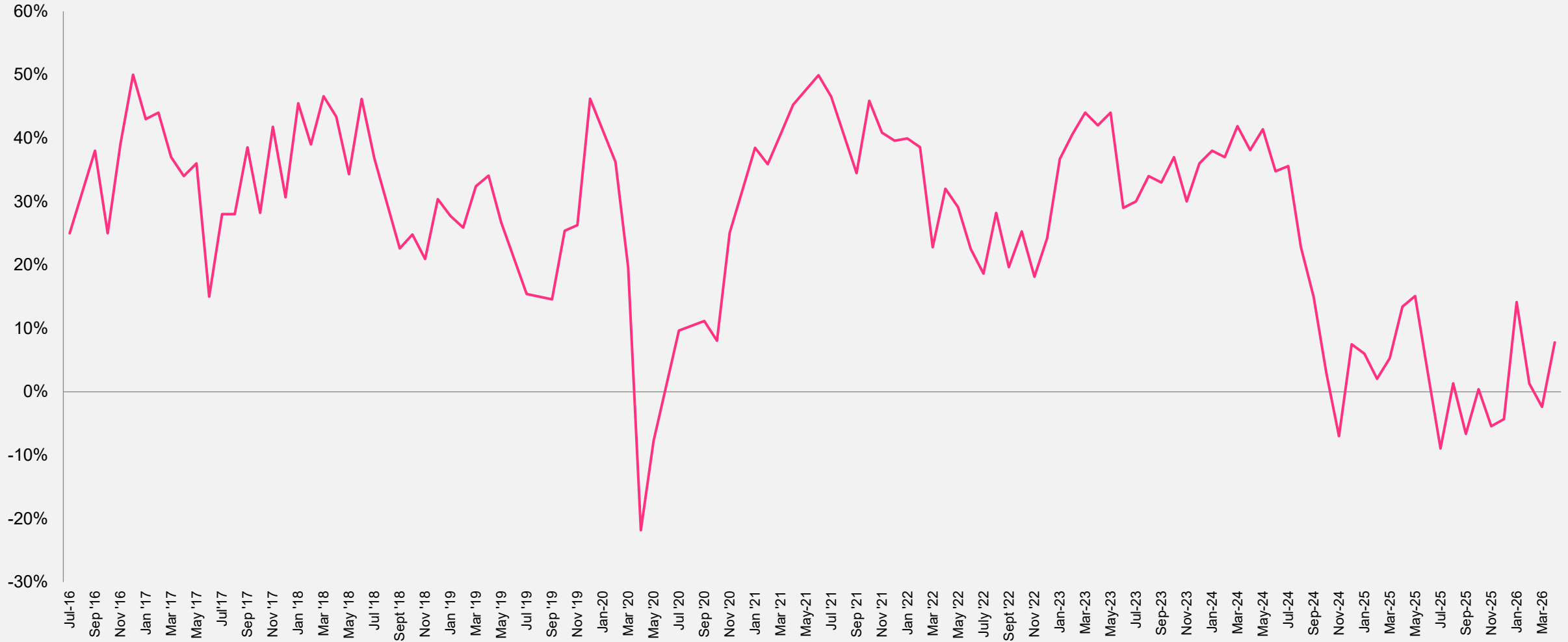




Business leader confidence in their own organisations rose, to +8 in April from -2 in March.

