



Department for
Business & Trade

The role of Businesses from Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership countries in the United Kingdom



Foreword by Lord Johnson, Minister for Investment

The Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) presents a significant opportunity for the UK. Through this partnership, we can grow international trade and investment, foster innovation, and promote economic growth.

By embracing the principles of the CPTPP, we aim to expand market access, drive job creation, and enhance our competitiveness on a global scale, positioning the UK as a leading trading nation open to new opportunities and strengthened international relationships.

Enhanced Foreign investment flows can create capital deepening, increase innovation and bring world class management practice and increase consumer choice – boosting productivity, employment, and average wages. The UK's accession to CPTPP complements the UK's existing trade agreements and unilateral action to remove trade and regulatory barriers for investors to access the UK's world-class offer – particularly in priority industries like net zero, life sciences, infrastructure and technology.

The UK's status as the leading destination for FDI in Europe and the second most popular location for global inward FDI in 2022 is not coincidental. It can be attributed to the lowest taxes of any major European country, highly skilled workforce, and globally competitive regulation, supported by cutting-edge innovators and world-leading universities and expertise in areas such as science, services, research, and innovation.

To showcase the benefits of CPTPP foreign investment on the UK economy, the Department for Business and Trade (DBT) have analysed the jobs across various industries and regions resulting from these investments.

In 2019, CPTPP-owned businesses supported over 400,000 jobs across the UK. And it's not just the number of jobs, but the reach of these right across all of the UK regions, with 75% falling outside of London and the Southeast.

These CPTPP-owned businesses are also having a positive impact on a variety of industries, including financial services, which was the largest industry in terms of total absolute turnover of CPTPP-owned businesses in 2019, at £208 billion.

As a newly independent trading nation, we have the opportunity to re-establish the UK as a gateway to the world, open and ready for business. We are forging new relationships, securing trade and investment agreements, and embracing the world's largest and fastest-growing markets, such as the CPTPP, as well as industries of the future.

Research Authors:

David Baker, Dilip Shah, Shreya Patel, Ushna Asim (Department for Business and Trade) , Frank Ware

Acknowledgements:

We would like to thank our colleagues at the Department for Business and Trade (DBT¹) for their collaboration and support on this work.

Disclaimer:

The contents of this publication ‘The role of CPTPP-owned businesses in the United Kingdom’ has been prepared by the UK Department for Business and Trade (DBT) for the sole purpose of providing a sub-national and sectoral mapping of CPTPP-owned businesses across the UK, the employment they create in the UK economy, and their estimated turnover, as well as their estimated economic impacts in the UK. The contents of this document include information based on statistical data from ONS. The use of the ONS statistical data in this work does not imply the endorsement of the ONS in relation to the interpretation or analysis of the statistical data. This work uses research datasets which may not exactly reproduce National Statistics aggregates. Unless otherwise stated, all data in this publication is taken from the Business Structural Database (BSD).

Although DBT has made reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy of the information provided in this document, DBT does not accept responsibility or liability for the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of any of the information provided in this document, and no warranty is given or responsibility accepted as to the standing of any individual, firm, company or other organisation mentioned.

Any action taken or inaction as a result of the information provided by DBT in this document is entirely at the reader’s own risk. DBT accepts no responsibility or liability for any loss or damage arising as a result of reliance on any information provided in this document.

Note on notation:

Throughout this report, figures marked with an asterisk, and tables marked with ‘...’ show that data has been suppressed to avoid statistical disclosure.

Descriptive statistics have been rounded throughout the document, with employment figures to the nearest 1,000 employees, and turnover to the nearest £100 million. This also applies to the data tables found in Annex 2. It should be noted that figures or percentage changes may not sum due to rounding.

In time series data, years with suppressed data have taken an average of the previous and following year.

All turnover figures are given in 2019 prices, unless otherwise stated.

CPTPP-owned includes the 11 countries: Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, and Vietnam.

¹ The Department for Business and Trade (DBT) was formed in February 2023 due to a merger of the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and Department for International Trade (DIT). This report will reference previous research as “DIT” referring to the department’s name at the time of research publication.

Table of Contents

Executive summary	6
Section 1: Introduction	8
1.1 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	8
1.2 Measuring FDI in the UK	9
1.3 FDI makes an important contribution to the UK economy	9
1.4 DBT and FDI in the UK.....	13
Section 2: Data and approach	14
Section 3: Overview of CPTPP-owned multinationals in the UK	16
3.1 CPTPP is a vital FDI partner, and has been growing for the past 20 years.....	16
3.2 Employment in CPTPP-owned businesses also generates indirect spillover effects on the UK economy	18
3.3 A few CPTPP members make up the majority of the presence of CPTPP-owned countries in the UK	19
Section 4: Activity of CPTPP-owned multinationals by region	21
4.1 Regional Statistics at NUTS1 (12 Regions)	21
4.1.1 Count of CPTPP-owned local businesses	21
4.1.2 Employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses.....	24
4.1.3 Estimated turnover of CPTPP-owned local businesses	25
4.2 Regional statistics at NUTS2 (41 Regions)	27
4.2.1 Count of CPTPP-owned local businesses	27
4.2.2 Employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses.....	29
4.2.3 Estimated turnover generated by CPTPP-owned local businesses	30
Section 5: Activity of CPTPP-owned multinationals by industry	33
5.1 Overview: CPTPP-owned multinational presence and activity by industry	33
5.2 Industry factsheets	37
5.2.1 Manufacturing	37
5.2.2 Scientific, Technical and IT Services	41
5.2.3 Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	46
5.2.4 Other Services	50
5.2.5 Financial services.....	54
5.2.6 Arts, Entertainment and Leisure	58
5.2.7 Energy, Extraction and Water	63
5.2.8 Transportation and Warehousing.....	67
5.2.9 Construction	71
5.2.10 Agriculture	75
Section 6: Activity of CPTPP-owned multinational at a country level	77
6.1 Australia	77
6.2 Brunei	85
6.3 Canada.....	86
6.4 Chile	94
6.5 Japan.....	94
6.6 Malaysia	101
6.7 Mexico	109
6.8 New Zealand	115
6.9 Peru	115

6.10 Singapore	115
6.11 Vietnam	123
Section: Conclusion.....	124
Annexes.....	126
Annex 1: Industry aggregations	126
Annex 2: Data tables	126

Executive Summary

Note that all data discussed in this section can be found in the report main body and in an annex.

The Government has closed negotiations on our accession to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). CPTPP is a trade bloc with over 500 million people and a collective GDP worth £9 trillion.

CPTPP-owned businesses make a positive contribution to the UK economy. In 2019, CPTPP-owned businesses accounted for 0.3% of all businesses in the UK but generated 6.1% of business turnover. One in every 100 UK workers, or 1.3%, worked for a CPTPP-owned business², equating to over 400,000 jobs across a variety of sectors.

Furthermore, CPTPP investment is contributing to the UK's levelling up agenda by supporting investment across the UK. In 2019, around 75% of all employment in CPTPP-owned businesses were outside of London.

Being a member of CPTPP also encourages investment by guaranteeing protections for investors. In 2021, the level of investment from CPTPP countries in the UK was around £182 billion, accounting for at least 9% of the total UK inward investment. Investment from CPTPP countries supported the creation of over 5,000 new jobs in 2021 and 2022. CPTPP's rules will help protect UK investors from unfair, arbitrary or discriminatory treatment and enable them to access a modern, transparent dispute settlement mechanism in case these rules are broken.

Supporting local economies in the UK region

In 2019, CPTPP-owned businesses employed workers across all regions of the UK. London had the highest employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses (103,000), followed by the Southeast (60,000), the Northwest (40,000) and the East of England (30,000).

Employment in CPTPP-owned businesses grew in most regions between 1998 to 2019. The region with the largest increase was the Southwest (120.6%), followed by the Northwest (113.1%) and London (99.3%).

CPTPP-owned businesses impact on UK industries

CPTPP members are investing significantly in the manufacturing and scientific, technical and IT activities industries. 25.9% of all CPTPP source UK FDI jobs were in the manufacturing industry in 2019. The next largest employment percentages were the Scientific, Technical and IT activities industry (22.6%) and the wholesale and retail industry (14.3%). CPTPP-owned businesses accounted for 6.2% of UK manufacturing sector turnover and 4.3% of UK manufacturing sector employment.

In 2019, CPTPP-owned businesses accounted for 13.3% of all UK business turnover in the financial services industry. It was also the largest industry in terms of total absolute turnover of CPTPP-owned businesses, with a total turnover of £208 billion.

² 2019 data has been used although more recent data is available to avoid temporary pandemic effects on FDI statistics.

CPTPP-owned businesses impact on the UK economy

The total estimated spill over effect from UK employment in CPTPP-owned businesses is estimated to amount to a contribution of £33.6 billion to UK Gross Value Added (GVA) over the period 2010-2019. The spill-over effect refers to the impact that the employment and economic activities of foreign-owned businesses have on the wider economy of the host country.

Foreign-owned businesses, including CPTPP-owned businesses, export a greater value of goods and services from the UK than domestically owned businesses. It is expected that CPTPP-owned businesses contribute to wider economic impacts through exports from the UK.

Japan's Dominant Influence in the UK among CPTPP Countries

In 2019, Japan had the largest number of businesses in the UK at 4,000, followed by Australia and Canada (2,162 and 2,054 respectively).

In terms of employees, Japan also employed the largest number of employees in the UK at 179,000 generating a turnover of £187 billion. This was followed by Canada which employed 108,000 people generating a turnover of £92 billion.

Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Foreign direct investment (FDI) refers to cross-border investments from one country into another, with the aim of establishing a lasting interest in an enterprise. The investor's purpose is to have an effective voice in the management of the enterprise. For the purposes of FDI statistics, this means a 10% or more ownership of the equity share capital. From a UK perspective, inward FDI is an investment from foreign investors to the UK. A non-UK company adds to or acquires equity share capital in a UK resident affiliate enterprise (subsidiary or associate) branch. Or a non-UK company can engage in greenfield investment such as building a new office or factory.

FDI has been important in the rapid evolution of international economic integration in recent decades, with its ability to create long-term links between economies. Under the right policy environment, FDI has served as an important vehicle for business development. FDI has helped improve the competitive position of both the recipient (host) and the investing (home) economy, including through increased production and innovation. This is largely achieved through increased competition, knowledge technological spill overs, as well as exports between economies. It also provides the host economy an opportunity to promote its products in international markets.

Academic literature³, suggests that there are productivity spill overs from foreign to domestic businesses in the UK, these indirect effects add to the positive direct effect from FDI. The UK is amongst the top 5 countries in the world for innovation capability⁴. It therefore has sufficient absorptive capacity and a supportive business environment to realise the potential benefits of FDI. These economic benefits include the spill overs of better technology and managerial practices. The UK has seen substantial inward FDI flows in recent decades and is well positioned to absorb future FDI.

Furthermore, research has examined the productivity margins of foreign owned businesses. ONS research⁵ finds that UK businesses with inward FDI links were 72.4% more productive than businesses without an FDI link.

ONS research also highlights that foreign-owned businesses are more likely to export than domestically owned businesses in the UK. In 2018, foreign-owned businesses exported £96.3 billion in services, around 38% greater than the value exported by domestically owned businesses (£69.8 billion)⁶. According to ONS, the majority of UK goods exports (51%) and service exports (58%) in 2018 were by foreign-owned businesses based in the UK⁷.

In terms of innovation, literature suggests that FDI can have both direct and indirect impacts on research and development (R&D) in a host economy. Direct effects are influenced by whether foreign-owned businesses undertake more R&D or are more innovative than domestic businesses. Indirect effects are generated through spill overs in the form of transfer of knowledge, human capital and technological innovation to domestic businesses. Empirical evidence from a range of countries finds positive effects of FDI on R&D and innovation. DBT

³ See, for example, Haskell et al (2007) – [Does Inward Foreign Direct Investment Boost the Productivity of Domestic Firms?](#)

⁴ WIPO (2021), [Global Innovation Index 2021](#)

⁵ ONS (2020), [UK foreign investment, trends and analysis: August 2020](#)

⁶ ONS (2020), [UK trade in services by business characteristics](#)

⁷ ONS (2020), [UK trade in services by business characteristics](#)

research shows that on average, every £1 million FDI project into Great Britain leads to a net increase in R&D expenditure of around £1,700⁸. This is based on historical data from 1998 to 2014.

1.2 Measuring FDI in the UK

The UK inward FDI stock (International investment position) measures the total financial value of FDI in the UK at a point in time. This is normally the end of the calendar year. The stock has the following main components:

- foreign companies' share capital and reserves
- net amount due to foreign parents on the inter-company account
- net amount due to foreign parents on the branch head-office account

Inward FDI flows (or transactions) show the net inward direct investments made during any reference period (quarterly and annually). FDI flows comprise:

- acquisitions or disposals of equity capital
- reinvested earnings and
- inter-company debt and other capital

The ONS also measures and reports the estimated value of FDI earnings foreign investors generate from their investments. The official statistics on FDI flow and FDI earnings form part of the Balance of Payments. The FDI stock figures are reflected in the international investment positions.

In 2021, the UK ranked second in the world for inward FDI stock and had the largest FDI stock in Europe⁹. Europe and the Americas continue to be the dominant sources for FDI positions in the UK. They accounted for 48% and 41% respectively of total UK inward FDI positions in 2021¹⁰.

1.3 FDI makes an important contribution to the UK Economy

The importance of foreign-owned businesses to the UK economy has grown over the past 10 years. The number of foreign-owned businesses, their turnover and the amount of people they employ rose at a faster rate than for domestic-owned businesses.

⁸ DIT (2018), [Estimating the economic impact of FDI to support DIT's promotion strategy: analytical report](#)

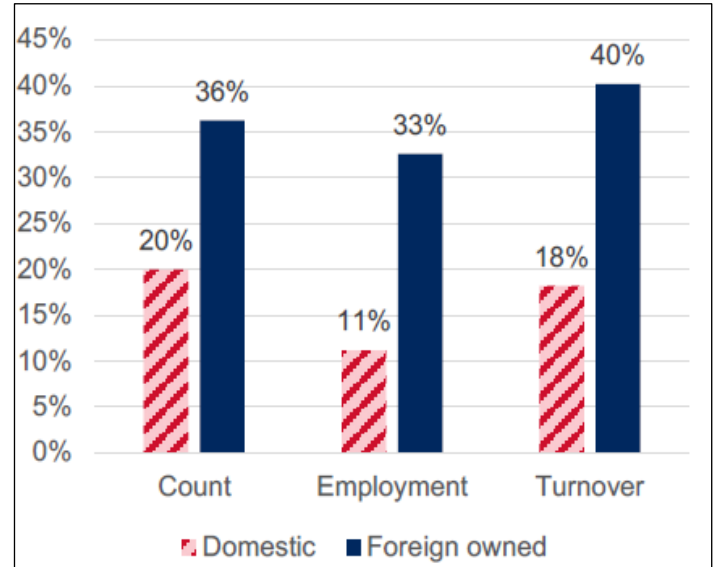
⁹ UNCTAD World Investment Report 2022

¹⁰ [ONS \(2022\), Foreign direct investment involving UK companies \(directional\): inward](#)

