



Gross Value Added

Between 1991 and 2001, the estimated Gross Value Added (GVA) for the Republic of Ireland increased three-fold to €103 billion. Estimated GVA for Northern Ireland increased by almost three-quarters to £19 billion in 2001. GVA per person was close to €26,900 in the Republic of Ireland in 2001 and around £11,300 in Northern Ireland.

In 2000, the manufacturing sector provided the largest contribution to GVA in both parts of Ireland – one third in the Republic of Ireland and one fifth in Northern Ireland. The second largest contributor to the GVA of both jurisdictions was real estate, renting and business activities, representing 16% of ROI GVA and 14% of NI GVA.

Enterprises

Between 1997 and 2002, the total number of VAT registered enterprises in the Republic of Ireland increased by 45%, from 146,180 to 212,070. The increase in the number of NI VAT registered enterprises was less marked (2%), from 54,635 in 1997 to 55,810 in 2002. There were just over 25,000 new registrations in the Republic of Ireland in 2002, compared with almost 3,500 in Northern Ireland. The number of foreign owned manufacturing enterprises in the Republic of Ireland steadily decreased between 1997 and 2000, before increasing to 646 in 2001. In contrast, the number of foreign owned manufacturing enterprises in Northern Ireland progressively increased between 1997 and 2000, before decreasing slightly to 164 in 2001. In 2001 these foreign owned enterprises employed almost 121,000 people in the Republic of Ireland and close to 39,000 in Northern Ireland.

Environment

There were 680,000 hectares of forested land in the Republic of Ireland in 2002 and 85,000 hectares in Northern Ireland. Public forests represented 58% of forested land in the Republic of Ireland, compared with 72% in Northern Ireland.

In 2002, car ownership in Northern Ireland was higher at 396 cars per 1,000 population than in the Republic of Ireland at 370 cars per 1,000 population.

The volume of greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂ equivalent) in the Republic of Ireland was 9% higher in 2001 than in 1998. Having fallen during 2000, the volume of greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂ equivalent) in Northern Ireland was 1% higher in 2001 than in 1998.

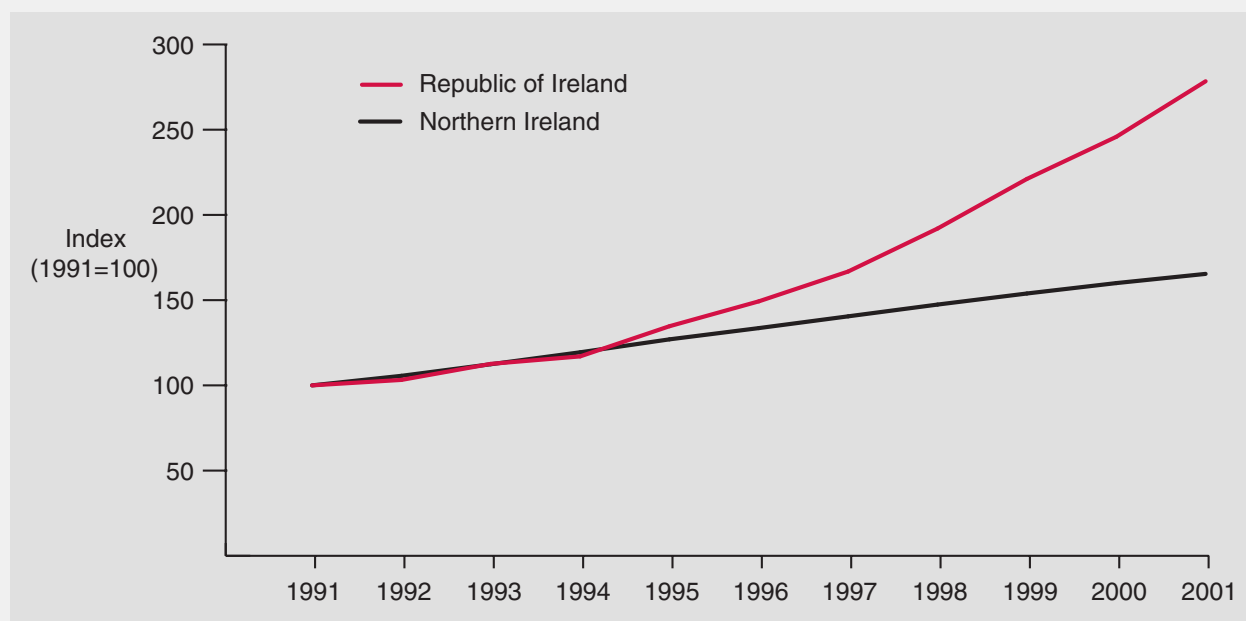
Table 8.1 Gross Value Added (GVA) and GVA per person