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

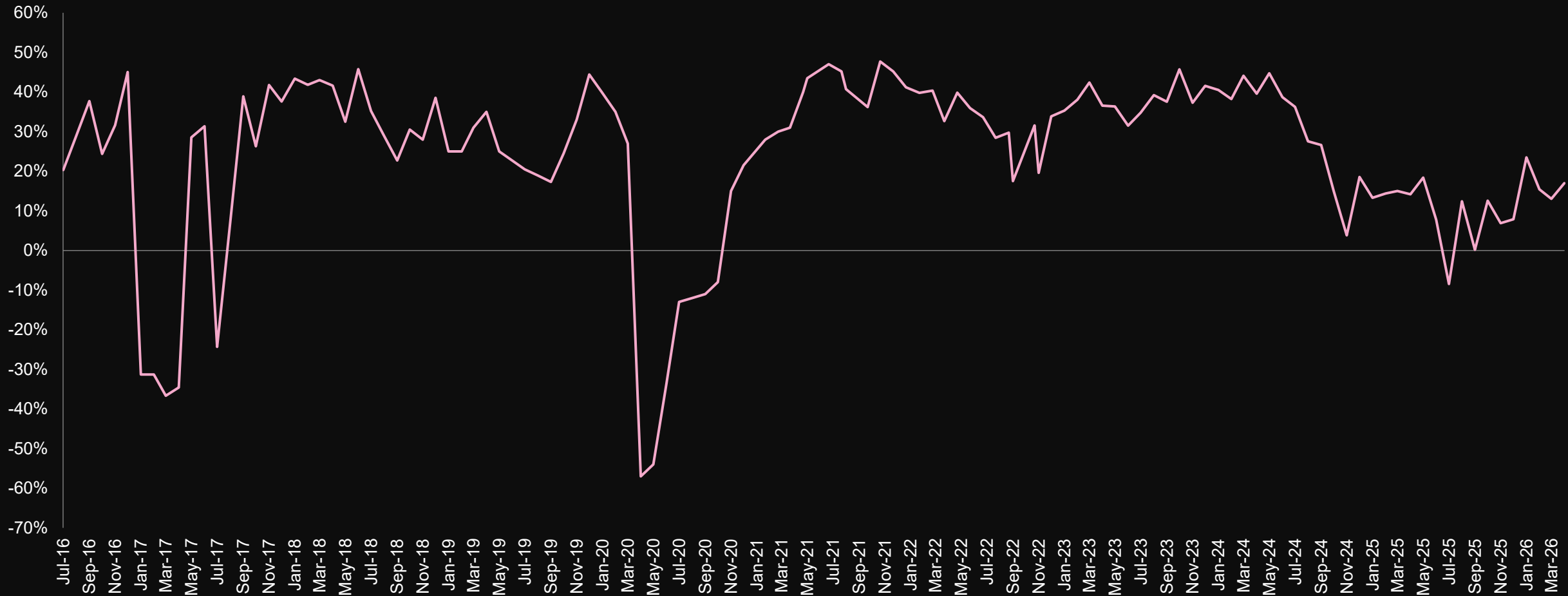
5-point scale from very optimistic to very pessimistic, net optimistic % Source: IoD monthly Policy Voice surveys