Figure 1: UK inward FDI stock and flow, \$m, 2010-2019

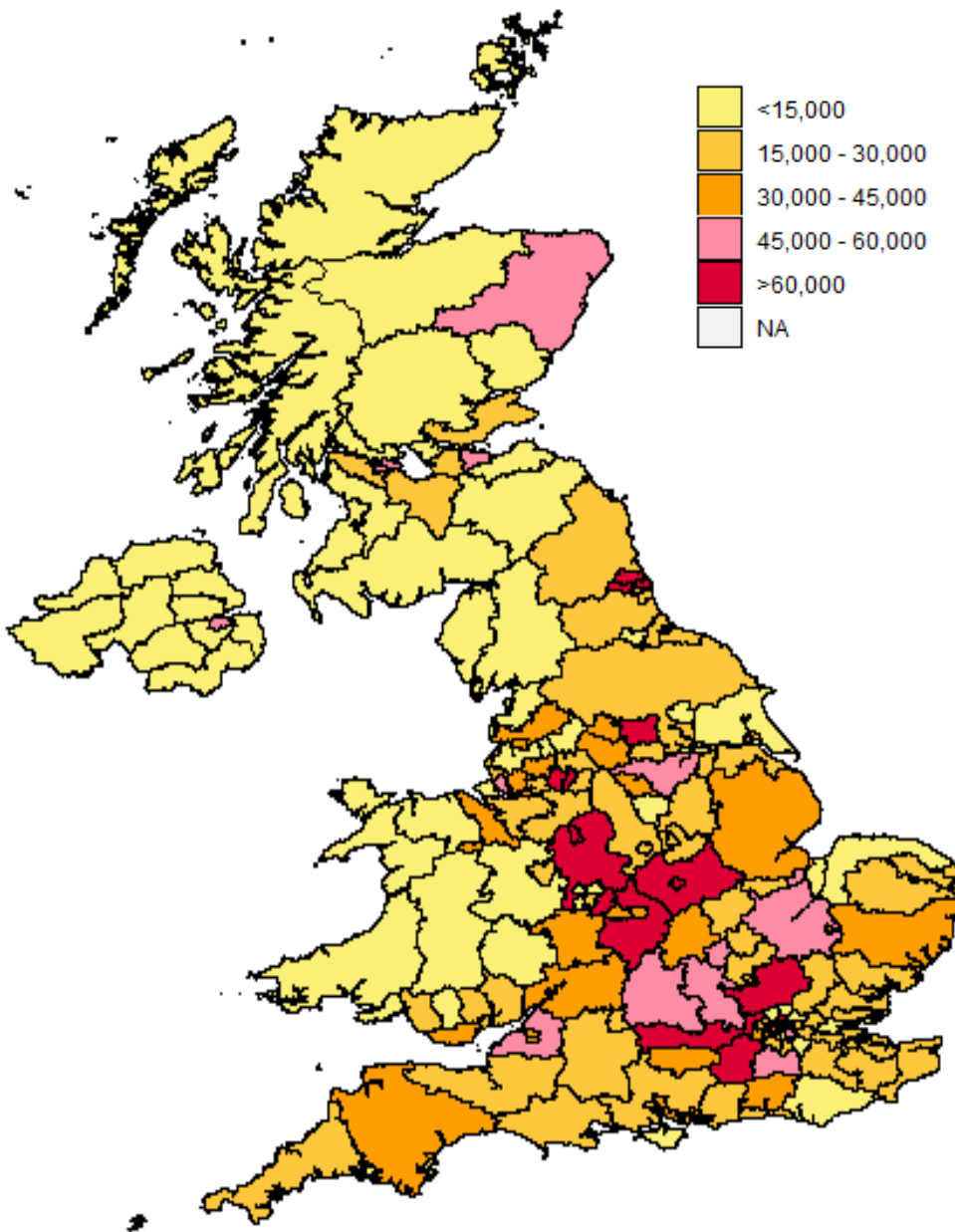


Figure 2: change in domestic- and foreign-owned businesses, 2010-2019



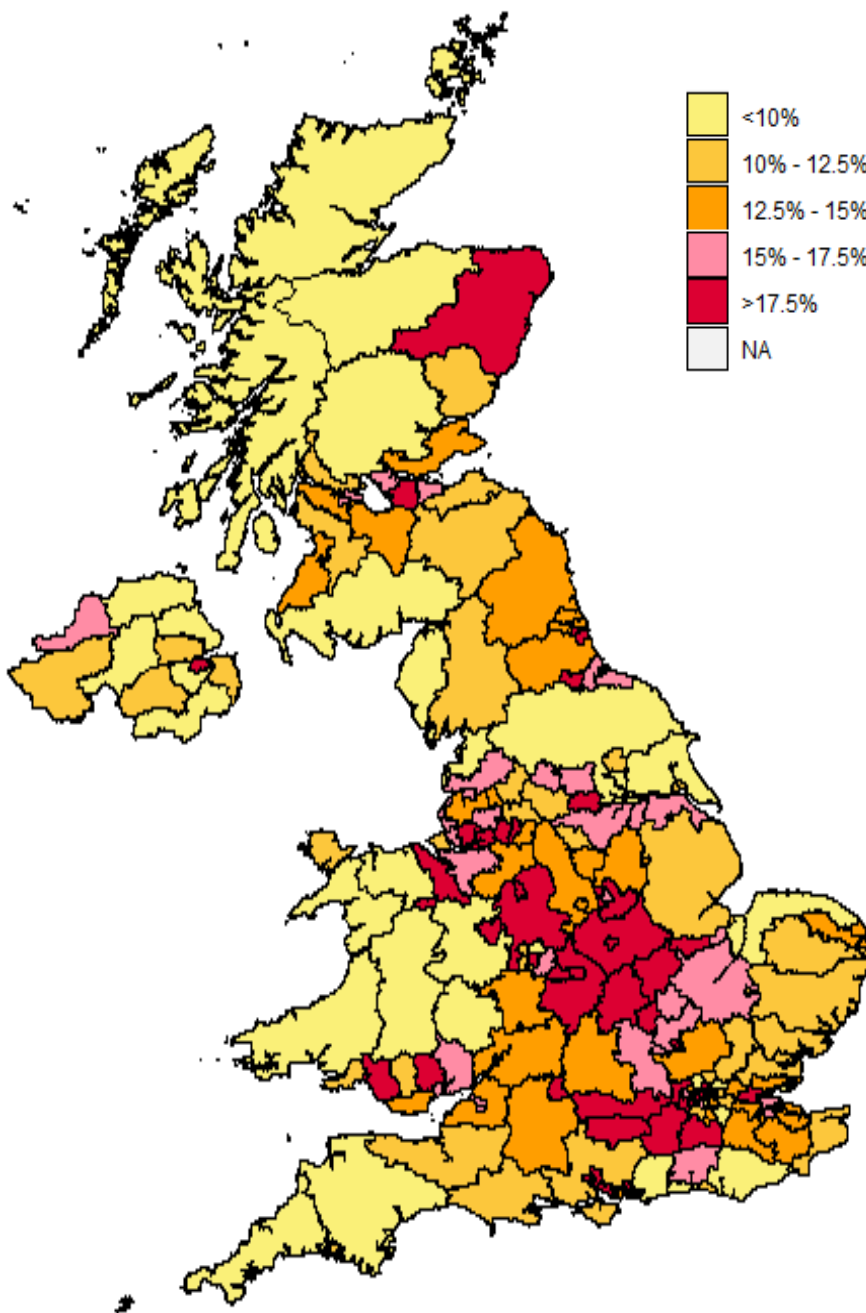
The region in the UK with the most employment from foreign-owned businesses in 2019 was Camden and City of London, with just over 300,000 employees. This was followed by Westminster (195,000) and Berkshire (129,000). On the other hand, the region with the highest proportion off foreign-owned employment relative to its total regional employment was Harrow and Hillingdon, at 37%. This was followed by Camden and City of London (31%), and Solihull (29%).

Figure 3: UK regional distribution of employment in foreign-owned businesses, 2019
2019 Employment in foreign-owned businesses, 2019, NUTS3 region



Note: Some regional data has been suppressed to avoid statistical disclosure. These have been marked as 'NA'.

Figure 4: UK regional distribution of employment in foreign-owned business units, 2019 Percentage of employment in foreign-owned business units out of total regional employment, 2019, NUTS3



Note: Some regional data has been suppressed to avoid statistical disclosure. These have been marked as 'NA'.

The economic impact of FDI overall on the UK economy has been estimated and quantified by DBT¹¹. A £1 million FDI project into Great Britain leads to a net increase in national levels of Gross Value Addition (GVA)¹² of around £98,000 when including inter-industry impacts. It also leads to a net increase in employment of approximately 2.9 jobs. Similarly, a unit increase in employment at a foreign firm produces an increase in GVA of £212,000 (in 2013 prices) when including inter-industry impacts. Furthermore, every additional employment by foreign owned businesses raises in labour productivity of 0.031%.

In addition, DBT has examined foreign multinational enterprises' (MNEs') contributions across the UK, dividing the UK into 12 regions and further into 42 sub-regions¹³. In both cases, regional variations still exist, and therefore FDI impacts differ across regions. For example, in 2019, foreign MNEs accounted for 6% of businesses in London, 21% of business employment, and over half of turnover. Analysis at a more granular level highlights that variations also exist within subnational regions and devolved administrations. For example, while foreign MNEs accounted for 14% of employment in Scotland in 2019, this rose to over 20% for North-East Scotland. The activity of Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)-owned businesses has been analysed in this report on a national, regional, and industry level.

1.4 DBT and FDI in the UK

DBT seeks to attract new FDI and help existing foreign-owned businesses to expand in the UK, offering services to new inward investors and foreign-owned businesses planning to expand their UK operations. DBT does so to help overcome a number of market failures, some of which prevent investment from landing in the UK. DBT's investment promotion corrects information asymmetries which could lead to potential investors to underestimate the benefit of an investment. The justification for publicly funded investment promotion is that businesses will not consider the broader benefits of investment to the economy from positive externalities and therefore invest less than is optimal for the recipient economy.

DBT aims to maximise the economic impact of FDI in the UK. Analysis has recognised that the largest FDI projects can generate impacts that exceed the impact of a 100 small projects. In response to this DBT has moved to a tiered system of support, where investors are offered support commensurate to their economic impact. DBT is currently implementing an investment transformation program where the largest investors will benefit from an expanded Office for Investment which gives investors a dedicated investment support contact, High tier investors will receive enhanced support and lower tier investors will benefit from the delivery of a World class website. The aim is to provide greater project specific support which targets barriers to investment landing in levelling up regions and address business environment barriers more efficiently through an enhanced website.

¹¹ DIT (2021), [Estimating FDI and its impact in the United Kingdom](#)

¹² GVA, or Gross value added, is a measure of economic output, much like GDP. Indeed, GVA and GDP only differ in their treatment of taxation and subsidies when measuring output. For a given institutional unit, such as a business, household, or charity, GVA is a measure of the economic value generated by that unit. It is estimated as the £ output of a unit (that is, the goods/services produced: for example, chairs, books, financial advice etc.) minus the purchases required to produce that output.

¹³ 11 NUTS1 and NUTS2 classifications respectively.

Section 2: Data and approach

This section provides an overview of the data used in this analysis, as well as the analytical approach followed.

Business Structural Database

The analysis produced in this report follows the same methodology used to support DBT's publication "The role of US-owned businesses in the United Kingdom", December 2021¹⁴, and section 1.3 in DBT's report, "Estimating FDI and its impact in the United Kingdom", March 2021¹⁵. A comprehensive overview of how this carried out for BSD years 1997-2019 can be found below.

The BSD is a comprehensive database capturing almost all businesses in the UK. It is derived primarily from the ONS Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). In turn, the IDBR is based on data from Companies House, HMRC VAT and Pay As You Earn (PAYE) records and ONS surveys. It is also supplemented with commercial data from Dun & Bradstreet. Only very small businesses, such as the self-employed, are not found on the BSD.

The data are divided into 'enterprises' and 'local units' based in the UK and includes a time series back to 1997. An enterprise is the overall business organisation. A local unit is a 'plant', such as a factory, shop, branch, etc. Enterprise Groups can be identified too, which are groups of enterprises that share legal or financial links. This analysis has focused on looking at 'local units' that are CPTPP-owned.

Definitions

Enterprise group – an association of enterprises bound together by legal or financial links.

Enterprise – smallest combination of legal units with a certain degree of autonomy.

Local unit – enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a geographical place.

In some cases, particularly in small single unit businesses, an enterprise will only have one local unit, while in other cases, an enterprise will own many local units.

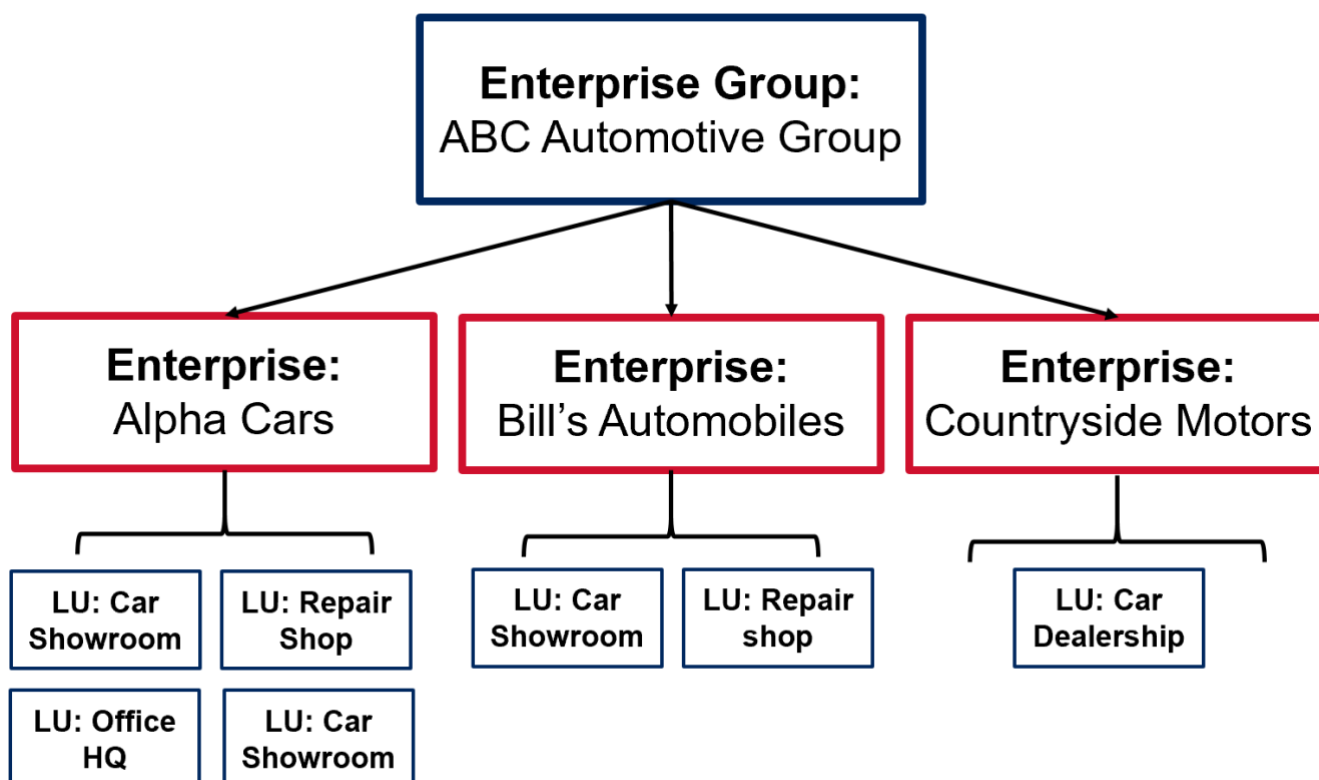
Figure 5 is an illustrative example of a fictitious automotive enterprise group, named 'ABC Automotive Group'. The enterprise group owns 3 separate enterprises, with each of these owning separate local businesses (LU) across the UK. 'Alpha Cars' has 4 local businesses: a headquarters, 2 car showrooms and a repair shop. 'Bill's Automobiles' has 2 local businesses: a car showroom and a repair shop. 'Countryside Motors' only has 1 local business unit: a car dealership. These 7 local businesses are owned by 3 enterprises, which in turn are owned by 1 enterprise group.

The 7 local businesses could be spread out across different regions of the UK. This would mean an analysis of the location of the headquarters of 'ABC Automotive Group' would not portray an accurate picture of its regional presence and impacts. An analysis of the 7 local businesses is likely to give a more accurate picture. In this report, local businesses have been used as the unit of measure for a business to capture the distribution across local economies. Consequently, in this example, if we were studying 'ABC Automotive Group', it would be measured as 7 separate local businesses.

¹⁴ DIT (2021), [US-owned businesses and their impact in the UK](#)

¹⁵ DIT (2021), [Estimating FDI and its impact in the United Kingdom](#)

Figure 5: Illustrative example of enterprise and local unit structure



In the BSD, data on employment, foreign ownership, and industrial activity (Standard Industrial Classification 2007) are available for all enterprises and local businesses. Year of 'birth' (company start-up date) and 'death' (liquidation date) are also included, as well as postcodes for both enterprises and their local businesses.

Turnover data is only available at an enterprise level; therefore, we have apportioned turnover across local units, according to the share of overall employees. One limitation of this is where the number of employees does not accurately reflect the share of turnover generated in the overall enterprise. Nevertheless, this approach does overcome the common challenge faced when conducting spatial analysis using only enterprise units, where economic activity is often over-inflated for regions that are home to headquarters and holding companies, even when only a small proportion of activity takes place there.

Data at postcode level was mapped across to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics geographical levels, often referred to as NUTS. Specifically, the aggregations used were for NUTS1¹⁶ and NUTS2¹⁷, using the ONS 2018¹⁸ boundaries.

In the BSD, sectors are given at a SIC 07 level. Annex 1 outlines the aggregation used for this analysis, and how that map over from the SIC07 sectors. A further breakdown of these sectors is given by ONS (2016)¹⁹.

Some data has been suppressed to avoid disclosure of information for specific businesses across different sectors and regions. When this occurs during time-series analysis, the average of the two closest years has been taken. When suppression has occurred in cross-sectional data, the datapoints have been excluded entirely from the analysis.

¹⁶ ONS (2018), [NUTS Level 1 \(January 2018\) Full Clipped Boundaries in the United Kingdom](#)

¹⁷ ONS (2018), [NUTS Level 2 \(January 2018\) Full Clipped Boundaries in the United Kingdom](#)

¹⁸ ONS (2018), [NUTS Level 1 \(January 2018\) Full Clipped Boundaries in the United Kingdom](#)

¹⁹ ONS (2016), [UK SIC 2007](#)

Section 3: Overview of CPTPP multinationals in the UK

This section provides an overview of key descriptive statistics and analysis of investment from businesses from CPTPP countries into the UK economy, including the number of CPTPP-owned local businesses, their turnover and employment, over time. It also provides estimates of the impacts of CPTPP investment on the UK economy.

3.1 The CPTPP is a vital source for UK inward FDI and has been growing since 1997

In 2019, there were 9,743 CPTPP-owned businesses²⁰ in the UK, accounting for 0.3% of all businesses in the UK. These businesses employed over 400,000 people (1.3% of UK total), generating an estimated turnover of around £363.4 billion (6.1% of UK total).

In 2019, there were 9,743 active CPTPP-owned businesses, accounting for around 0.3% of all businesses in the UK. This is the highest number of CPTPP-owned businesses that have been active at one time in the UK, having almost doubled from 5,271 in 1997. The number of CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK has grown in most years since 1997.

Similarly, UK employment in CPTPP-owned businesses has seen large and consistent growth in recent years, with an increase of around 57% over the period from 1997-2019. In 2019, CPTPP-owned local businesses employed over 400,000 people, accounting for around 1.3% of total UK employment. This is compared to 1997, where there were only 261,000 people employed by CPTPP-owned businesses, accounting for 1.4% of total UK employment.

Turnover on the other hand has fluctuated with an overall decrease between 1997 and 2019. Adjusting for inflation using 2019 prices, 1997 saw the highest turnover over the period, with CPTPP-owned businesses generating total turnover of £1.4 billion. In 2019, the most recent year UK turnover was £363 billion accounting for 6.14% of total UK turnover.

²⁰ Further information on definitions of 'local businesses' and 'enterprises' is given in Section 2: Data and approach.