Units as indicated

Years	Republic of Ireland		Northern Ireland	
	GVA (€m)	GVA per person (€)	GVA(£m)	GVA per person (£)
1991	34,410	9,759	10,990	6,837
1992	36,245	10,196	11,715	7,217
1993	39,553	11,067	12,574	7,688
1994	41,901	11,685	13,412	8,160
1995	47,323	13,142	14,273	8,655
1996	52,464	14,469	15,182	9,136
1997	60,225	16,450	16,057	9,608
1998	69,323	18,711	16,913	10,081
1999	79,855	21,323	17,665	10,521
2000	91,153	24,070	18,414	10,941
2001	103,245	26,894	19,108	11,311

Sources Republic of Ireland: Central Statistics Office
Northern Ireland: Office for National Statistics

Figure 8.1 Index of GVA per person, 1991-2001



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Table 8.2a Gross Value Added in the Republic of Ireland by sector of origin

€ millions

Description	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3,514	3,628	3,393	3,407	3,173	3,449
Mining and quarrying	421	426	580	458	490	658
Manufacturing	14,191	15,253	18,439	22,807	26,628	29,724
Electricity, gas and water supply	916	918	991	1,039	1,086	1,091
Construction	2,492	2,815	3,296	4,293	5,371	7,138
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods	4,430	5,464	6,081	6,513	7,214	8,340
Hotels and restaurants	1,233	1,354	1,619	1,904	2,246	2,722
Transport, storage and communication	2,616	2,962	3,321	4,455	4,917	5,291
Financial intermediation	4,627	4,816	5,180	5,899	6,828	7,733
Real estate, renting and business activities	5,379	6,196	7,692	10,219	12,462	14,974
Public administration and defence	2,540	2,680	2,877	3,091	3,273	3,612
Education	2,580	2,794	2,922	3,002	3,201	3,430
Health and social work	2,933	3,272	3,563	3,732	4,182	4,975
Other services	1,453	1,459	1,695	1,887	1,924	2,187
Adjustment for financial services	-2,221	-2,093	-2,059	-2,500	-3,117	-3,571
Statistical discrepancy	219	522	633	-881	-25	-600
Gross Value Added at basic prices	47,323	52,464	60,225	69,323	79,855	91,153

Source Central Statistics Office

Table 8.2b Gross Value Added in Northern Ireland by industry

Description	Stg£ millions					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	773	801	682	609	544	440
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	14	13	12	11	12	13
Other mining and quarrying	65	71	78	79	85	90
Manufacturing	2,901	3,104	3,313	3,423	3,565	3,731
Electricity, gas and water supply	403	434	430	416	405	389
Construction	786	850	929	1,020	1,141	1,264
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	1,522	1,682	1,888	2,064	2,220	2,305
Hotels and restaurants	362	392	430	464	495	537
Transport, storage and communication	732	778	851	936	987	1,043
Financial intermediation	518	524	505	556	521	556
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,497	1,651	1,872	2,168	2,402	2,628
Public administration and defence	1,967	1,955	1,956	1,953	1,921	1,951
Education	1,063	1,154	1,231	1,286	1,345	1,399
Health and social work	1,408	1,455	1,488	1,535	1,602	1,687
Other services	522	569	633	688	732	771
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured	-260	-250	-242	-293	-312	-392
Gross Value Added at basic prices	14,273	15,182	16,057	16,913	17,665	18,414

Source Office for National Statistics

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Table 8.3 Turnover, Gross Value Added and employment costs by broad industrial sector, 2001

Thousands

	Turnover	Gross Value Added	Employment costs
Republic of Ireland (€m)			
Mining and quarrying	1,214	470	200
Manufacturing	101,959	34,299	6,699
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2,812	1,235	486
Total	105,985	36,004	7,385
Northern Ireland (Stg£m)			
Mining and quarrying	221	73	33
Manufacturing	13,782	3,970	1,926
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1,073	670	94
Total	15,076	4,714	2,052

Sources *Republic of Ireland: Central Statistics Office
Northern Ireland: Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment*