Revenue expectations rose to +17 from +13

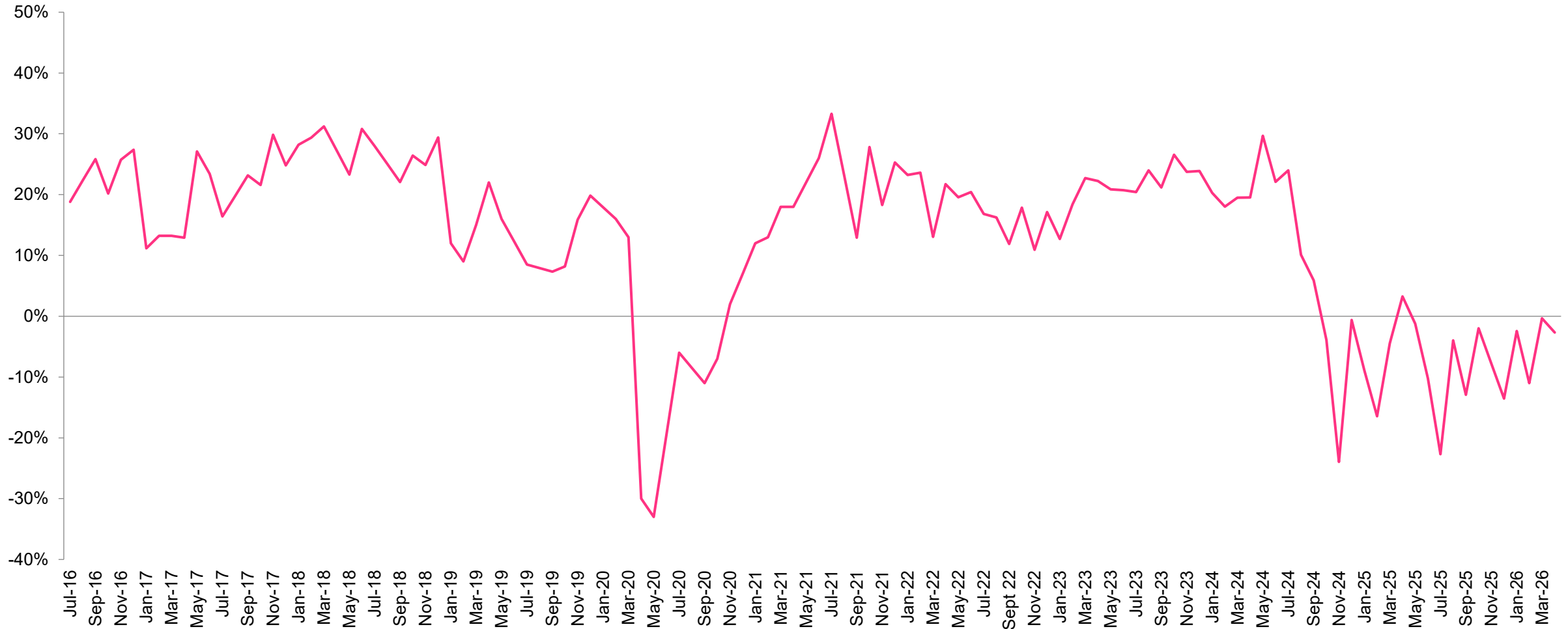
Comparing the next 12 months with the last 12 months, what do you believe the outlook for your organisation will be in terms of: REVENUE.
Net positive % (% higher minus % lower) Source: IoD monthly Policy Voice surveys





Headcount expectations dropped to -3 from 0

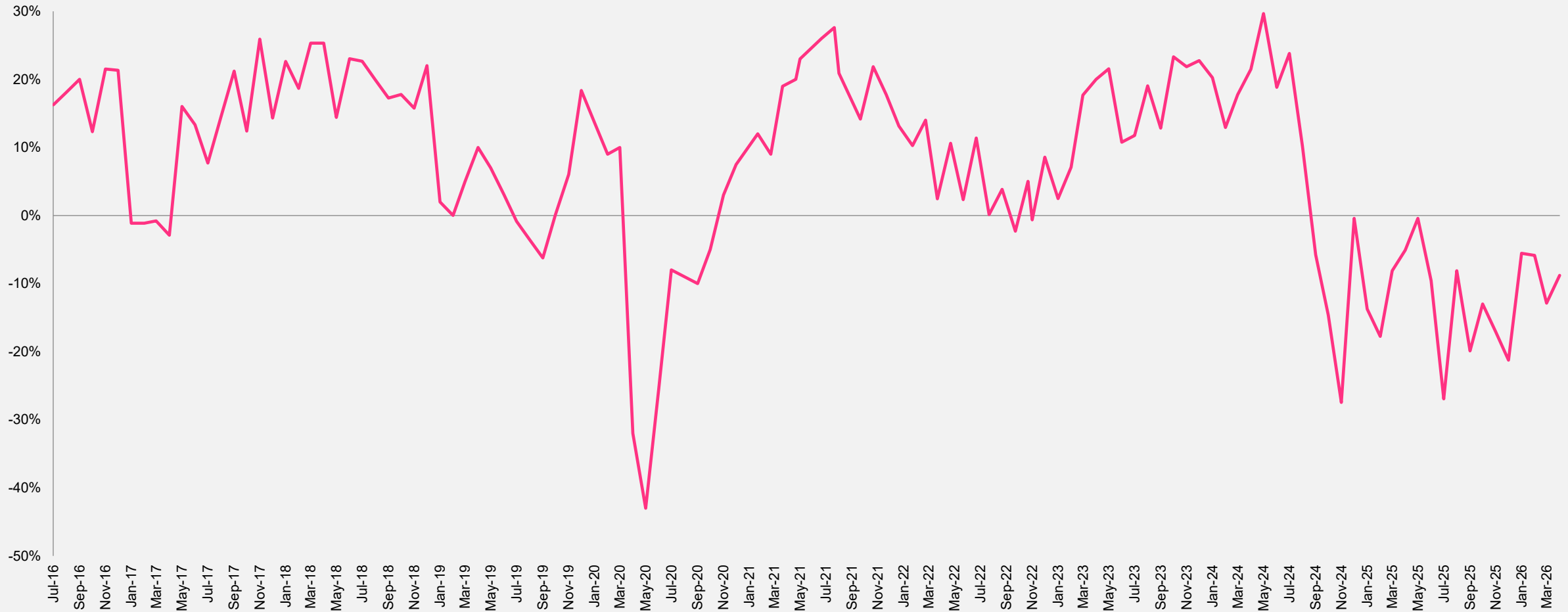
Comparing the next 12 months with the last 12 months, what do you believe the outlook for your organisation will be in terms of: HEADCOUNT.
Net positive % (% higher minus % lower) Source: IoD monthly Policy Voice surveys