Figure 6: Count, employment & turnover of CPTPP-owned business in the UK, 1997-2019

Figure 6a: Count

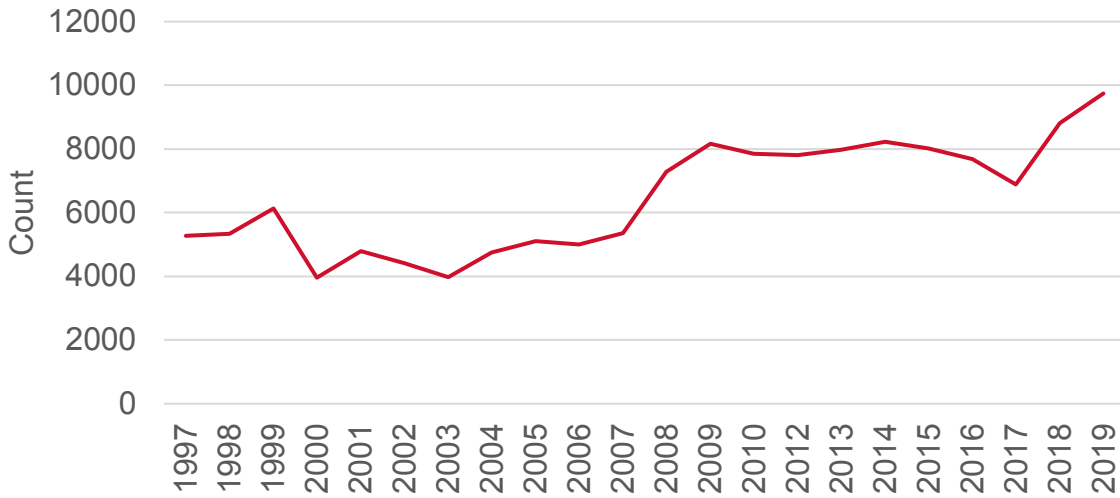


Figure 6b: employment

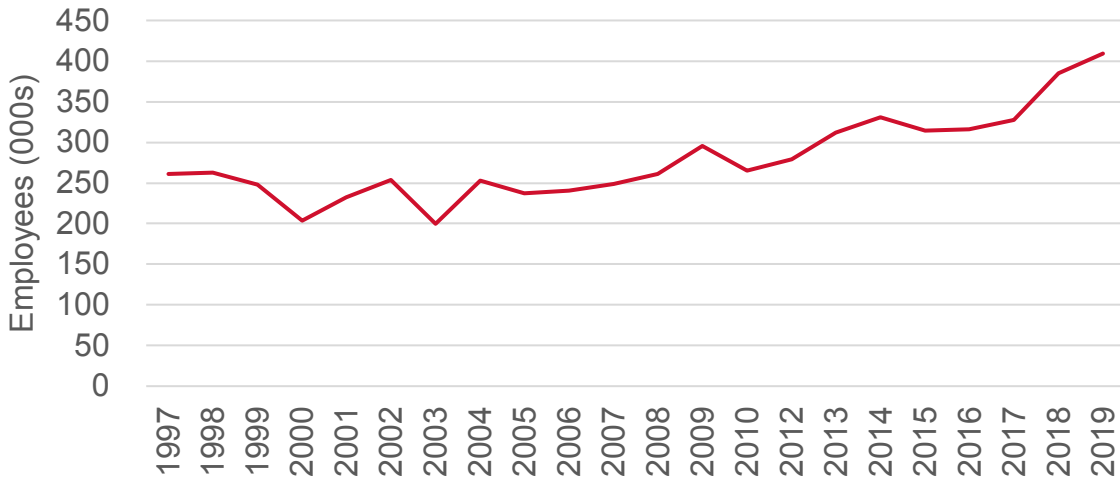
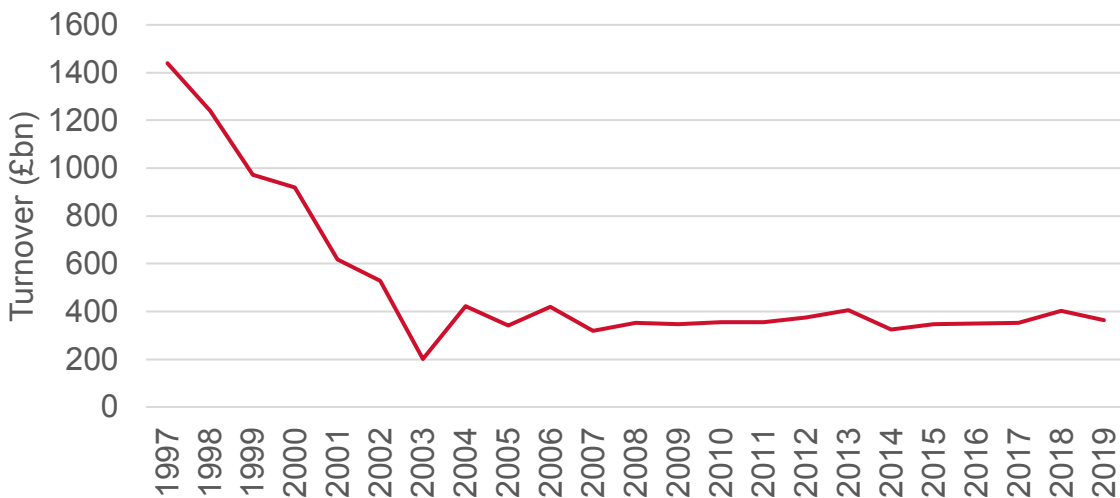
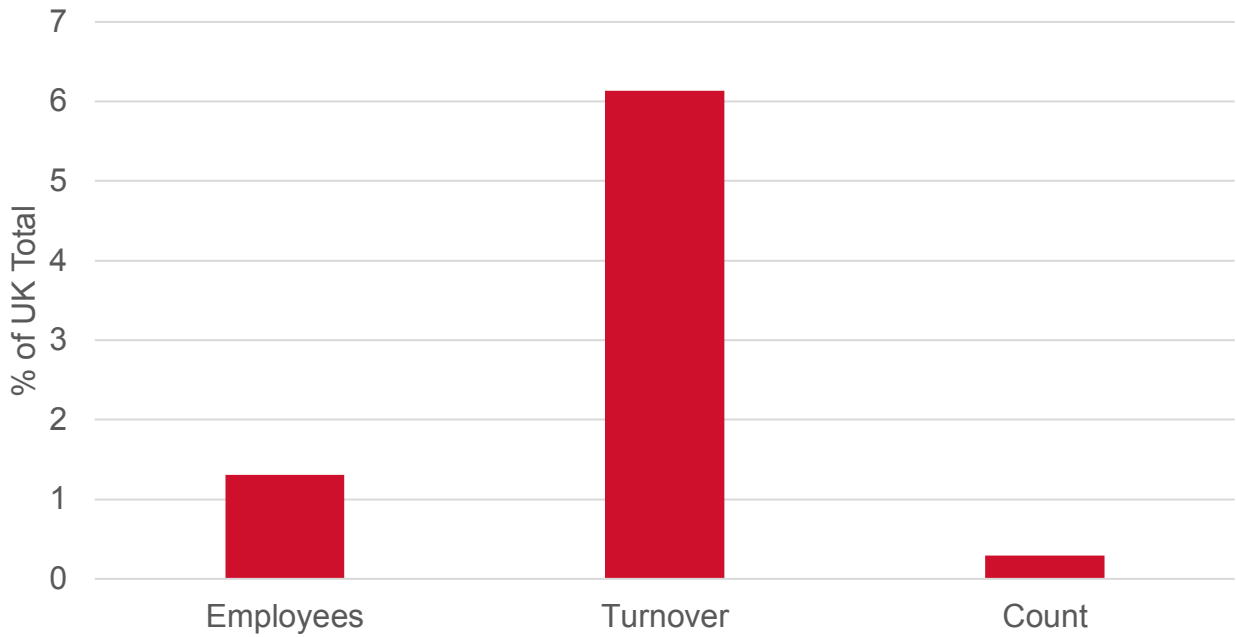


Figure 6c: turnover



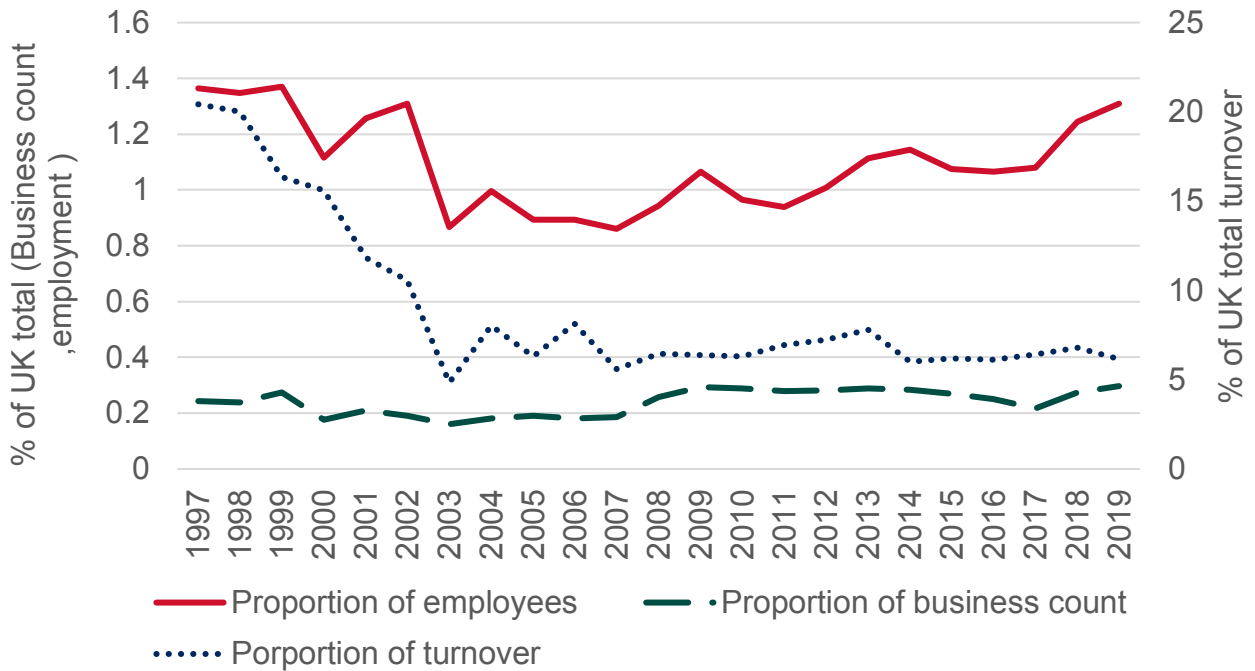
To summarise, CPTPP-owned local businesses accounted for 0.3% of all businesses in the UK in 2019, 1.3% employment and 6.1% turnover. This suggests that CPTPP businesses are larger than domestic businesses on average.

Figure 7: Proportional contribution of CPTPP-owned businesses to the UK, 2019



The CPTPP owned business turnover share in the UK has remained stable since 2003. In the latest year of available data this share was 6.1% around the middle of its range since 2003.

Figure 8: Proportion of CPTPP employees, turnover, and local business count in the UK, 1997-2019



3.2 CPTPP-owned business investment also generates indirect spill over effects on the UK economy.

The total estimated spillover effect from UK employment in CPTPP-owned businesses is estimated to have contributed £33.6 billion to UK GVA over the period 2010-2019.

DBT's recent publication on impacts of FDI on the UK economy²¹ (see section 1.3) estimates that for every additional unit of employment created directly by FDI, GVA in the UK increases by approximately £232,000. Over the period 2010-2019, the stock of UK net employment in CPTPP-owned businesses increased by around 144,000. This is a net figure; as over the period, it would be expected that some jobs would be lost or made redundant, for example through updates in technology, but additional jobs would also be created as the economy changes. It would also be expected that businesses may be liquidated over this period, or a CPTPP-owned business may be sold to an investor from a different country. The 144,000 figure accounts for these changes.

Applying DBT's estimates to the change in CPTPP employment over this period produces an estimated net GVA impact of at least £33.6 billion, suggesting that CPTPP-owned businesses have contributed to at least 0.18% of total UK GVA growth over the period 2010-2019^{22 23}. When considering the UK's average population between 2010-2019²⁴, the impact of CPTPP-owned businesses on GVA per capita over the period 2010-2019 is estimated to be at about £500. Using the same methodology, CPTPP-owned business investment since 1997 is estimated to have produced a total net additional GVA impact of at least £34.4 billion²⁵.

It is worth noting that the full indirect impact on GVA may not yet have occurred, as it can take three years for the indirect impacts to be fully realised. Furthermore, it should be noted that this model was estimated using data from all FDI, and in this instance applied to CPTPP-owned business investment only. Investments from the CPTPP are likely to have a different make-up to the average investment landing in the UK, and therefore these estimates may be over- or under-estimating the impacts of CPTPP-owned business investment.

CPTPP-owned businesses are also likely to have additional spill over impacts to the UK economy through exports. Foreign-owned businesses exported a greater value of both goods and services from the UK than domestically owned businesses in 2018²⁶. It can be expected that, as the number of CPTPP-owned businesses operating in the UK continues to rise, these can support increased exports from the UK in future.

3.3 A few CPTPP members make up the majority of the presence of CPTPP-owned countries in the UK, [but all members are growing in their share of global outward investment]

In 2019, 95% of all CPTPP-owned local businesses operating in the UK were owned by multinationals from Japan, Canada, Australia and Singapore. Businesses from these countries also made up around 96% of UK employment in CPTPP-owned businesses and generated 92% turnover of all CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK.

²¹ DIT (2021), [Estimating FDI and its impact in the United Kingdom](#)

²² ONS (2021), [Gross Value Added \(Average\) at basic prices](#)

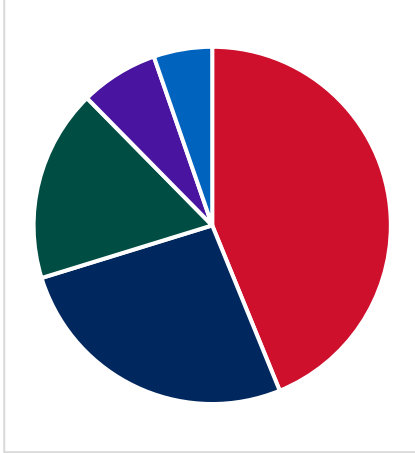
²³ This estimate can be seen as a lower bound, as it uses net employment in its estimation, rather than gross employment. Over the past ten years, it is likely some employment has been created but which now no longer exists, but their impacts in the economy have been realised. Similarly, there could be negative effects of disinvestments from the CPTPP owned businesses, albeit, it is not expected to negate the positive impact estimated.

²⁴ ONS (2020), [Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland](#)

²⁵ This estimate can be seen as a lower bound, as it uses net employment in its estimation, rather than gross employment. Since 1997, it is likely some employment has been created but which now no longer exists, but their impacts in the economy have been realised. Similarly, there could be negative effects of disinvestments from the CPTPP owned businesses, albeit, it is not expected to negate the positive impact estimated.

²⁶ ONS (2020), [UK trade in goods by business characteristics](#); ONS (2020), [UK trade in services by business characteristics](#)

Figure 9: Proportion of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK by member country, 2019







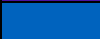
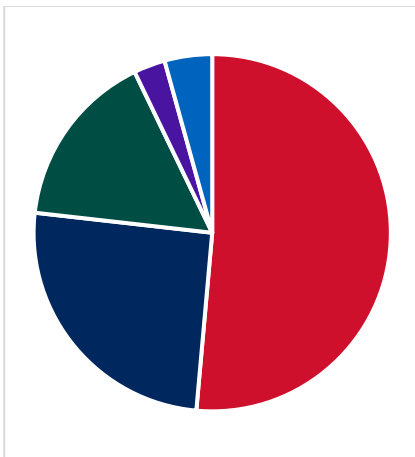
Country		Percentage of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK 2019
	Japan	44%
	Canada	26%
	Australia	17%
	Singapore	7%
	Other CPTPP	5%

Figure 10: Proportion of employment in CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK by member country, 2019








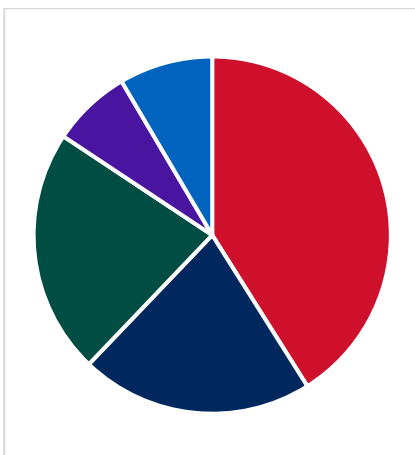





Country		Percentage of employment by CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK 2019
	Japan	51%
	Canada	25%
	Australia	16%
	Singapore	3%
	Other CPTPP	4%

Figure 11: Proportion of turnover generated by CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK by member country, 2019



Country		Percentage of turnover generated by CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK 2019
	Japan	41%
	Canada	21%
	Australia	22%
	Singapore	7%
	Other CPTPP	8%

Section 4: Activity of CPTPP-owned multinationals by region

This section provides descriptive statistics on activities and presence of CPTPP-owned local businesses by UK region and over time.

4.1 Regional Statistics at NUTS1 (12 Regions)

4.1.1 Count of CPTPP-owned local businesses

In 2019, CPTPP-owned local businesses could be found in all regions of the UK. London had the largest number of CPTPP-owned local businesses, with 3,147 local businesses. This was followed by the Southeast (1,503) and the Northwest (827). The regions with the lowest number of CPTPP-owned businesses were Northern Ireland (99), the Northeast (277) and Wales (281).

Relative to the size of the local economy, London had the highest proportion of CPTPP-owned businesses in terms of business count, with 0.52% of local businesses being CPTPP-owned. This was closely followed by the Southeast (0.31%). On the other hand, Northern Ireland and East Midlands had the lowest proportions of CPTPP-owned businesses at 0.11% and 0.20% respectively.

Figure 12: Count and proportional count of CPTPP-owned local businesses by region, 2019