Table 8.4 VAT registrations

Numbers

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Republic of Ireland						
New registrations	19,992	24,704	27,497	19,061	25,472	25,014
De-registrations	13,174	8,282	11,529	2,349	16,722	16,976
Total VAT registered enterprises	146,180	162,602	178,570	195,282	204,032	212,070
Northern Ireland						
New registrations	4,010	3,770	3,670	3,470	3,610	3,460
De-registrations	3,220	3,210	3,665	3,725	3,535	3,170
Total VAT registered enterprises	54,635	55,420	55,980	55,990	55,735	55,810

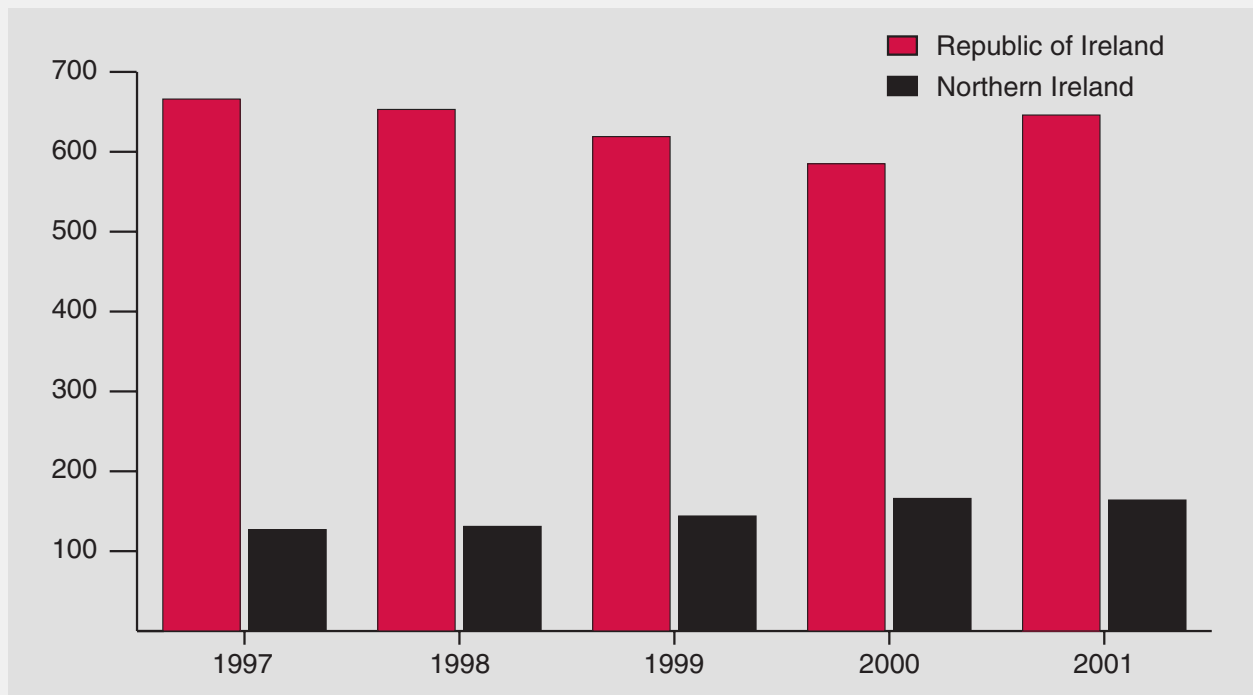
Sources *Republic of Ireland: Office of the Revenue Commissioners
Northern Ireland: Small Business Service, Department of Trade and Industry*

Table 8.5 Foreign owned manufacturing enterprises

Year	<i>Numbers</i>			
	Republic of Ireland		Northern Ireland	
	Businesses	Employees	Businesses	Employees
1997	666	115,272	127	33,115
1998	653	115,514	131	34,180
1999	619	122,275	144	34,045
2000	585	122,778	166	42,130
2001	646	120,621	164	38,645

Sources *Republic of Ireland: Central Statistics Office*
Northern Ireland: Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment

Figure 8.2 Foreign owned manufacturing enterprises, 1997-2001



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Table 8.6 Land areas afforested

	<i>Thousands</i>										
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Republic of Ireland											
Hectares public	365	371	378	384	389	390	393	394	397	397	397
Hectares private	152	161	174	192	208	219	229	241	253	268	283
Hectares total	517	533	552	576	597	609	621	634	650	665	680
Hectares annual change	17	16	19	24	21	11	13	13	16	15	15
Northern Ireland¹											
Hectares public	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Hectares private	16	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	24
Hectares total	77	78	79	80	81	81	82	83	83	84	85
Hectares annual change	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1

Sources *Republic of Ireland: Forest Service*
Northern Ireland: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

¹ Figures for Northern Ireland are for the financial year.