Investment intentions rose to -9 from -13 (this reading has been net negative every month since August 2024)

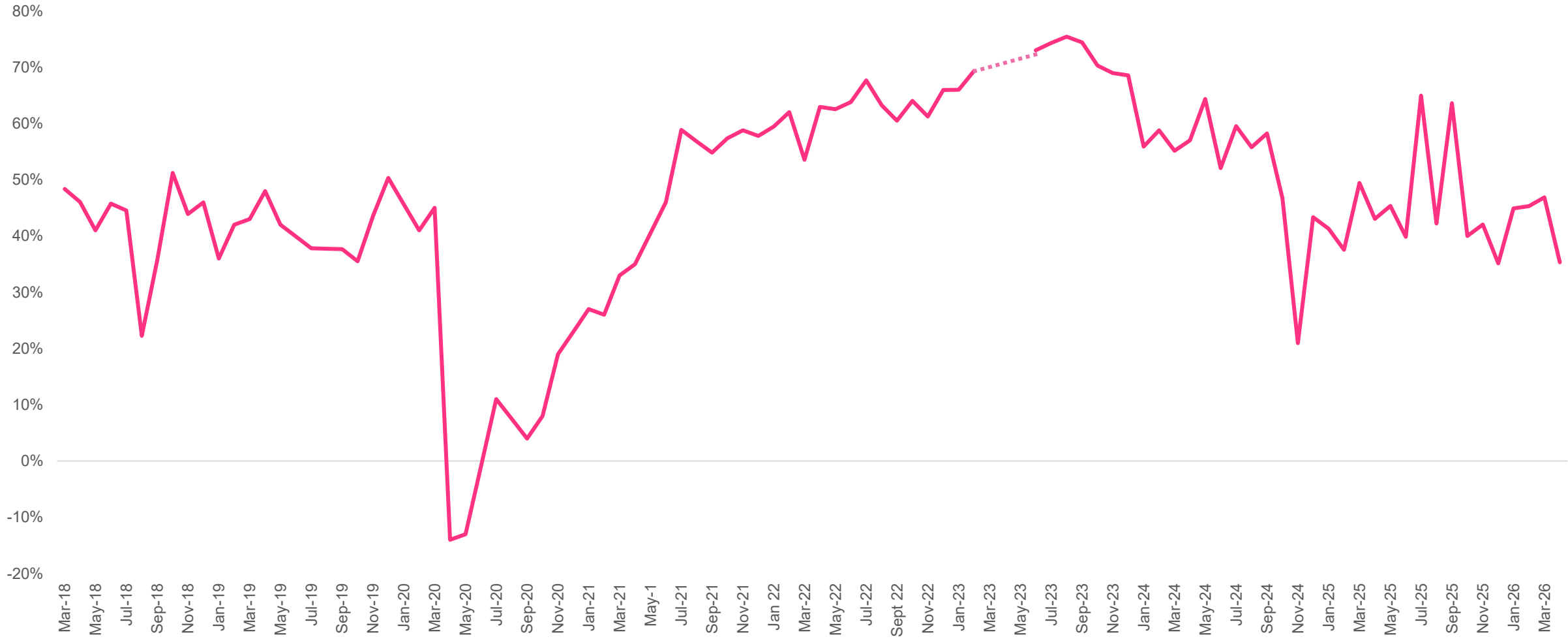
*Comparing the next 12 months with the last 12 months, what do you believe the outlook for your organisation will be in terms of: INVESTMENT.
Net positive % (% higher minus % lower) Source: IoD monthly Policy Voice surveys*