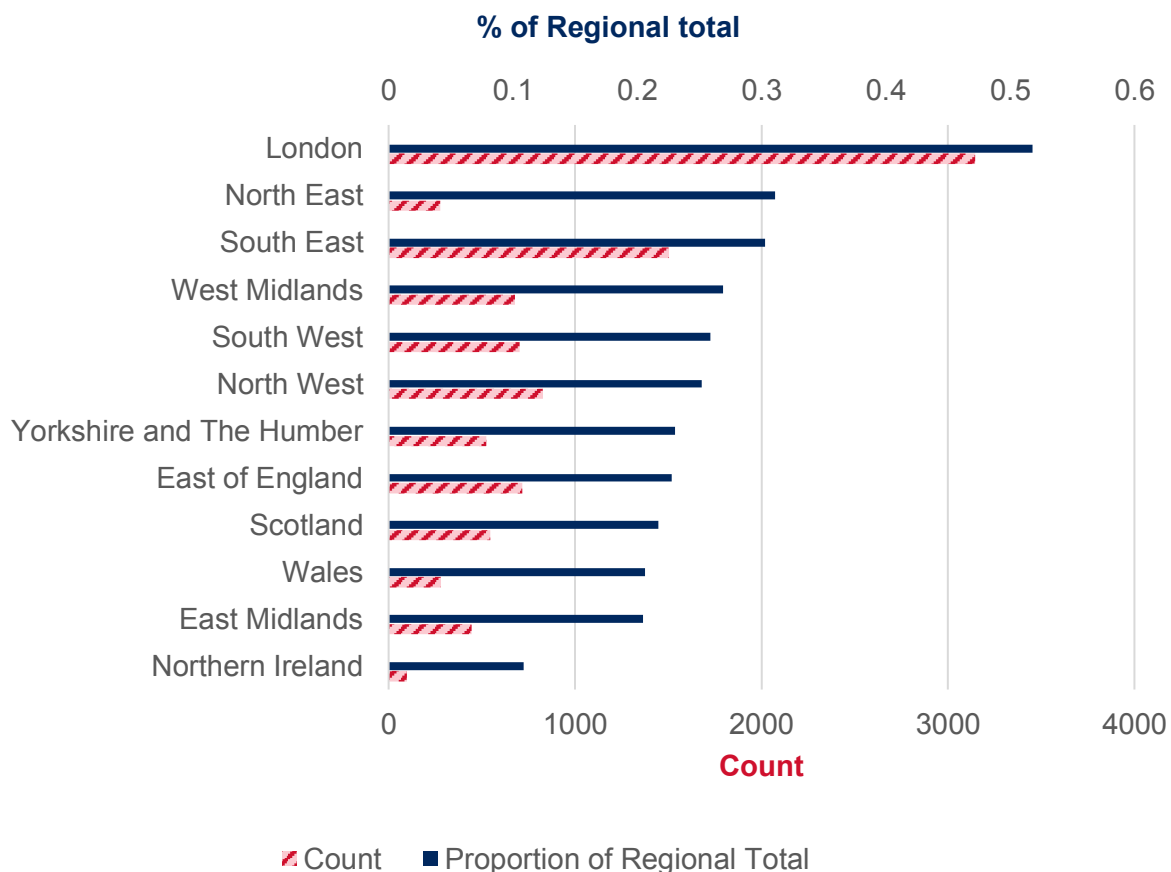
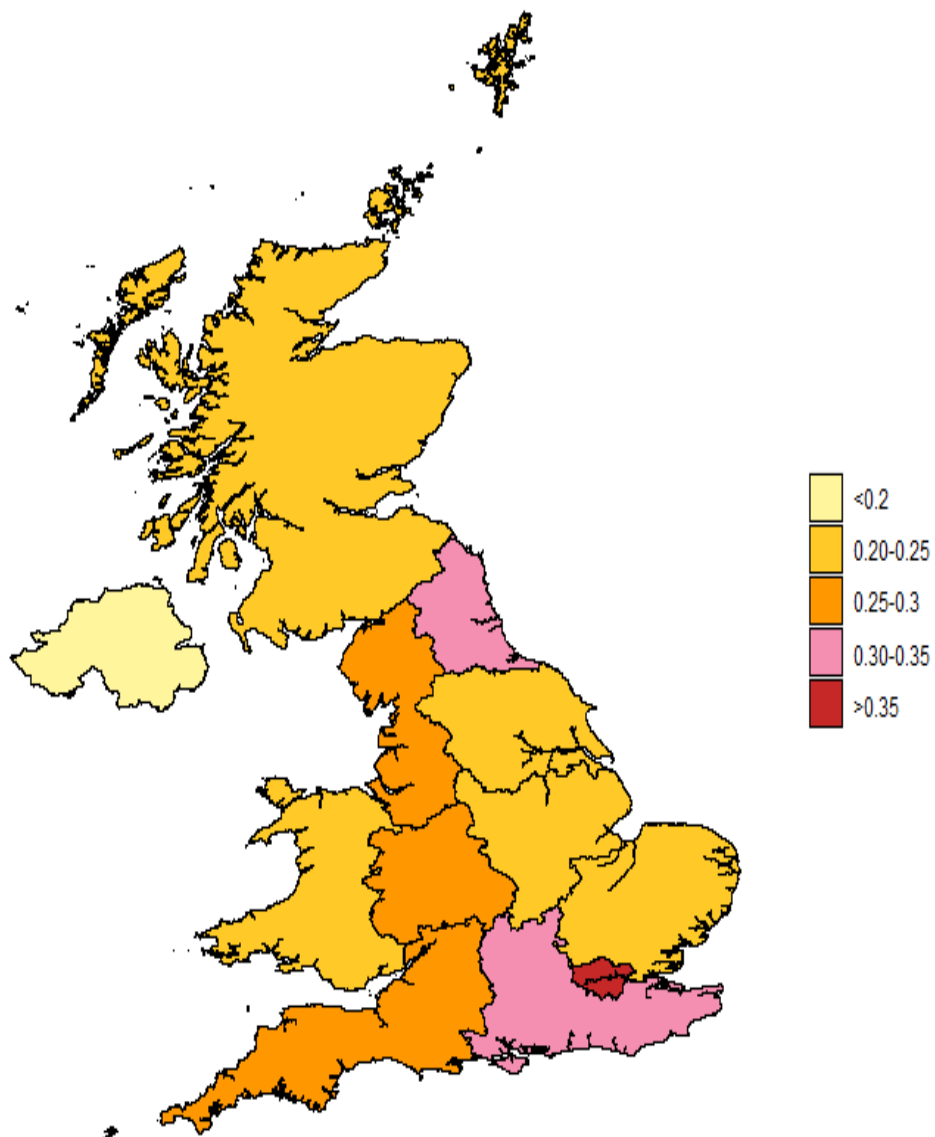
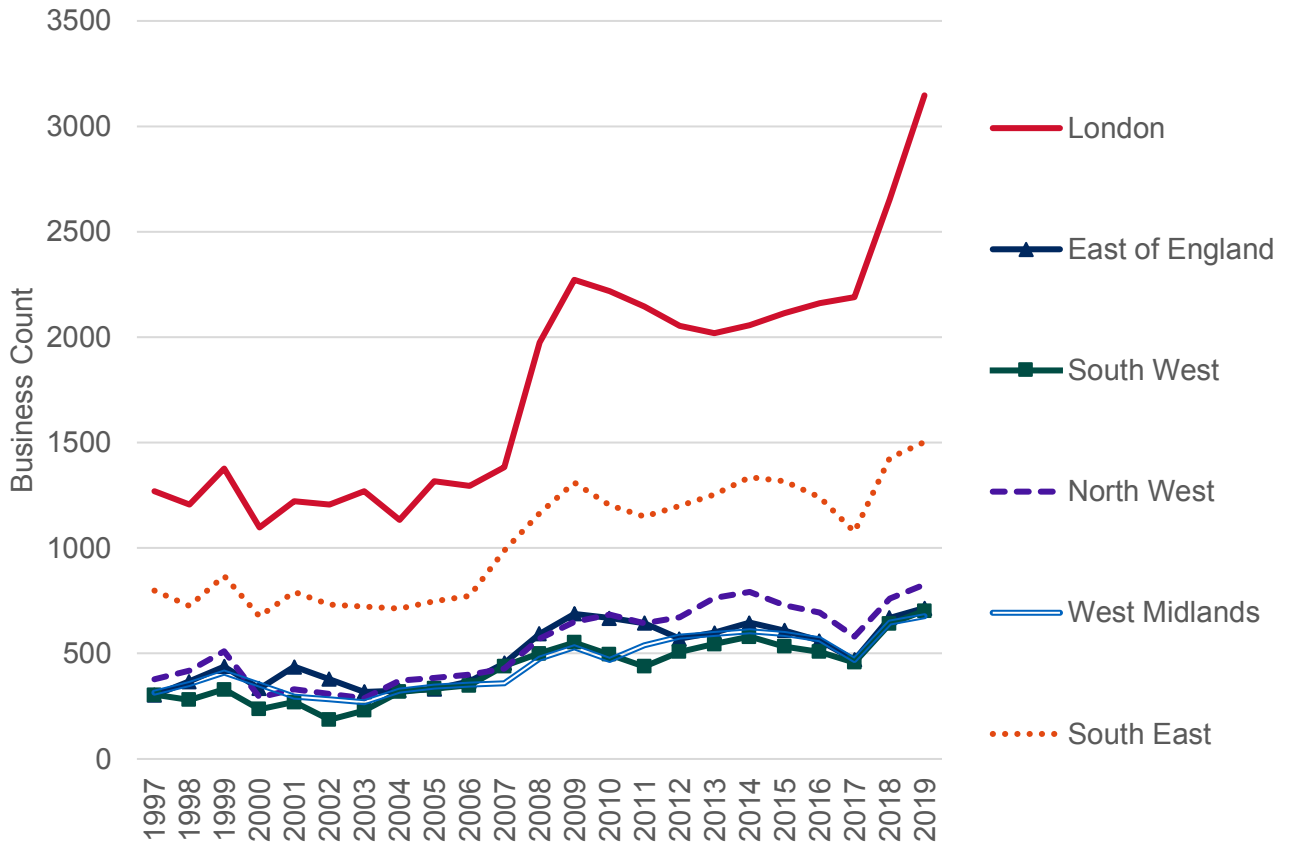


Figure 13: Proportional counts of CPTPP-owned businesses by region, 2019

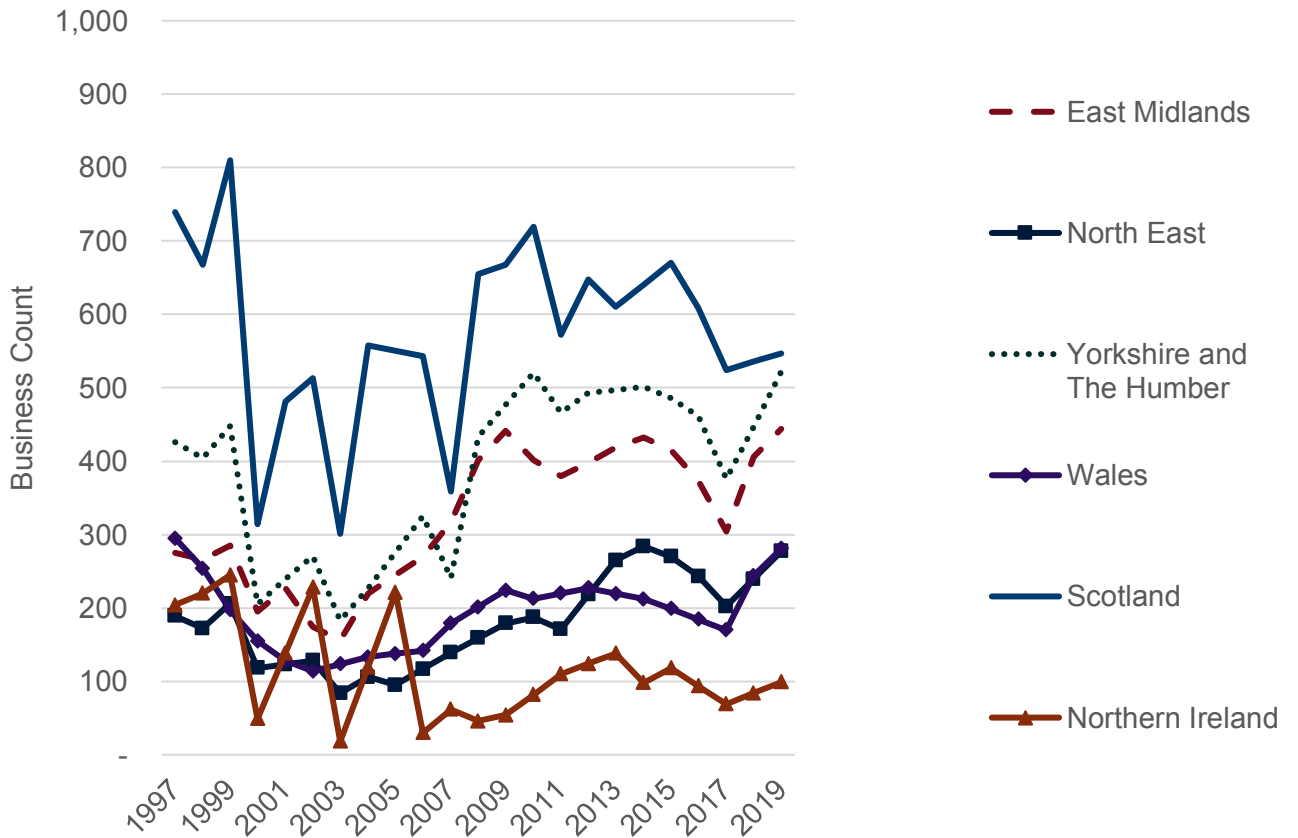


Since 1997, most regions have seen an increase in the number of CPTPP-owned local businesses. London had the highest percentage growth, with the number of CPTPP-owned local business being 147.8% higher in 2019 than in 1997. This was followed by East of England, registering 137.1% growth from 1998 to 2019. The region that saw the least growth was Yorkshire and the Humber, growing only 22.5%.

Figure 14: Count of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK by region, 1997 to 2019
 Panel a: London, East of England, South West, North West, West Midlands, South East



Panel b: East Midlands, North East, Yorkshire and the Humber, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland



4.1.2 Employment from CPTPP-owned local businesses

In 2019, CPTPP-owned local businesses employed workers across all regions of the UK. London had the highest employment in CPTPP-owned local business, with 103,000 employed by CPTPP-owned local businesses. This was followed by the Southeast (60,000) and the Northwest (40,000). The regions with the lowest employment in CPTPP-owned businesses were Northern Ireland (7,000), Wales (17,000) and Scotland (22,000).

We can measure this relative to the size of the local labour market, The Northeast had the highest proportion of employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses, with 2.2% of employees in the region working in CPTPP-owned businesses. This was followed by London (1.9%) and the Southeast (1.4%). On the other hand, Scotland and Yorkshire and The Humber (0.9%), had the lowest proportions of employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses.

Figure 15: Employment and proportional employment of CPTPP-owned local businesses by region, 2019

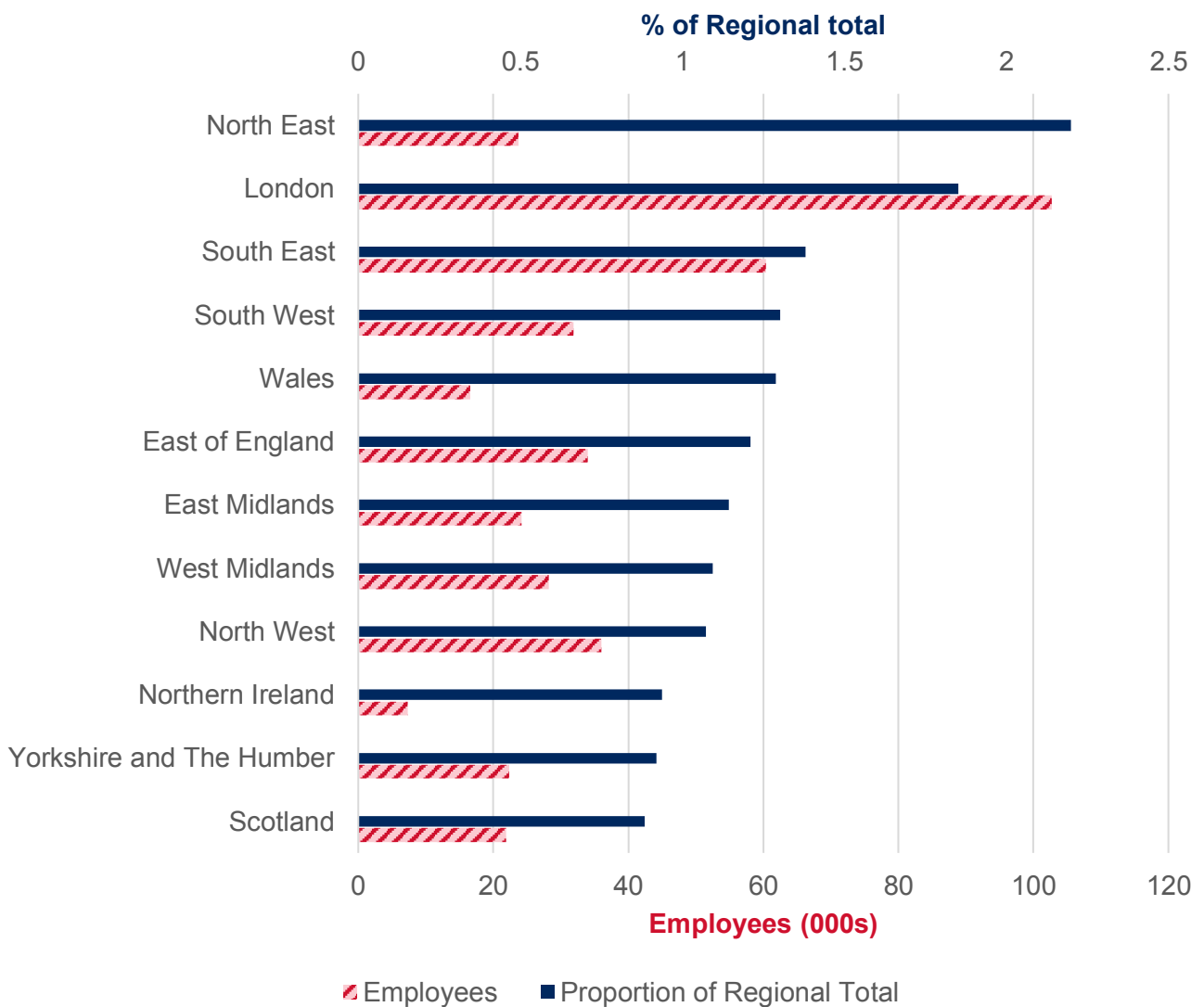
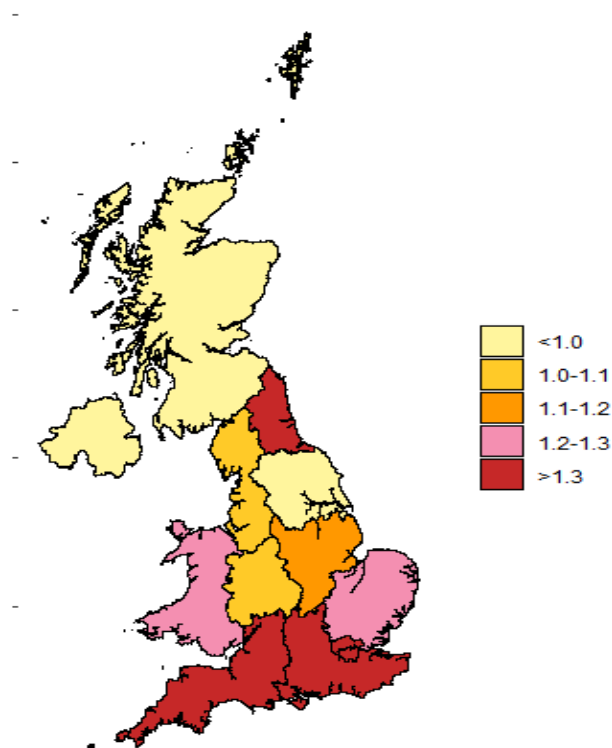


Figure 16: Proportional employment of CPTPP-owned businesses by region, 2019 (%)



Employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses also grew in all regions over the period 1998 to 2019. The region with the largest percentage increase in employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses was the Southwest, with a 120.6% increase. This was followed by the Northwest (113.1%) and London (99.3%). The regions that had the lowest growth rates over the period were West Midlands (30.1%), Yorkshire and The Humber (41.4%) and East of England (58.3%).

4.1.3 Turnover generated by CPTPP-owned local businesses.

CPTPP-owned local businesses in London generated by far the most turnover compared to other regions in 2019, at just over £240 billion. The next highest region was the Southeast, with CPTPP-owned local businesses generating just under £35 billion turnover. This was followed by the East of England at just under £18 billion in 2019. CPTPP-owned local businesses were estimated to generate the lowest turnover in the Northern Ireland (£1 billion), Wales and Yorkshire and The Humber (both around £4 billion).

London also had the highest proportion of turnover in CPTPP-owned local businesses, with 11.5%. This was followed by the Northeast (7.2%) and the Southeast (4.4%). On the other hand, Yorkshire and The Humber (1.3%), Northern Ireland (1.4%) and Scotland (1.8%) had the lowest proportions of turnover in CPTPP-owned local businesses.

Outside of London, Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland, all other regions are estimated to have seen growth in turnover generated by CPTPP-owned local businesses over the period 1997 to 2019. The Northwest saw the highest growth, with an increase of 215.0%. This was followed by the East Midlands (208.4%) and the Northeast (147.3%). The regions that saw the lowest growth rates were West Midlands (36.6%) and Yorkshire and The Humber (41.3%).

