



Investigating the key barriers preventing small and medium enterprises in Ireland from adopting artificial intelligence tools in their workflows

Liam Power Supervisor: Dr. Gaye Stephens

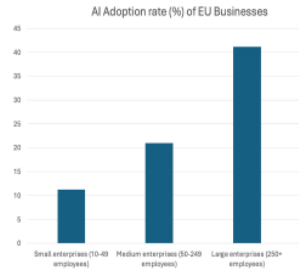
School of Computer Science and Statistics

Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) are computer systems that can perform tasks which typically require **human-level intelligence**. AI is able to automate dull, repetitive work so that people can concentrate on **complex and creative tasks**.

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) make up most of the **European economy**, representing **60% of the employees in Europe**. Despite their size, **SMEs lag behind their larger counterparts** since **large businesses enjoy four times the rate of adoption** compared to their small counterparts.

It is essential that **businesses adopt AI solutions** due to their productivity/operational benefits to remain **competitive**.



Method

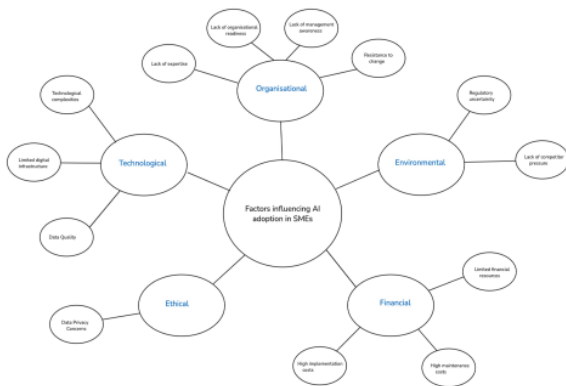
A **literature review** was conducted with the aim of identifying any relevant **barriers** discouraging **SMEs** from adopting **AI tools**. Using **Google Scholar** (for its wide, multidisciplinary coverage), I applied specified inclusion/exclusion criteria to **string-guided searches** and screened the text. I extracted data through a **structured sheet** and conducted **thematic analysis** using the data collection sheet, coding themes and accordingly, I then carried out **13 interviews with Irish SME decision-makers** across 10 locations to examine how the barriers identified in the literature are manifested in practice, here in Ireland, and to determine those which are **hardest to address** and available for **policy intervention**.



Literature Review Overview

This **review** takes into account **22 studies** of the adoption of **AI** among **small and medium-sized enterprises**. Most of the papers utilise **systematic literature reviews** (most using **PRISMA**), as well as **bibliometric, mixed-method, quantitative, and conceptual approaches**, and some use a combination of these for a more nuanced view. The research is extremely up-to-date, with **eight studies** being published in **2025** and **seven** in **2024**. The sizes of the studies range from **very large reviews** (for example, 383 articles) to **target collections** (for example, 34 articles), and **international coverage is guaranteed**, with frequent reference to **German SMEs** and coverage from the **sub-Saharan countries**.

The emphasis is on **AI, machine learning, and natural language processing**, with examples spanning from simple tools like **chatbots** to advanced **AI-powered automation**. The emphasis is on **business application** in use and making operations more efficient, with a clear shift towards integrating AI into other **digital technologies** and offering tools through **low-code/no-code platforms**. Barriers and enablers are **categorised** into five different types - **technological, organisational, environmental, financial, and ethical** - illustrating that the key to success lies in **moving on many fronts**. Later studies focus more on **ethical and responsible AI**, and also recording developments on more **affordable solutions**.



Literature Review Findings

Growing Insight

Earlier studies (Odesanya, 2022; Lu et al., 2022) were focused on **very specific use cases** like **ML/DL in cybersecurity**, due to cost and complexity barriers. Current studies (Aish et al., 2025) take a much more **broad view of drivers of adoption**, noting the growth of **low-code/no-code platforms** and how it is making **AI more accessible to SMEs**.