Wage expectations fell to +35 from +47

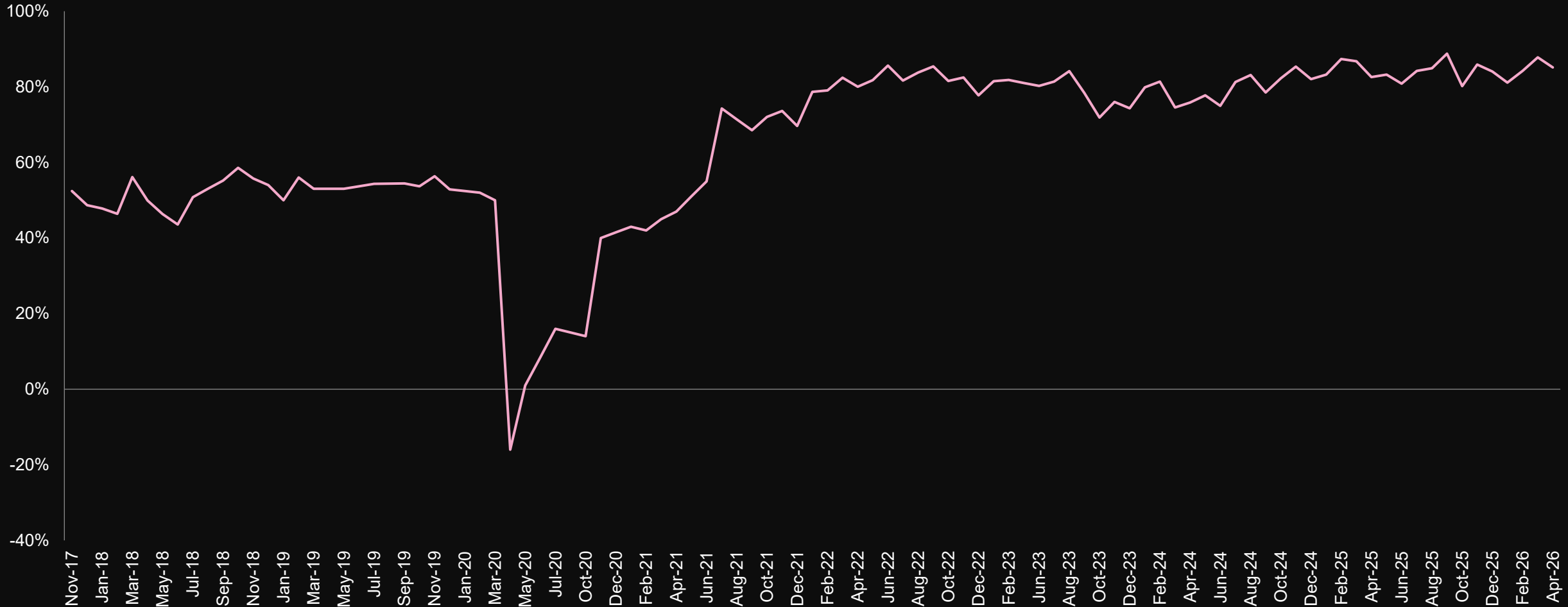
Comparing the next 12 months with the last 12 months, what do you believe the outlook for your organisation will be in terms of: WAGES.
Net positive % (% higher minus % lower) Source: IoD monthly Policy Voice surveys