Figure 17: Turnover and proportional turnover of CPTPP-owned local businesses by region 2019

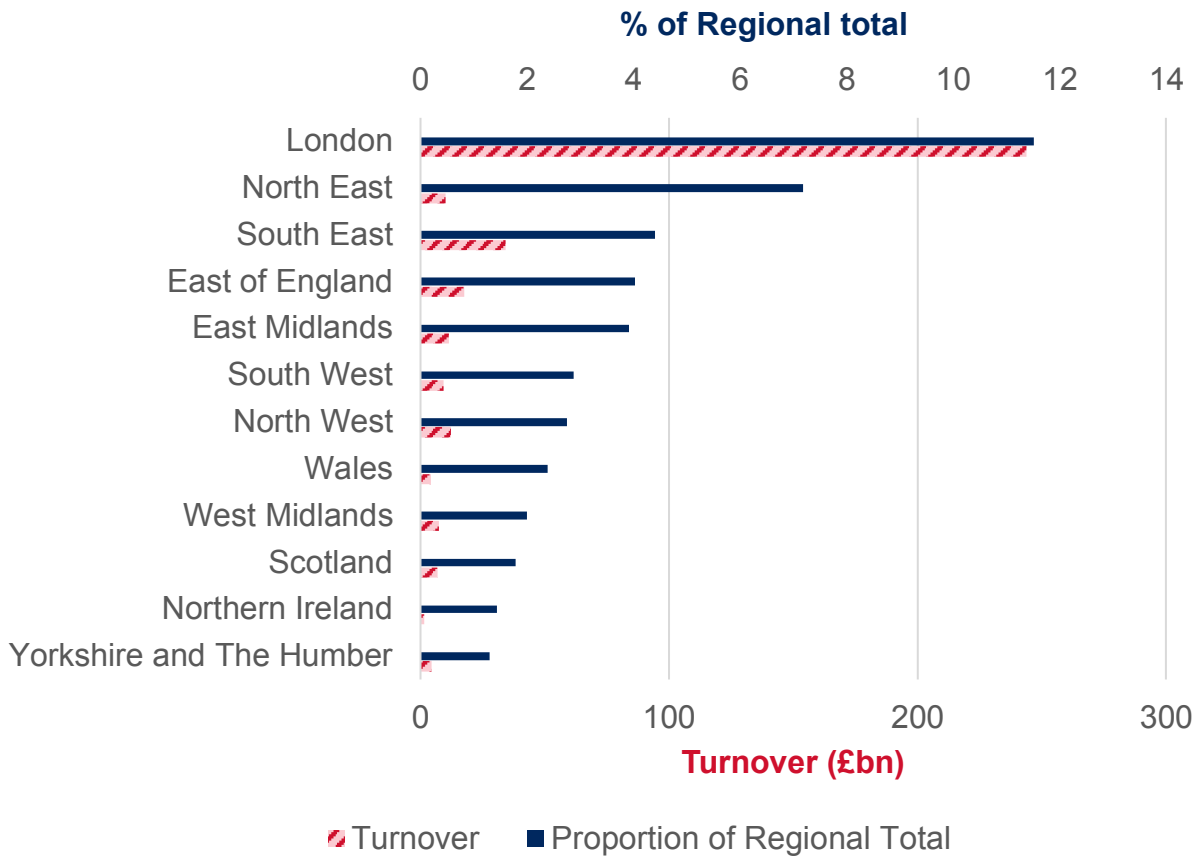
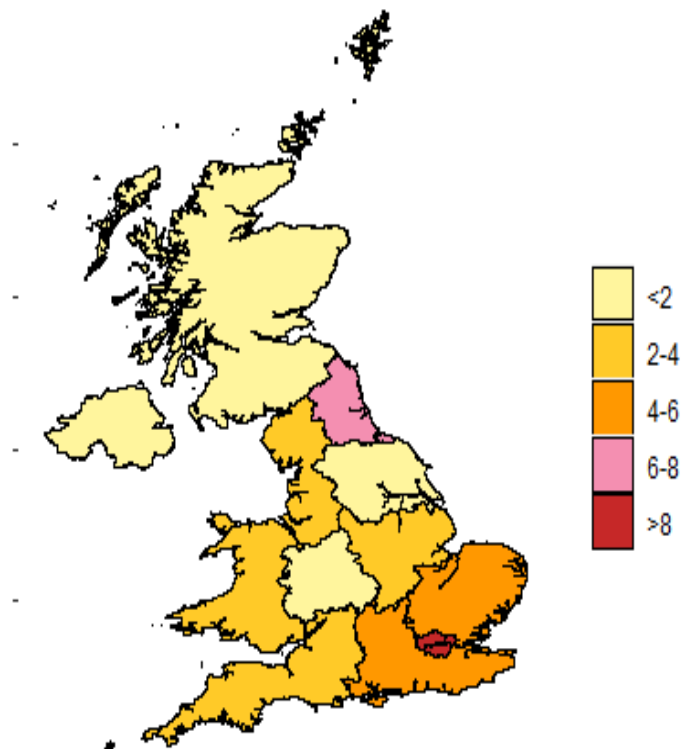


Figure 18: Proportional turnover of CPTPP-owned local businesses by region, 2019 (%)



CPTPP-owned local businesses in London are estimated to have generated far higher total turnover compared to other regions in 2019. However, looking back over time, and presenting in 2019 prices, turnover from CPTPP-owned businesses is seen to have peaked in 1997 for London. Turnover in 2019 in London is estimated to be 82.3% lower than in 1997 (in 2019 prices).

4.2 Regional Statistics at NUTS2 (41 Regions)

4.2.1 Count of CPTPP-owned local businesses

There are CPTPP-owned local businesses in every UK NUTS2 region. The regions with the most CPTPP-owned local businesses in 2019 were Inner London West (2,003); Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire (566); and Inner London East (544). Inner London West also had the highest proportion of CPTPP-owned local businesses compared to total businesses within the region at 1.1%. This was followed by Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire (0.4%) and Inner London East (0.4%).

Figure 19: Count of CPTPP-owned local businesses (Inner London-West), NUTS 2, 2019

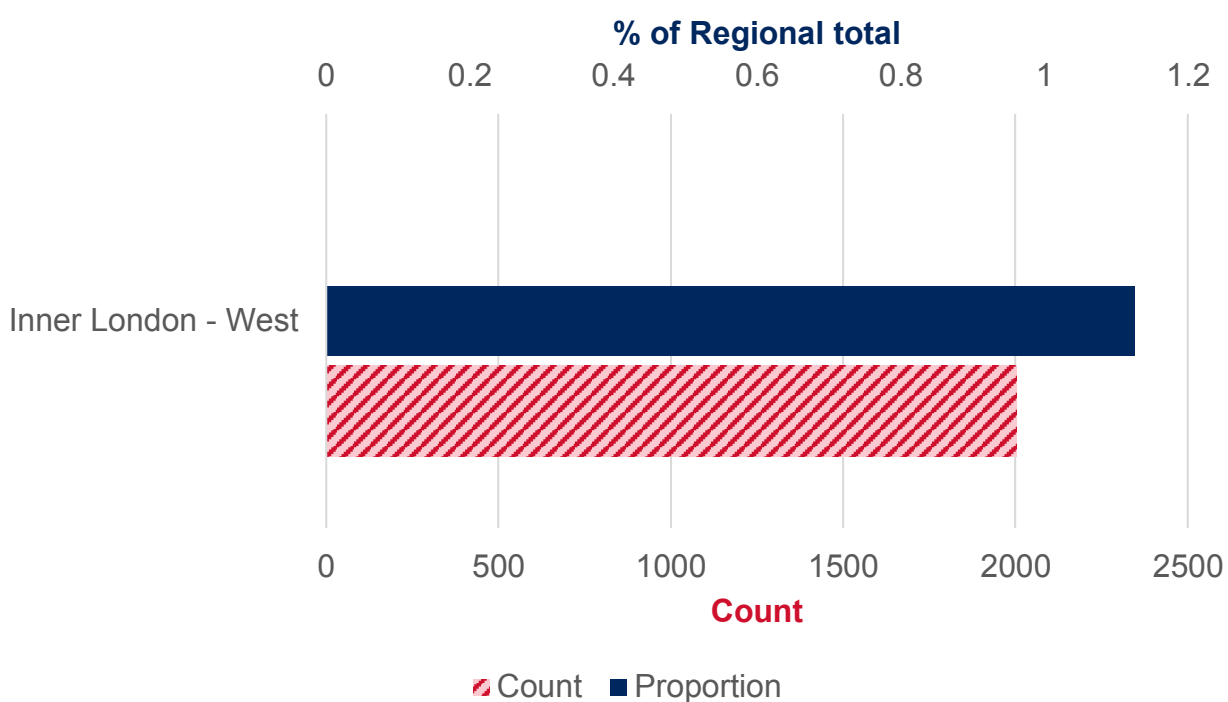
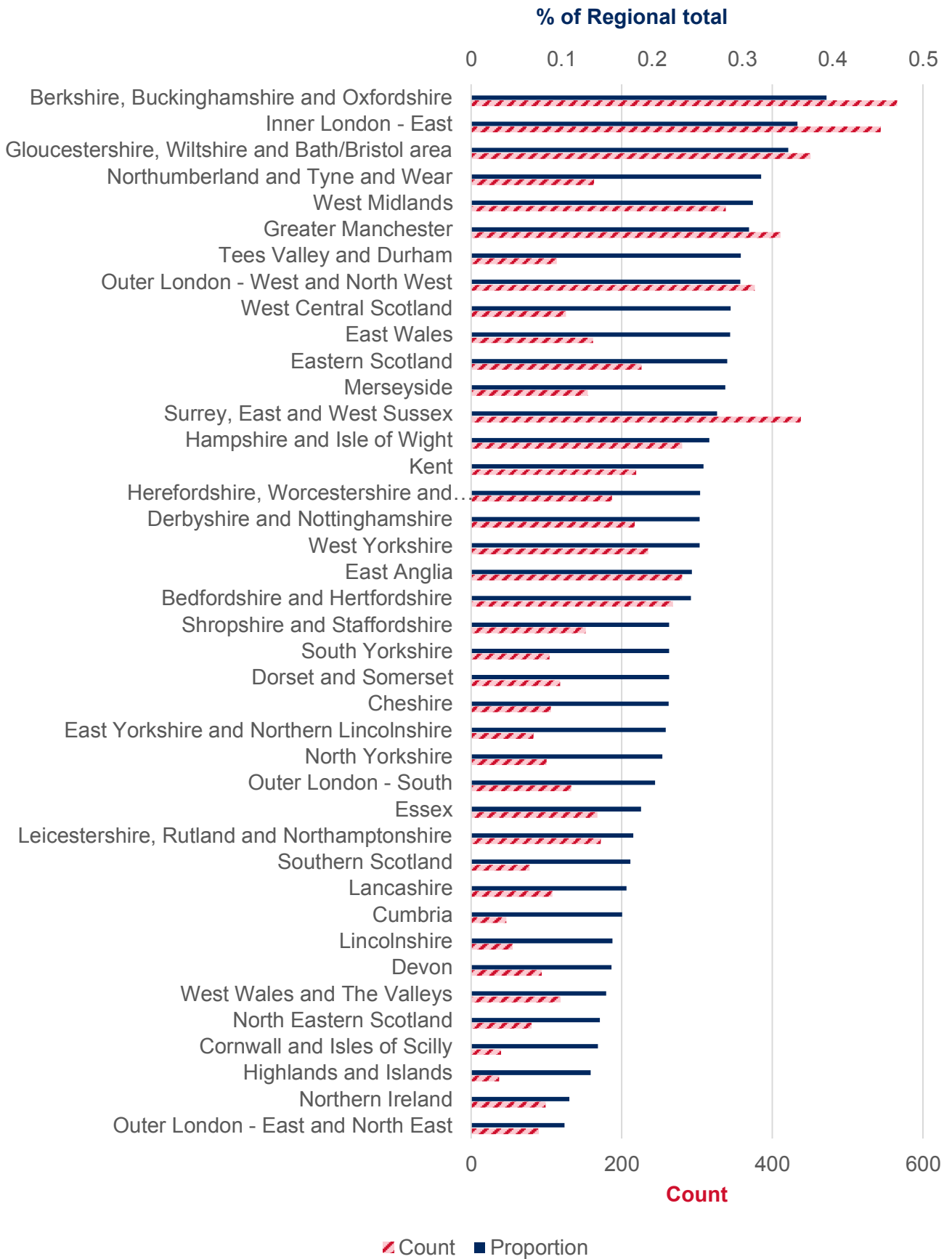


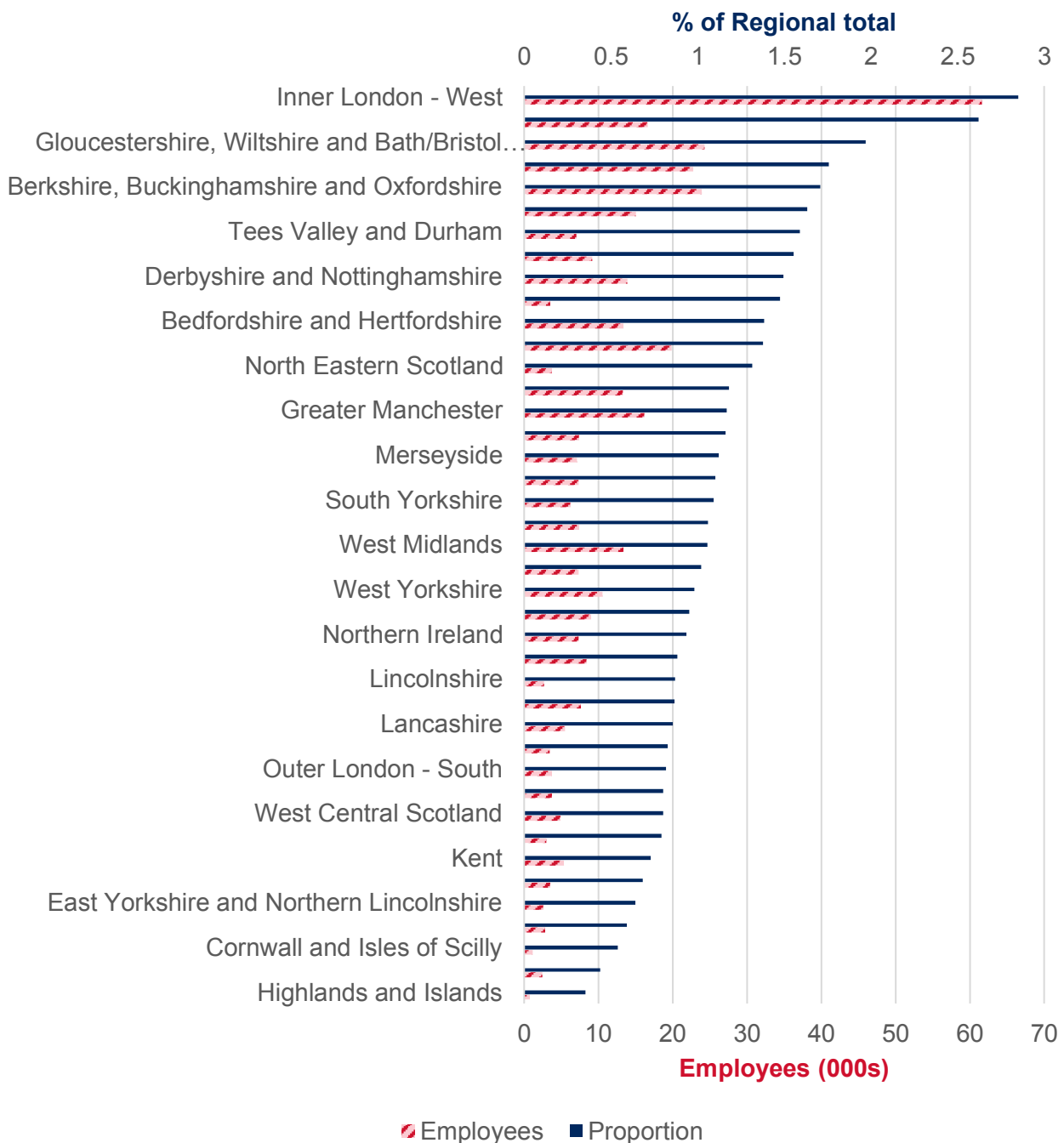
Figure 20: Count of CPTPP-owned local businesses, NUTS 2, 2019



4.2.2 Employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses

CPTPP-owned local businesses employed workers in every NUTS2 region in the UK in 2019. The regions with the greatest employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses in 2019 were Inner London West (62,000); Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bath/Bristol (24,000); and Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire (24,000). Inner London West also had the highest proportions of their total workforce employed in CPTPP-owned local businesses, at 2.8%. This was followed by Northumberland and Tyne and Wear (2.6%) and Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bath/Bristol area (2.0%)

Figure 21: Employment from CPTPP-owned local businesses, NUTS 2, 2019



4.2.3 Turnover generated by CPTPP-owned local businesses

We estimate that the highest levels of turnover generated in NUTS2 regions were in Inner London West and Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, at over £200 billion and £15 billion respectively. This was followed by Surrey, East and West Sussex, where CPTPP-owned local businesses generated turnover of £13 billion. We estimate the proportion of turnover generated by CPTPP-owned businesses to total business turnover was highest in Inner London West, at 19.1%. This was followed by Northumberland and Tyne and Wear at 10.0%, and Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire at 7.4%. From the CPTPP group, Japan makes a major contribution to these local proportions, it has the largest proportion of total business turnover in Northumberland and Tyne and Wear and Inner London West at 9.6% and 8.3% respectively.