Comparative Regional Analysis

Yusuf et al. (2024) uncover mixed trends in adoption:

- Developed world:** Growing adoption, slowed by **absence of AI plan and talent shortage**.
- Emerging countries:** Face **financial difficulty**; perceive AI as **cost saving** and scalability imperative.
- Overall, **poor infrastructure and skills weaknesses** reduce the adoption levels in **Africa and parts of Asia**.

Application Domains

AI spans a number of SME functions:

- Cybersecurity** (Odesanya, 2022): Rides on current **staff shortages**.
- Customer service** (Kedi et al., 2024): Hampered by expertise, resources, and cultural conservatism.
- Production** (Briatore et al., 2025): Focuses on domain-specific challenges that are unique.

While **broad support** (e.g., government subsidies) helps in adoption, there's a need for **special solutions in each field**.

Influencing Factors

Expert-based analysis (Aish et al., 2025) identified **14 influential factors**. The most significant were:

- Support from Management (5.000)
 - Organisational Culture (4.800)
 - Financial Means (4.733)
 - Trialability (4.665)
 - Perceived Compatibility, Organisation Size, Training & Development (4.600)
- b of the top seven point towards **organisational barriers**, which highlights the importance of leadership and culture over entirely technological matters in AI adoption.

Interview Overview

Research used **semi-structured 30-minute interviews**, conducted remotely or in person under ethics approval. Participation was **voluntary**, with **signed consent** and optional audio recording. Data was **pseudonymised** (e.g., "SME-0001"), stored securely, and could be withdrawn at any point.

Interviews began with **business context and digital maturity**, moved to **AI awareness, barriers (financial, technical, organisational, external), current/desired supports, and finished with recommendations and future plans**.

SME ID	Business Type	Industry	Business Size
SME-001	Small legal practice: construction law specialist within wider PI/mod-negligence firm	Legal services	7 solicitors + 7.8 support staff (=14-15 staff)
SME-002	Media startup	Media / publishing	3 core employees now; = 5 soon incl. VA and writer
SME-003	Not-for-profit enterprise support organisation	Advisory and training	11-50 staff
SME-004	General practice (GP)	Healthcare / primary care	~3 full-time medical staff
SME-005	Pottery studio and retail shop	Arts & crafts retail / ceramics manufacturing	Owner + 3 part-time staff (potter 2 days/week, two casual retail staff)
SME-006	Structural engineering design consultancy	Engineering / construction	~10 people
SME-007	Private secondary school	Education	~50 staff
SME-008	Small law firm	Legal services (property, litigation, mental health law)	2 solicitors + remote contractors/reception
SME-009	Optician practice and eyewear retail store	Health retail / optometry	9 staff including owner
SME-010	Regulatory consultancy for pharma/biopharma	Pharma/biopharma consulting	1 core consultant + ~5 associates

-4/10): Smaller law firms state confidentiality, liability, fraud risk, and lack of trustable tools.

Primary Barriers

- Risk, regulation, and compliance:** Accuracy, **GDPR, confidentiality**, industry regulations (courts, pharma verification, engineering safety) **restrict sharing and automation**. **Errors nullify** time savings, leaving companies to offline tools.
- Skills and capacity:** SMEs **lack time, sector-specific training**, and practical instruction. **Generic guidance damages trust**, and governance and leadership transparency are not satisfactory in **larger organisations**.

Conclusion

Irish SMEs' greatest shortage is **skills, not funds: access and time-saving support** are needed to overcome the barriers to AI adoption.

Practical, sector-specific training workshops with SMEs given room to experiment tools in a **safe environment** with test data and unbiased coaching received the most interest from interviewees. Desires for features include:

- Training** and hands-on **"try it before you buy"** credits
- Accuracy and GDPR checklists**
- Industry sector and **peer delivery** (regarded as more reliable than government)

Limitations

This is a **small set of interviews** conducted under a **limited timeframe**, so insights are self-reported, and may miss quieter or harder-to-reach voices. Securing a **truly non-random** sample was **impractical** during the timeframe, leading to sector and role skew plus interviewer and transcription effects, so results are indicative of a **small sample size** rather than **truly statistically representative**.

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