Cost expectations fell to +85 from +88

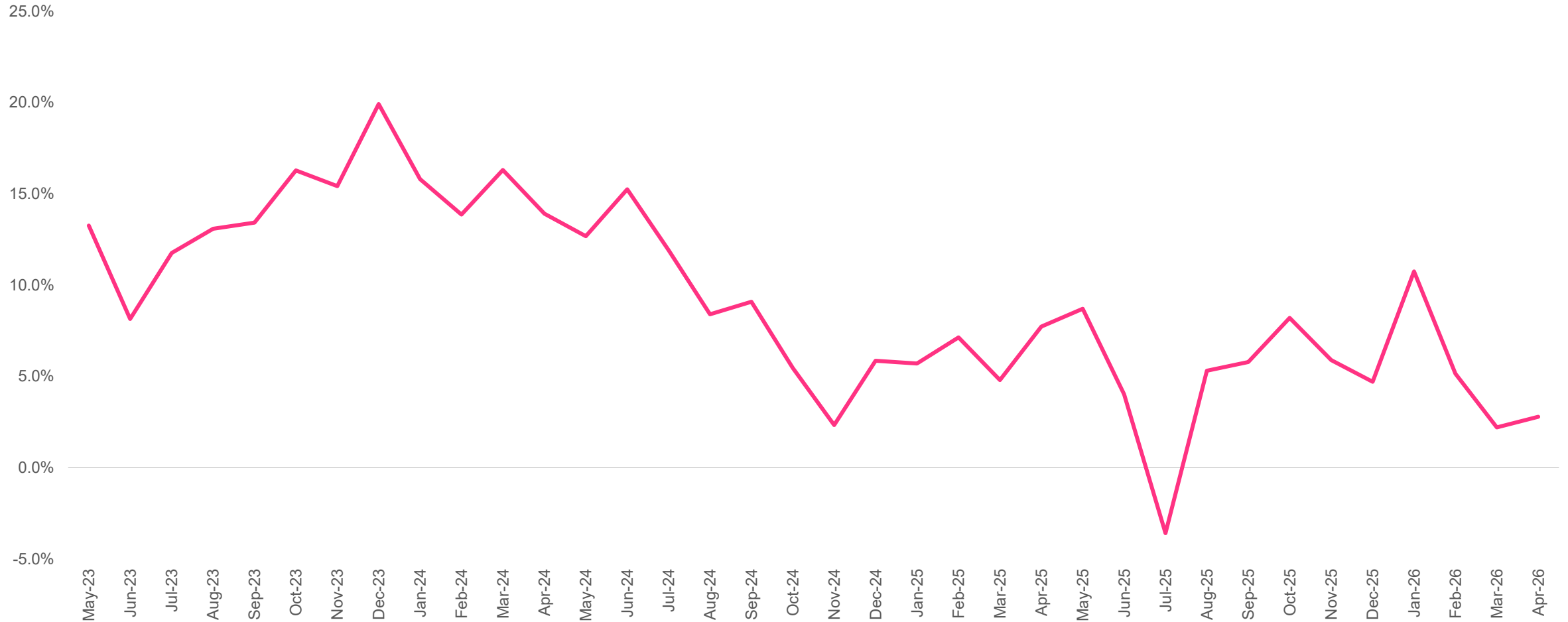
Comparing the next 12 months with the last 12 months, what do you believe the outlook for your organisation will be in terms of: COSTS.
Net positive % (% higher minus % lower) Source: IoD monthly Policy Voice surveys