Figure 22: Turnover generated from CPTPP-owned local businesses, NUTS 2, 2019

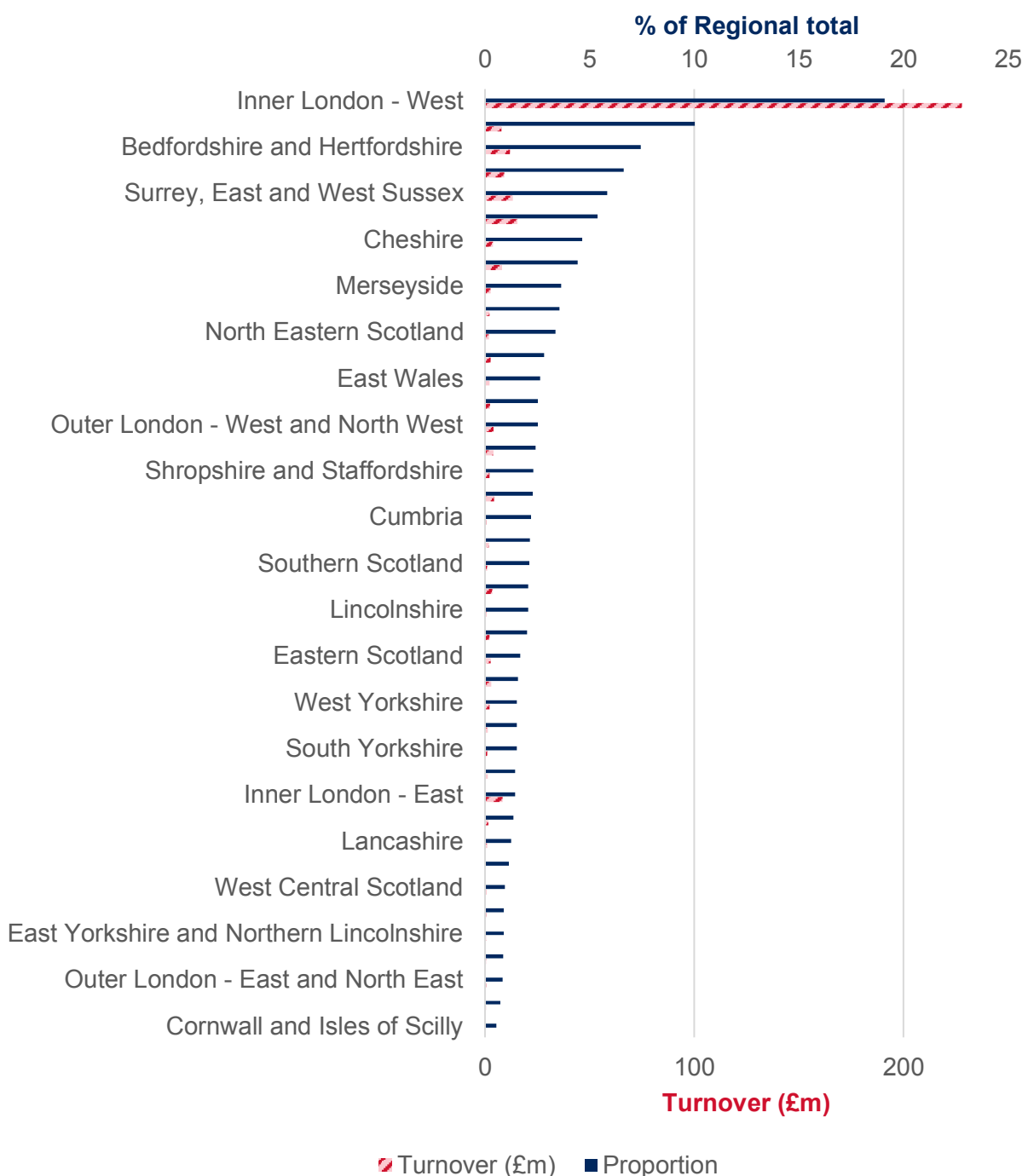


Figure 23: Proportion of CPTPP-owned local businesses to total local businesses, NUTS2, 2019 (%)

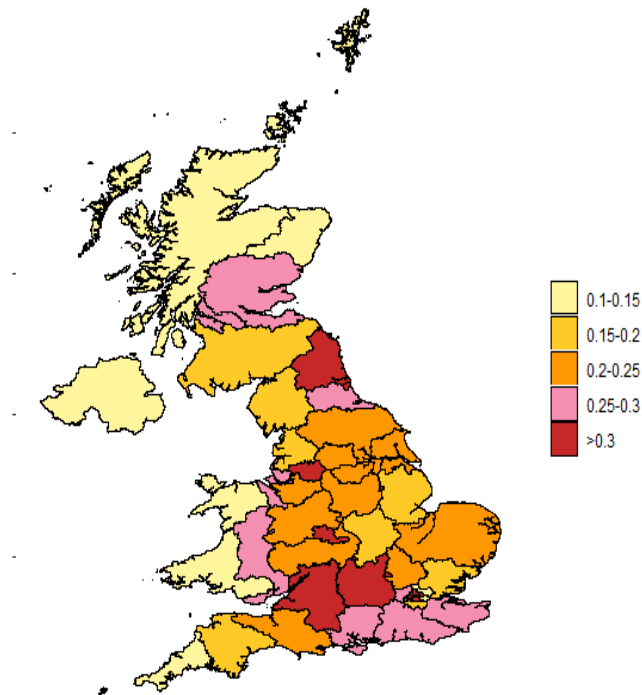


Figure 24: Proportion of employment in CPTPP-owned businesses to total regional employment, NUTS2, 2019 (%)

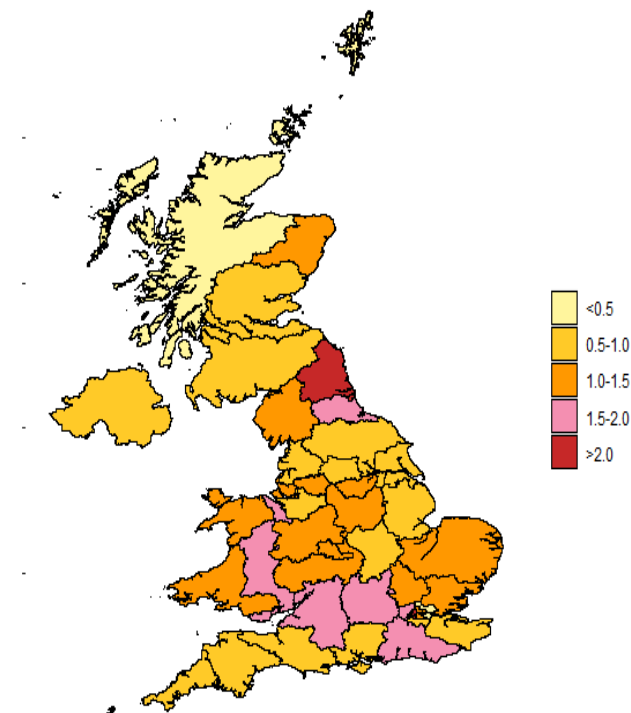
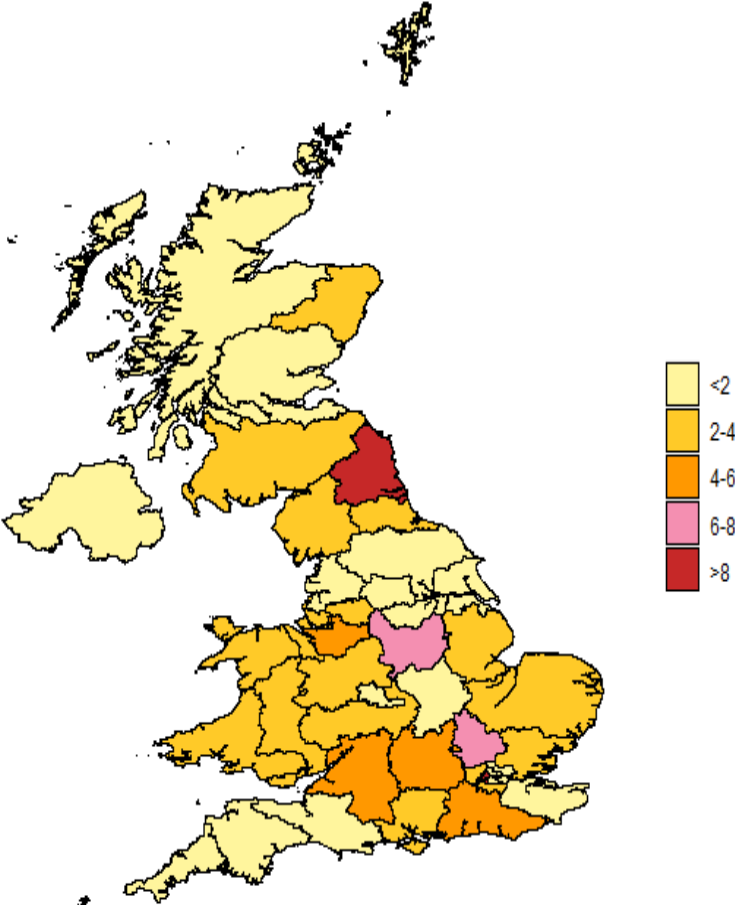


Figure 25: Estimated proportion of turnover generated by CPTPP-owned local businesses to total turnover generated by businesses in each region, NUTS2, 2019



Section 5: Activity of CPTPP-owned multinationals by industry

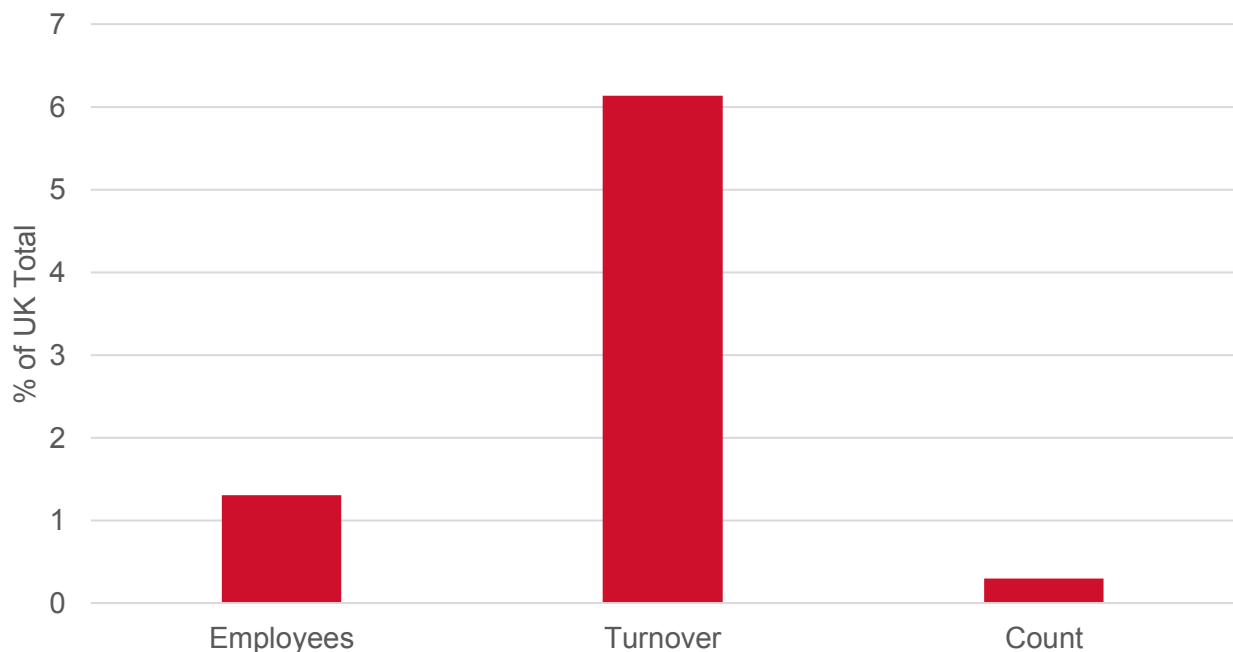
5.1 Overview: CPTPP-owned multinational presence and activity by Industry

This section provides descriptive statistics on CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK across industries. It starts with an overview, then moves into deep-dives across the largest industries for CPTPP-owned business investment into the UK. Annex 1 provides further details on the sub-industries included within each industry aggregation presented here.

5.1.1 The picture in 2019

We look first at the number of CPTPP-owned local businesses operating in the UK by industry. The industry with the greatest number of CPTPP-owned local businesses operating in the UK is the wholesale and retail trade industry. This industry represents 27.1% of all CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK. 0.5% of all UK local businesses in the Wholesale industry are CPTPP-owned. The financial services industry accounts for 10.8% of all CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK. 0.5% of all UK local businesses in financial services are CPTPP-owned. Scientific, Technical and IT activities accounts for 21.5% of all CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK, with 0.3% of all UK local businesses in Scientific, Technical and IT activities being CPTPP-owned.

Figure 26: Proportion of CPTPP-owned local businesses and their employment and turnover in 2019



We can look at employment in CPTPP-owned business as a proportion of total UK employment in an industry. CPTPP-owned businesses accounted for 4.3% of all employment in the manufacturing industry in the UK in 2019, the largest for any industry. The figures for the energy, extraction and water industry and scientific, technical and IT services industry were 3.9% and 2.3% respectively in 2019.

Of the 409,000 UK workers employed in CPTPP-owned businesses in 2019, 25.9% were employed in the manufacturing industry, the most of any industry. This was followed by 22.6% in scientific, technical and IT activities, 14.3% in the wholesale and retail industry and 11.9% in other services. This suggest that CPTPP are disproportionately investing in the manufacturing and scientific, technical and IT activities industries.

We also look at turnover of CPTPP-owned businesses by industry compared to total turnover in the industry overall. In 2019, CPTPP-owned businesses accounted for 13.3% of all UK business turnover in the financial services industry. In the manufacturing industry, CPTPP-owned local businesses accounted for 6.2% of total turnover for the industry in the UK. The largest industry in terms of total absolute turnover of CPTPP-owned businesses in 2019 was financial services, with a total turnover of £208 billion.