Units as indicated

Table 8.7 Transport – an environmental pressure

Year	Number of vehicles	Number of cars	Number of cars per thousand population
Republic of Ireland			
1992	1,126,473	858,498	242
1993	1,151,238	891,027	249
1994	1,202,273	939,022	262
1995	1,262,503	990,384	275
1996	1,338,616	1,057,383	292
1997	1,432,330	1,134,429	310
1998	1,510,853	1,196,901	323
1999	1,608,156	1,269,245	339
2000	1,682,221	1,319,250	348
2001	1,769,684	1,384,704	361
2002	1,850,046	1,447,908	370
Northern Ireland			
1992	578,312	493,025	304
1993	586,325	500,194	306
1994	595,951	508,800	310
1995	611,562	522,960	317
1996	639,286	546,442	329
1997	683,569	583,237	349
1998	695,360	592,831	353
1999	720,645	615,567	367
2000	730,730	622,488	370
2001	767,305	650,323	385
2002	794,477	671,180	396

Sources Republic of Ireland: Department of the Environment and Local Government, Central Statistics Office, Environmental Protection Agency
 Northern Ireland: Department for Regional Development, NETCEN, Driver and Vehicle Licensing Northern Ireland

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Table 8.8 Greenhouse gas emissions

Description	<i>Kilotonnes</i>			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Republic of Ireland				
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	40,250	42,133	44,159	46,460
Methane (CH ₄)	618	614	609	598
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	34	35	35	34
Total	40,902	42,782	44,803	47,092
Northern Ireland				
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	15,676	15,992	15,104	16,133
Methane (CH ₄)	142	139	133	133
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	11	11	8	11
Total	15,829	16,142	15,245	16,277

Sources Republic of Ireland: Environmental Protection Agency
Northern Ireland: NETCEN

Table 8.9 Greenhouse gas emissions, CO₂ equivalent

Description	<i>CO₂ equivalent kilotonnes</i>			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Republic of Ireland				
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	40,250	42,133	44,159	46,460
Methane (CH ₄)	12,970	12,885	12,785	12,563
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	10,652	10,828	10,760	10,401
Total	63,872	65,846	67,704	69,424
Northern Ireland				
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	15,676	15,992	15,104	16,133
Methane (CH ₄)	2,983	2,918	2,803	2,787
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	3,379	3,410	2,511	3,255
Total	22,038	22,320	20,418	22,175

Sources Republic of Ireland: Environmental Protection Agency
Northern Ireland: NETCEN