Export expectations were broadly unchanged at +3 from +2 in March

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	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	Administrative and support services	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Arts, sports and recreation	Construction	Education	Electricity and/or gas supply	Financial and insurance activities	Human health and social work activities	Manufacturing
Very optimistic	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%
Quite optimistic	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.3%	9.8%	3.3%	16.7%	6.0%	8.3%	9.3%
Neither optimistic nor pessimistic	8.0%	0.0%	4.5%	20.0%	10.5%	8.2%	26.7%	16.7%	24.1%	11.1%	23.1%
Quite pessimistic	52.0%	0.0%	54.5%	50.0%	42.1%	44.3%	50.0%	50.0%	42.2%	52.8%	46.3%
Very pessimistic	32.0%	0.0%	36.4%	30.0%	21.1%	37.7%	20.0%	16.7%	27.7%	25.0%	21.3%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of respondents	25	0	22	10	19	61	30	12	83	36	108

	Mining and quarrying	Other services	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Publishing, broadcasting, and content production and distribution activities	Real estate	Telecommunication, computer programming, consulting, computing infrastructure and other information service activities	Transportation and storage	Water supply, sewerage and waste management	Wholesale and retail trade (including motor repair)
Very optimistic	0.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Quite optimistic	50.0%	9.0%	11.0%	33.3%	0.0%	4.5%	14.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Neither optimistic nor pessimistic	0.0%	13.5%	16.3%	22.2%	14.3%	9.1%	14.9%	26.3%	9.1%	23.5%
Quite pessimistic	50.0%	51.7%	48.9%	44.4%	85.7%	72.7%	39.2%	47.4%	63.6%	61.8%
Very pessimistic	0.0%	24.7%	22.9%	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%	31.1%	26.3%	27.3%	14.7%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of respondents	2	89	227	9	7	22	74	19	11	34



Your (primary) organisation

	Accommodation and food services	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	Administrative and support services	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Arts, sports and recreation	Construction	Education	Electricity and/or gas supply	Financial and insurance activities	Human health and social work activities	Manufacturing
Very optimistic	8.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	2.8%	5.6%	9.1%
Quite optimistic	16.0%	18.2%	30.0%	31.6%	36.1%	26.7%	33.3%	32.5%	30.6%	36.1%	18.2%
Neither optimistic nor pessimistic	36.0%	22.7%	20.0%	52.6%	26.2%	40.0%	41.7%	36.1%	25.0%	34.3%	22.7%
Quite pessimistic	32.0%	40.9%	40.0%	5.3%	19.7%	26.7%	25.0%	20.5%	33.3%	18.5%	40.9%
Very pessimistic	8.0%	9.1%	10.0%	10.5%	13.1%	3.3%	0.0%	4.8%	8.3%	5.6%	9.1%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of respondents	25	0	22	10	19	61	30	12	83	36	108

	Mining and quarrying	Other services	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Publishing, broadcasting, and content production and distribution activities	Real estate	Telecommunication, computer programming, consulting, computing infrastructure and other information service activities	Transportation and storage	Water supply, sewerage and waste management	Wholesale and retail trade (including motor repair)
Very optimistic	0.0%	3.4%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%
Quite optimistic	100.0%	31.5%	34.4%	55.6%	14.3%	22.7%	36.5%	26.3%	36.4%	29.4%
Neither optimistic nor pessimistic	0.0%	39.3%	36.6%	22.2%	42.9%	40.9%	36.5%	31.6%	27.3%	32.4%
Quite pessimistic	0.0%	18.0%	19.4%	22.2%	42.9%	27.3%	21.6%	31.6%	18.2%	38.2%
Very pessimistic	0.0%	7.9%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	5.4%	10.5%	9.1%	0.0%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of respondents	2	89	227	9	7	22	74	19	11	34

Objects of the Institute of Directors' Royal Charter



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