Figure 27a: CPTPP-owned business count, 2019

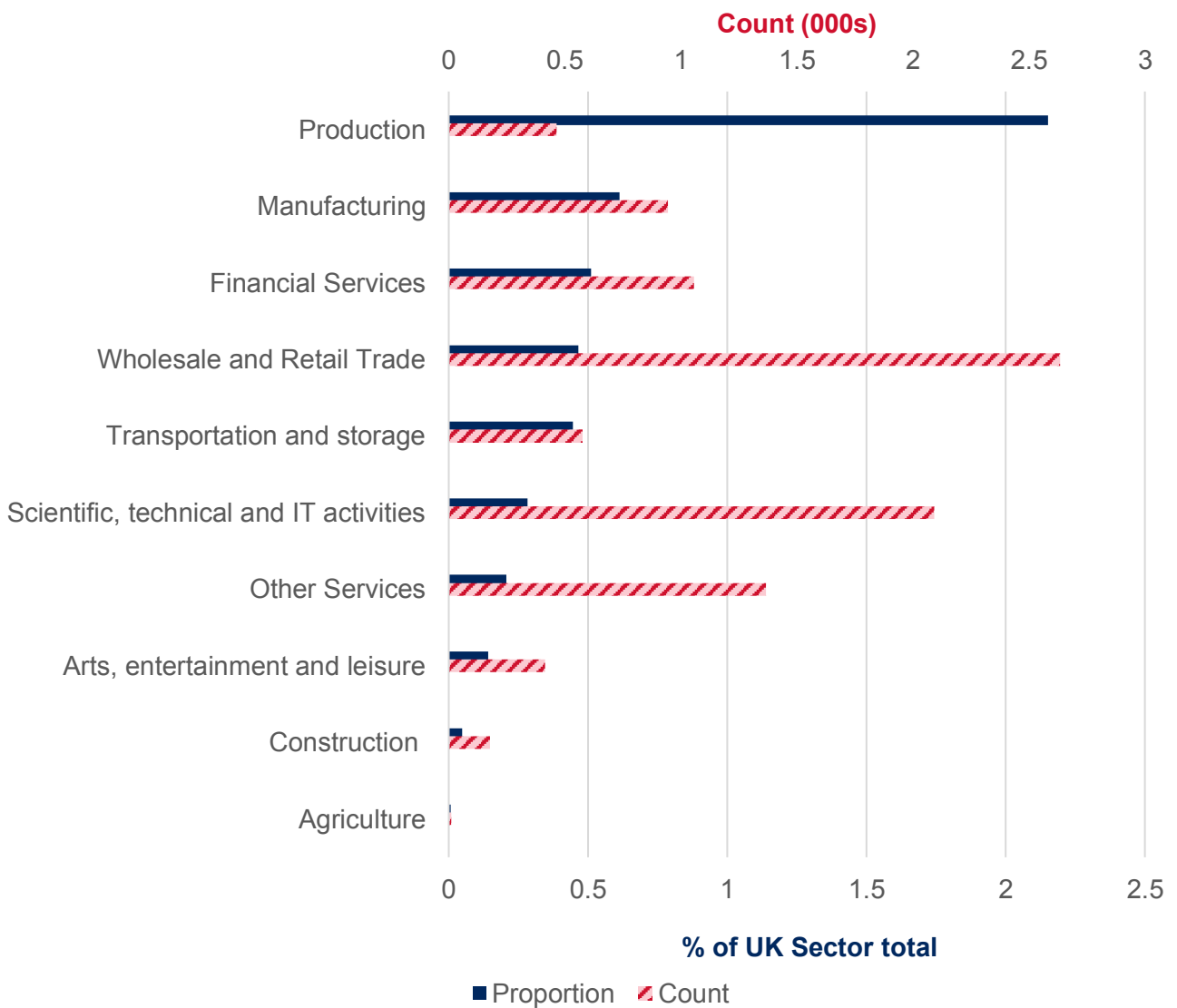


Figure 27b: CPTPP-owned business employment, 2019

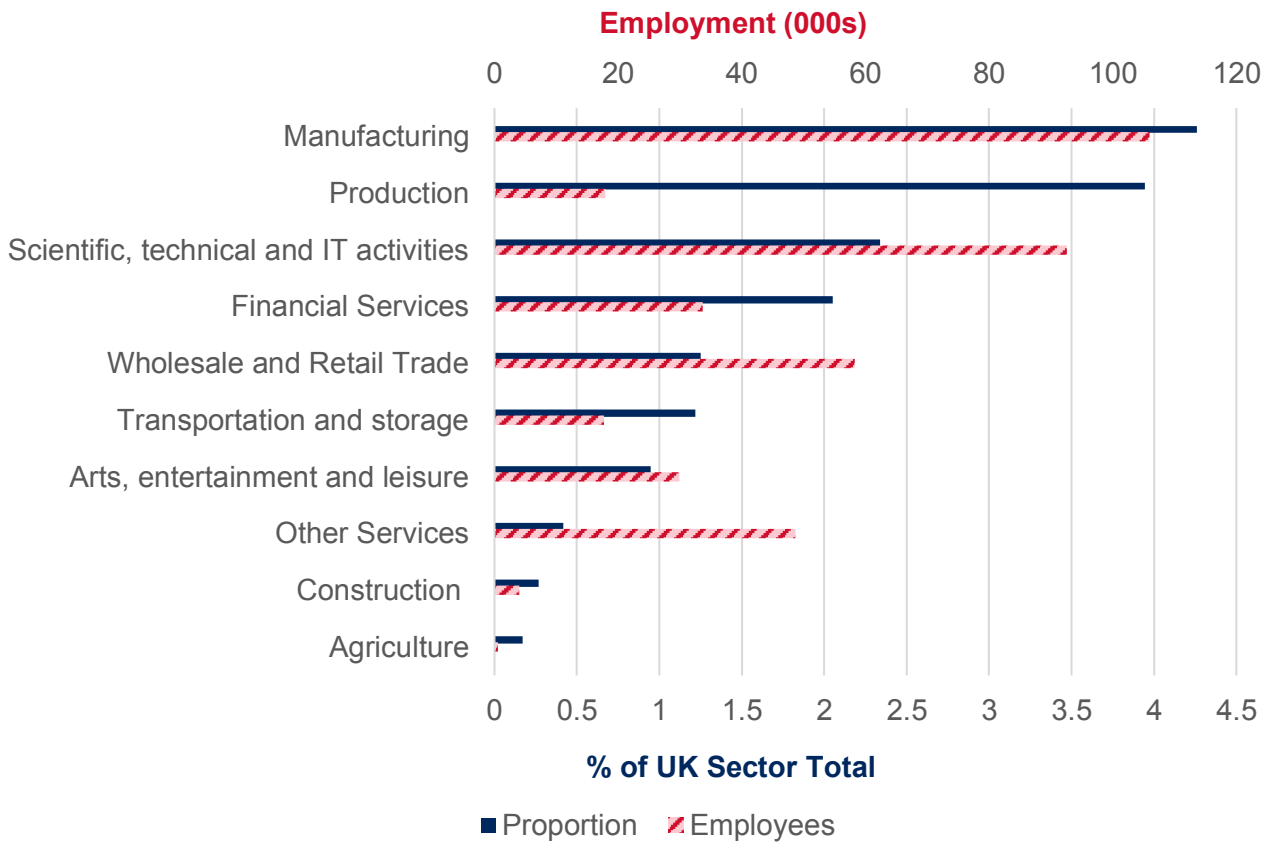
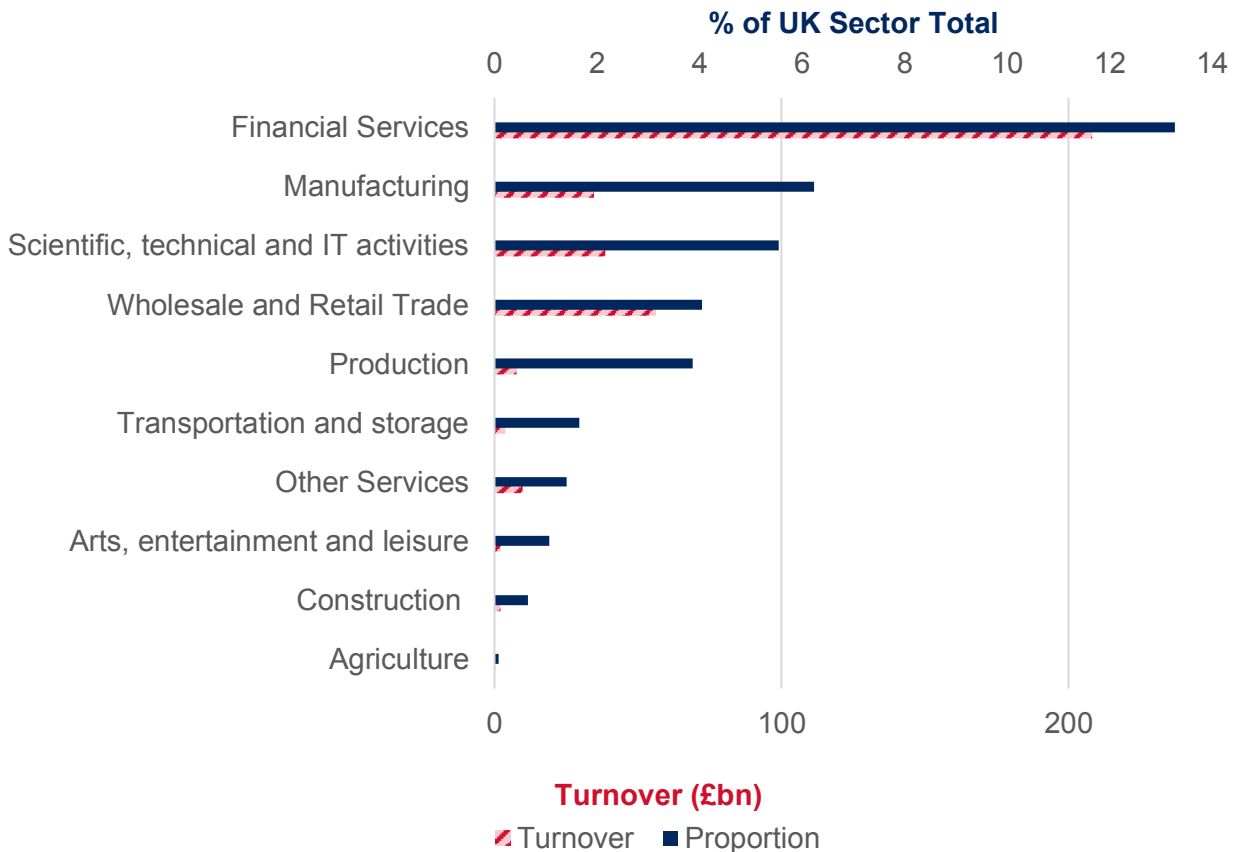


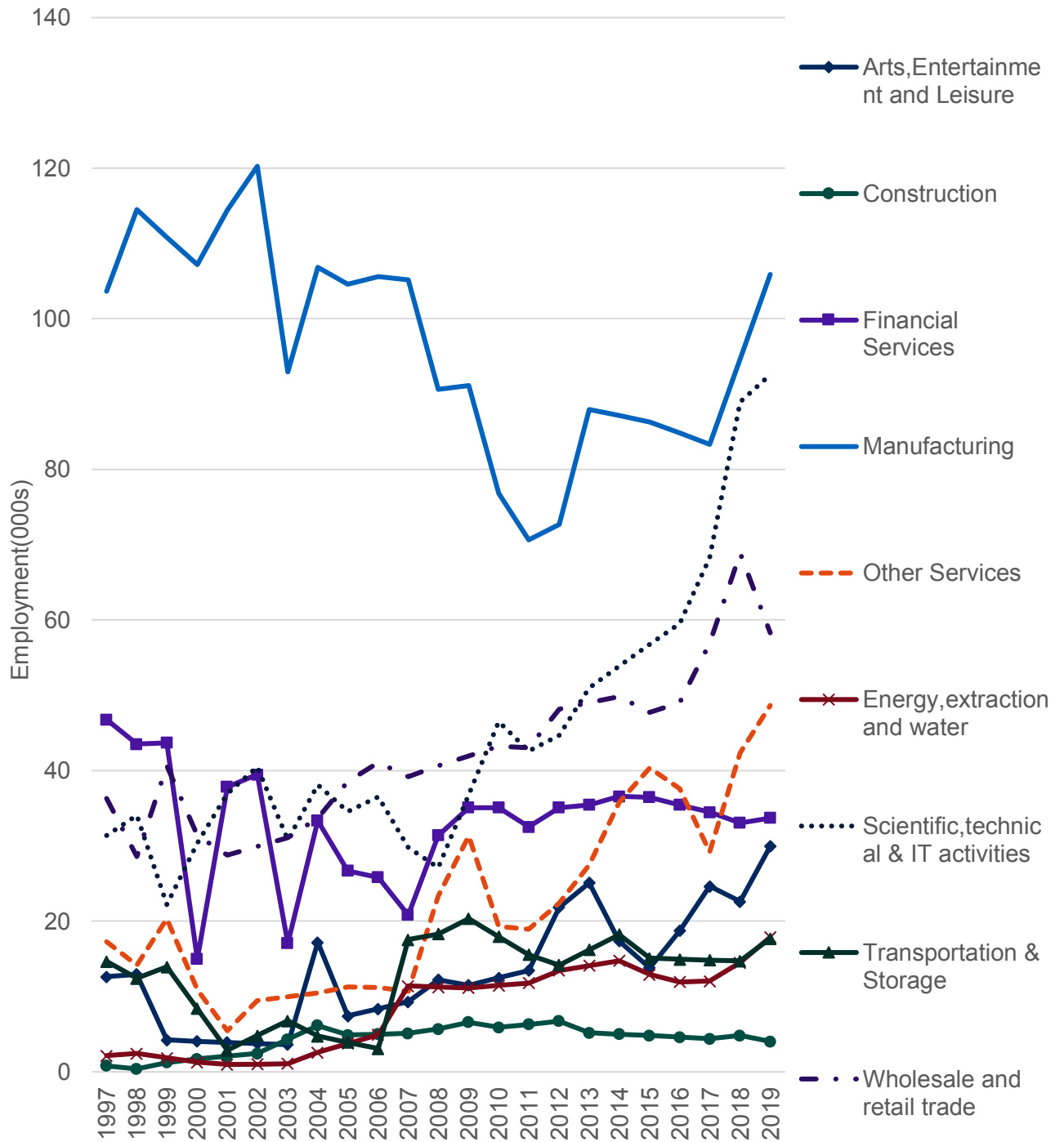
Figure 27c: CPTPP-owned business turnover, 2019



5.1.2 Trends over time

Employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses has grown the most in the scientific, technical and IT services since 1997, 45,000 with more employees in 2019. This was followed by other services, (31,000), and wholesale and retail trade services (22,000). There has been a decline in employment in CPTPP-owned businesses in financial services, with employment falling by 13,000 since 1997.

Figure 28: Employment in CPTPP-owned businesses (excluding Agriculture) across industries, 1997 to 2019



We also look at the evolution of employment in CPTPP-owned business as a proportion of total UK employment, by industry. In 2019, 4.3% of employment in the manufacturing industry was in CPTPP-owned businesses – the highest of any industry, having grown from 2.6% in 1997. CPTPP-owned businesses accounted for 1.2% of total UK employment in the transport industry, having fallen from 2.9% in 1997.

Between 1997 and 2019, the energy, extraction and water industry also saw the largest growth in proportion of UK employment in CPTPP-owned businesses. This demonstrates that CPTPP-owned businesses are becoming increasingly important to the UK economy in this industry.

5.2 Industry factsheets

This section provides a series of factsheets on the presence of CPTPP-owned local businesses across ten industries of the UK economy.

5.2.1 Manufacturing

944 local businesses, **106,000** employees, **£35 billion** turnover

Trends over time

There has been an increase in the number of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK manufacturing industry since 1997. Although in 2019 there were 944 active CPTPP businesses which is less when compared with the all-time high in 2007, where 1,142 CPTPP businesses were active.

The number of people employed by CPTPP-owned local businesses has been trendless overall, those employed by CPTPP local businesses within the manufacturing industry in 2019 stood at just under 106,000. This has increased by 2.2% since 1997, where 104,000 were employed. 2002 saw the all-time high of this time series with an employment level of 120,000, the all-time low of 71,000 was recorded in 2011.

Turnover has also been trendless since 1997, with 2001 having the all-time high of the time series; at £41 billion. In 2019, the value was slightly lower at £35 billion in 2019.

Figure 29a: Count of CPTPP-owned local businesses in Manufacturing, 1997 to 2019

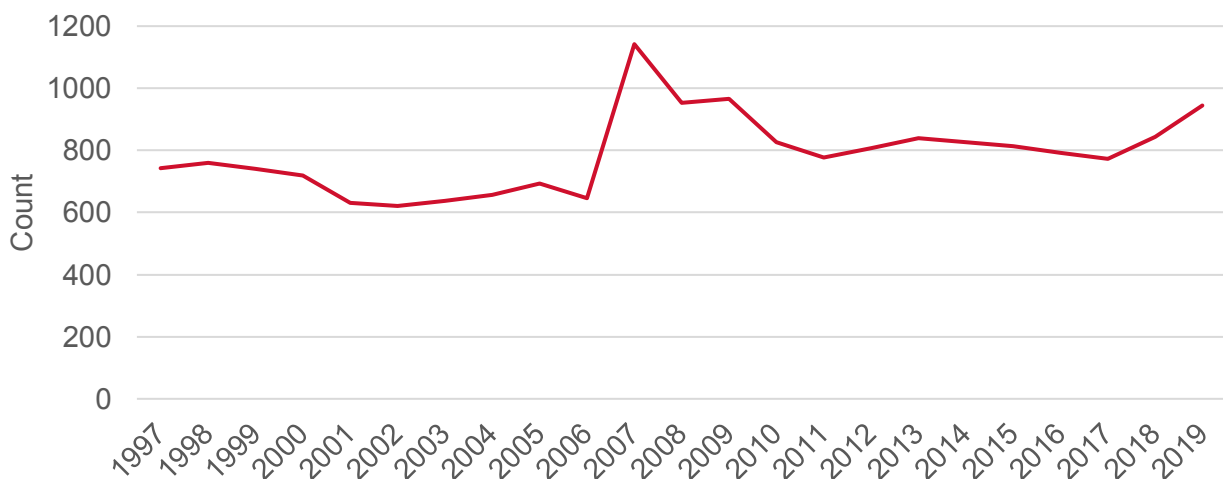


Figure 29b: Employment of CPTPP-owned local businesses in Manufacturing, 1997 to 2019

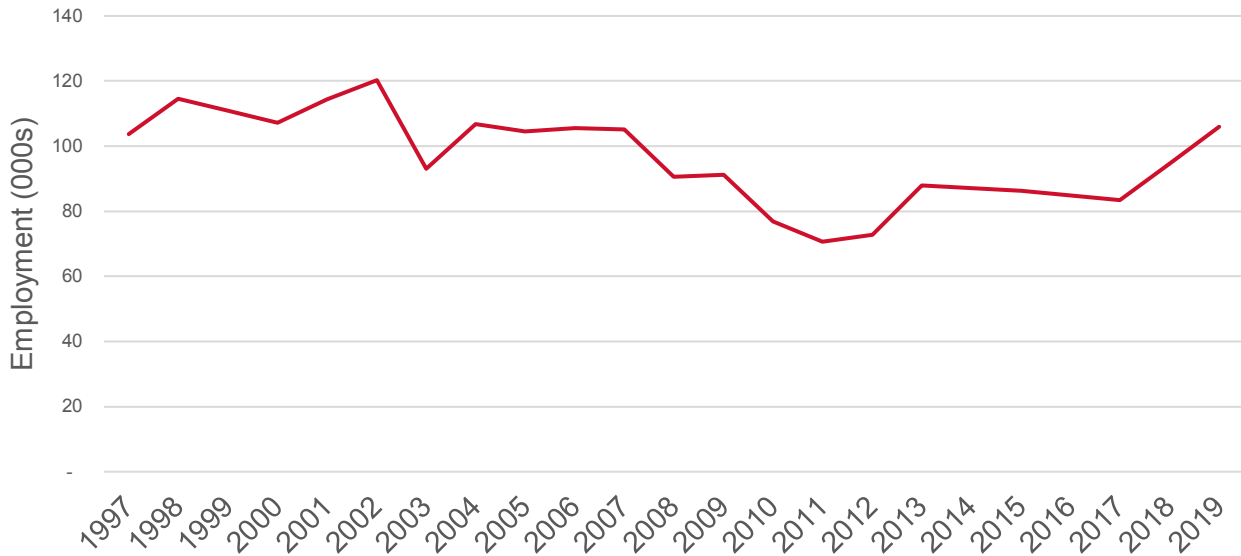
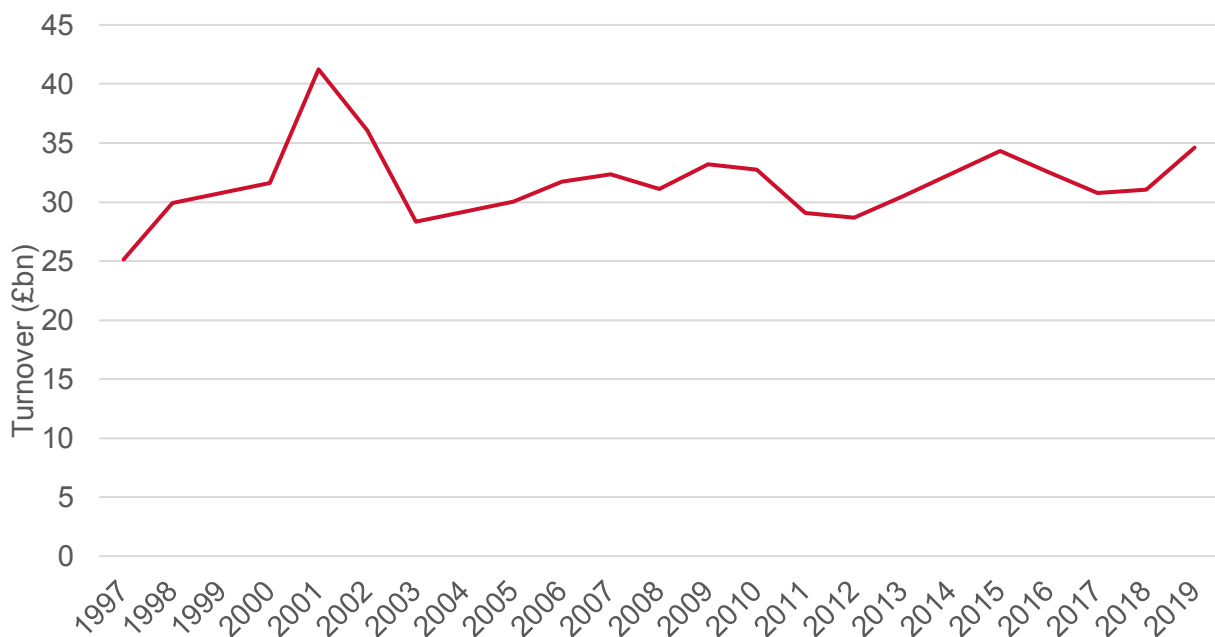


Figure 29c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned local businesses in Manufacturing, 1997 to 2019

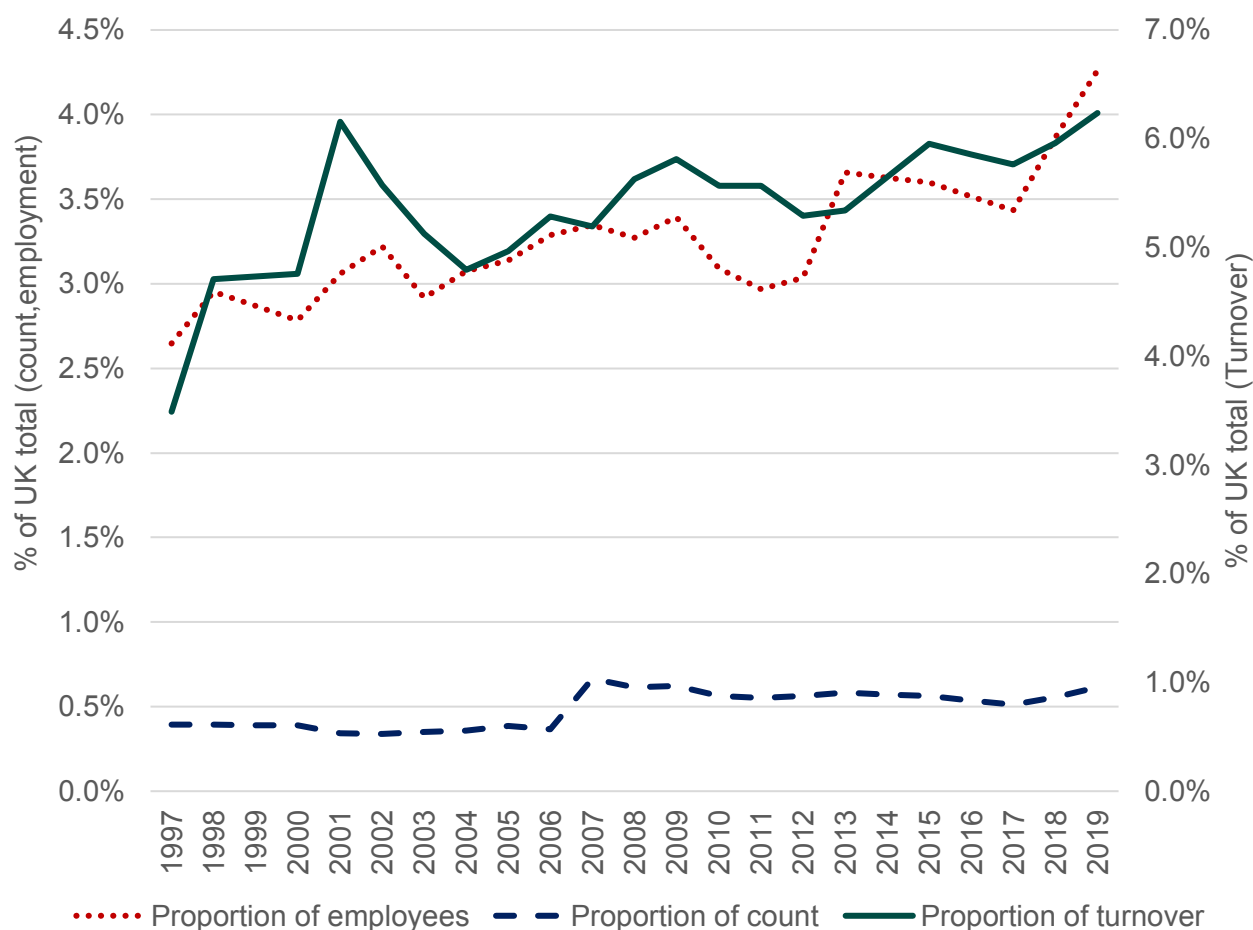


CPTPP-owned multinationals in the context of the industry in the UK

Since 1997, the proportion of all local businesses in the UK in the manufacturing industry which were CPTPP owned has increased by 0.2 percentage points, to 0.6%. The proportion has remained fairly stable after a high in 2007 as represented in Figure 29.