Figure 8.3 Greenhouse gas emissions, CO₂ equivalent, 1998-2001

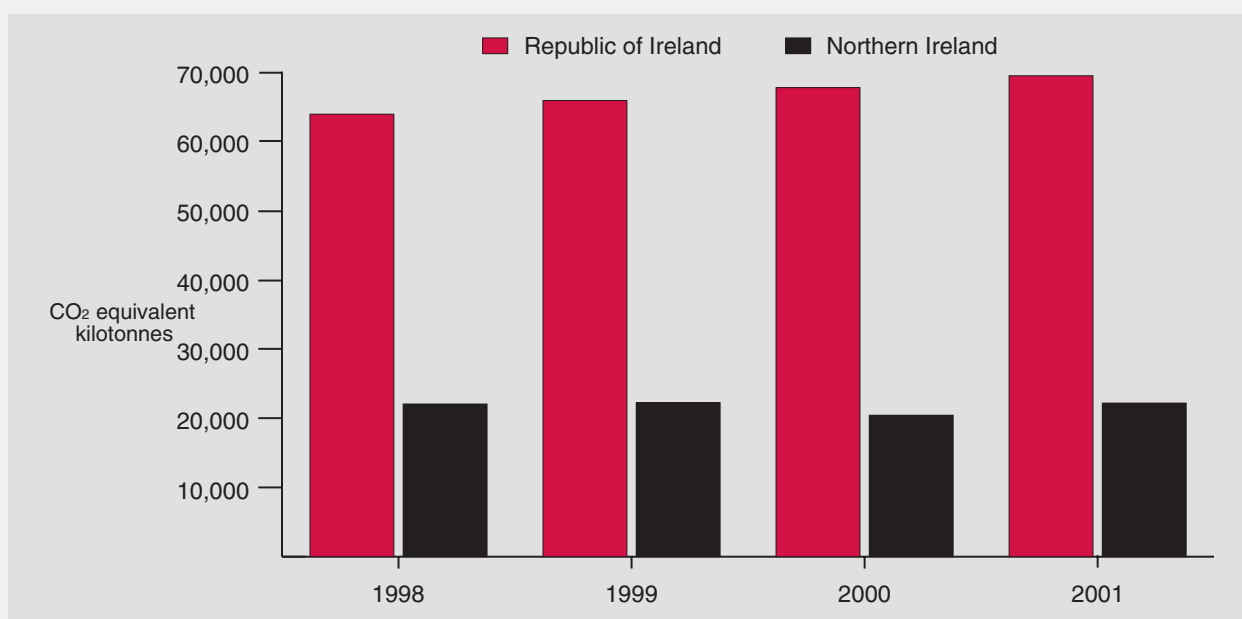


Table 8.10a River quality in the Republic of Ireland

Description	Percentages		
	1991-94	1995-97	1998-00
Unpolluted	71	67	70
Slightly polluted	17	18	17
Moderately polluted	11	14	12
Seriously polluted	1	1	1

Source Environmental Protection Agency

Table 8.10b River quality in Northern Ireland

Description	Percentages		
	1992-94	1995-97	1998-00
Very good	6	8	7
Good	41	36	52
Fairly good	32	32	26
Fair	13	14	11
Poor	8	9	4
Bad	1	1	0

Source Environment and Heritage Service

Technical Notes

Table 8.1 and 8.2

Under the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95), the term Gross Value Added (GVA) is used to denote estimates that were previously known as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices. Under ESA95, the term GDP denotes GVA plus taxes (less subsidies) on products, that is, at market prices.

The United Kingdom Regional Accounts, which includes Northern Ireland estimates, are currently only published at basic prices so refer to GVA rather than GDP. Following publication of updated estimates in 2003, the term GVA is used throughout.

Northern Ireland uses the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 92) as a breakdown of GVA by industrial sector.

Table 8.3

Republic of Ireland figures are taken from the 2001 Census of Industrial Production (CIP), which covers manufacturing industry, mining and quarrying, together with electricity, gas and water supply. Manufacturing is defined by NACE codes 15-37, mining and quarrying by NACE codes 10-14, electricity, gas and water supply by NACE code 40. The CIP covers only those industrial enterprises with 3 or more employees.

Northern Ireland figures are provided by the Northern Ireland Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) and are categorised using SIC92. Manufacturing is defined by SIC code D, mining and quarrying by SIC code C, electricity, gas and water supply by SIC code E. The ABI covers all businesses regardless of the number of employees.

Table 8.4

Republic of Ireland data are published by The Revenue Commissioners. Persons supplying taxable goods or services within the State in the course or furtherance of business are required to register and account for tax if their turnover is in excess of certain limits. Persons whose turnover does not exceed the appropriate limit may register or not as they choose.

The Department of Trade and Industry's Small Business Service annually publish statistics on VAT registrations and de-registrations for UK regions, having taken the information from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The statistics are the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures. Coverage includes both companies and self-employed run businesses but excludes those businesses that operate below the VAT threshold – for example, most of the very smallest one-person businesses.

It should be noted that VAT registrations are not synonymous with business start-ups; some registrations are the results of changes in ownership or legal status of a business. Businesses de-registering from VAT do so due to closure, or (in a minority of cases) because turnover has fallen below the registration threshold. Closure does not necessarily involve bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, which make up only around one in four closures throughout the UK.

Table 8.5

The market information company Dun and Bradstreet supply the Office for National Statistics (ONS) with information on foreign owned businesses operating in the United Kingdom annually. This information is then loaded onto the IDBR. Statistics Research Branch, DETI, Northern Ireland supplement this with information from two sources: (i) Invest Northern Ireland's list of client companies (a list which gives details of businesses which have received financial assistance from Invest Northern Ireland) and (ii) a list of publicly traded US companies with subsidiaries, affiliates or branch offices employing more than ten people in Northern Ireland, published by the Investor Responsibility Research Centre (IRRC), Washington D.C. (The IRRC is an independent, non-profit making research firm founded in 1972.)