There has also been an increase in the relative importance of CPTPP-owned local businesses in employment and turnover for this industry. Employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses out of the total UK employment in the industry has grown by 1.7 percentage points since 1997 to 4.3% of the sectors workforce in 2019. As a proportion of total turnover, CPTPP-owned local businesses have increased by almost 3 percentage points from 1997, with CPTPP-owned businesses generating 6.2% of the UK's turnover in this industry: up from 3.5% in 1997. Count, employment and turnover combined would suggest that CPTPP-owned local businesses have grown as a proportion of UK manufacturing.

Figure 30: Proportion of CPTPP-owned local businesses and their employment and turnover in the UK 'manufacturing' industry 1997 to 2019



Industry presence across UK regions

The regions with the most CPTPP-owned local businesses in the manufacturing industry in 2019 are the Southeast (128), the Northwest (111) and London (106). The Northeast had the highest concentration of CPTPP-owned local business counts in the manufacturing industry at 0.9% of all local businesses in this industry, followed by London (0.7%) and the North West (0.7%).

In terms of employment, the region with the most employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses in the manufacturing industry was in Northeast, where 15,000 were employed in 2019. 14,000 were employed in the Southeast and 10,000 in the West Midlands. The Northeast also has the highest concentration of employment in CPTPP-owned manufacturing, with 14.1% of the total workforce employed by CPTPP owned firms within the industry, followed by Northern Ireland (6.5%) and Wales (5.1%).

The region with the highest turnover was the Northeast, with CPTPP-owned local in the manufacturing industry £9 billion in 2019. The next highest was the Southwest (£4billion) followed by the East Midlands (£4 billion). The region with the highest share of total turnover accounted for by CPTPP-owned local businesses was the Northeast, where CPTPP-owned businesses accounted for 31.5% of turnover. This was followed by the Southwest where Manufacturing businesses generated 10.3% of turnover, followed by the East Midlands, at 7.5%.

Figure 31a: Count of CPTPP-owned Manufacturing businesses by region (2019)

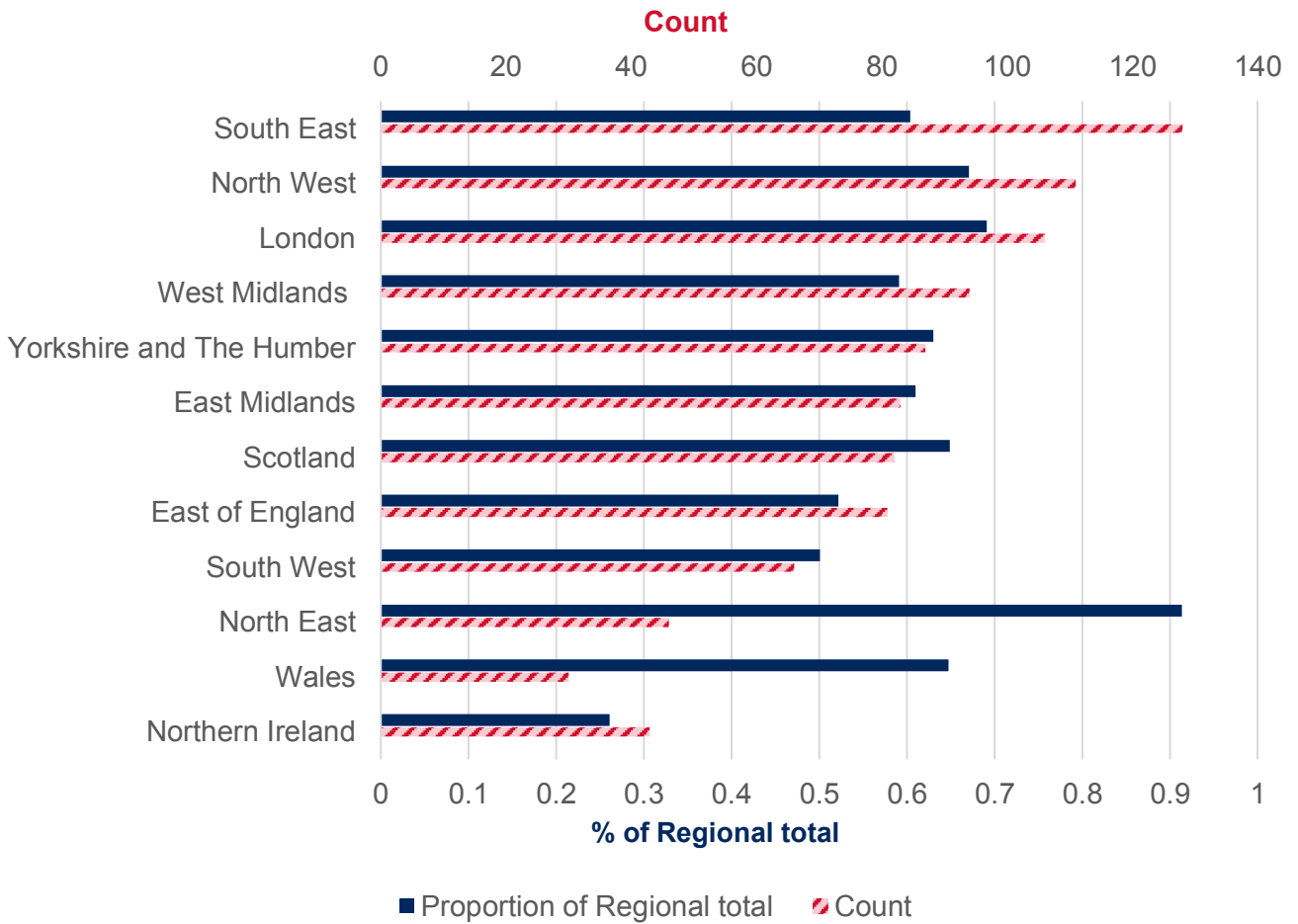
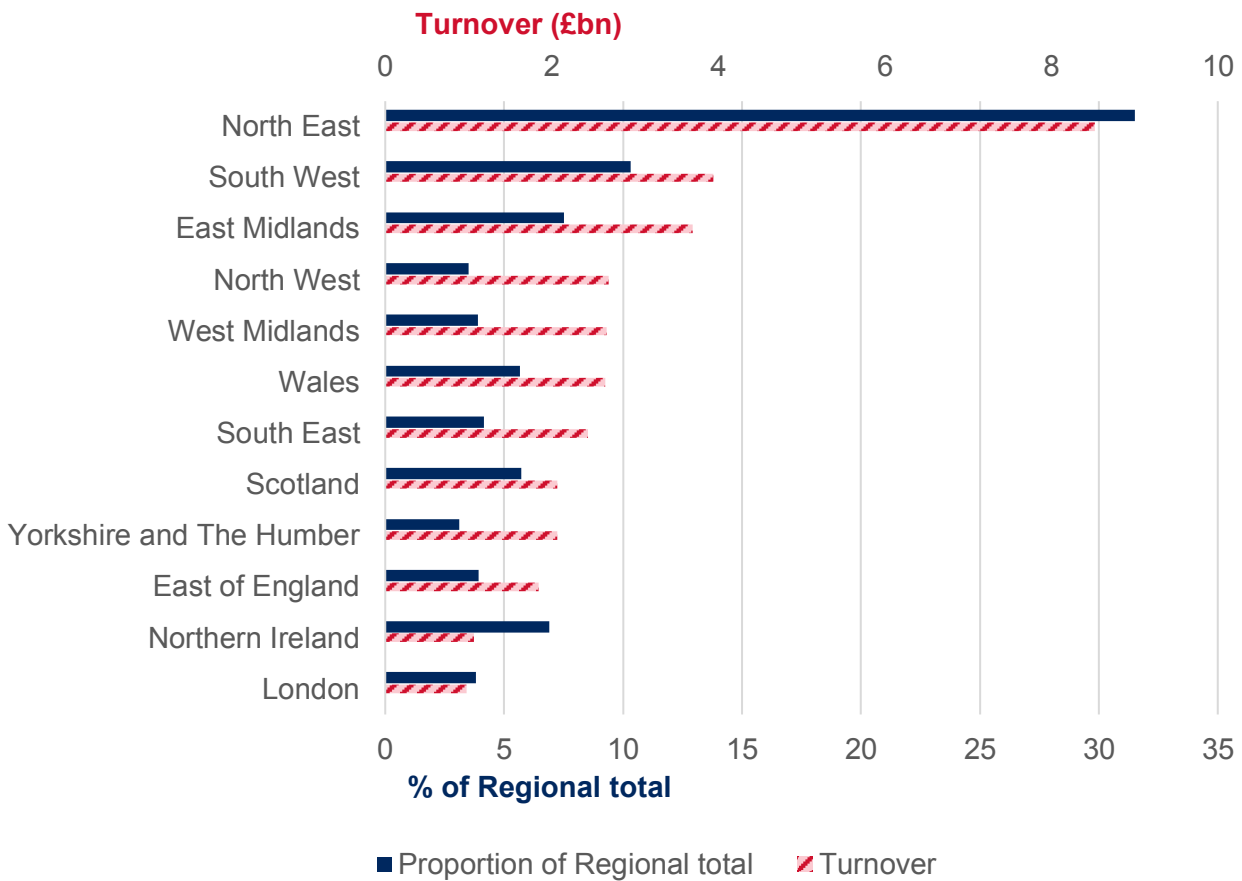


Figure 31b: Employment by CPTPP-owned Manufacturing businesses by region (2019)



Figure 31c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned Manufacturing businesses by region (2019)



5.2.2 Scientific, Technical and IT Services

2,093 local businesses, **93,000** employees, **£39 billion** turnover

Trends over time

There has been a steady increase in the number of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK scientific, technical and IT industry since 1997. In 2019 there were just over 2,000 active CPTPP businesses and in 1997, there were almost 950 CPTPP-owned businesses active.

Likewise, the number of people employed by CPTPP-owned scientific, technical and IT services businesses has increased immensely by 195.2% since 1997, where 31,000 were employed.

Turnover increased since 1997, like employment and business count. 2019 saw the all-time high of the time series; at £39 billion up from £16 billion in 1997.

Figure 32a: Count of CPTPP-owned local businesses in 'Scientific and IT Services', 1997 to 2019

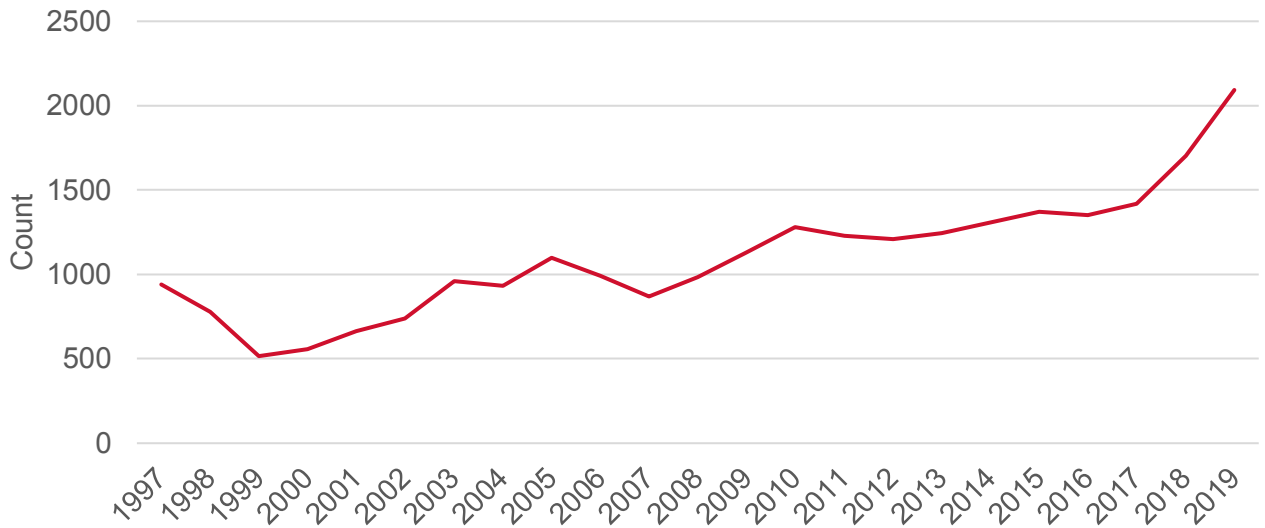


Figure 32b: Employment by CPTPP-owned local businesses in 'Scientific and IT Services', 1997 to 2019

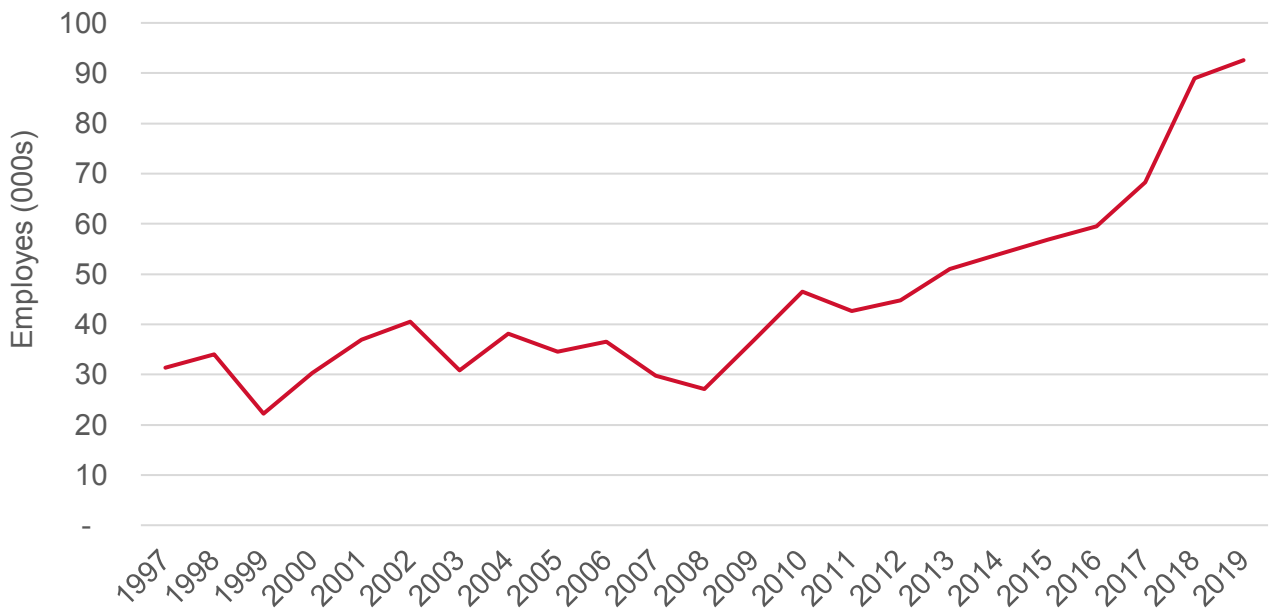
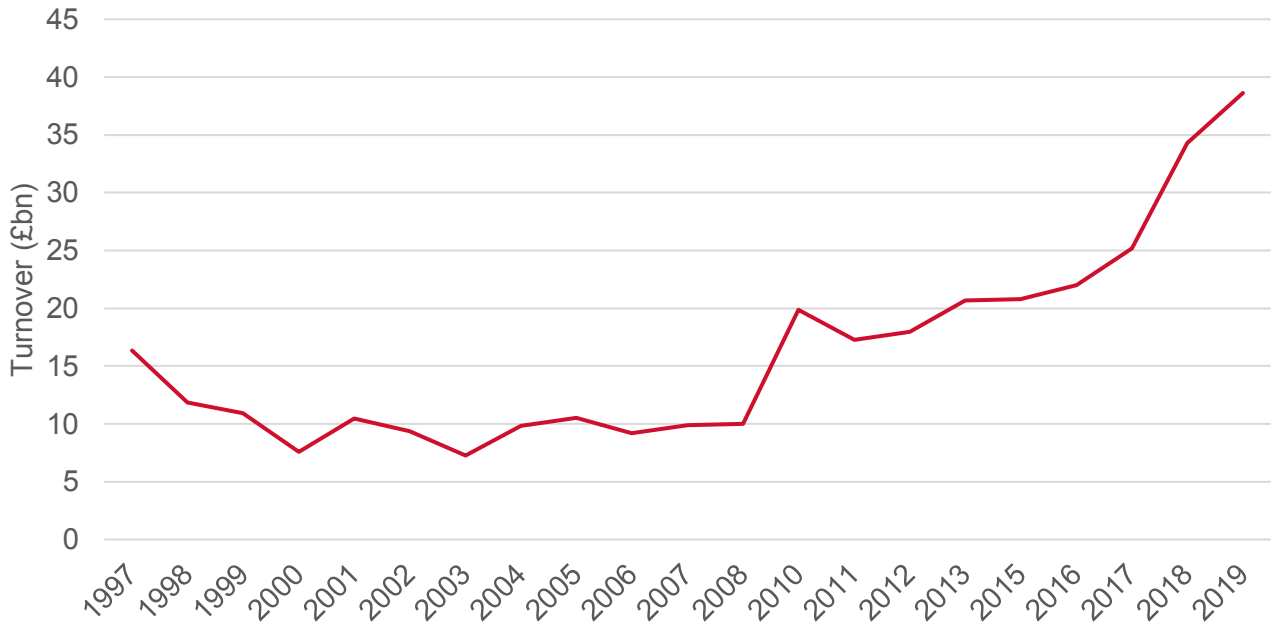


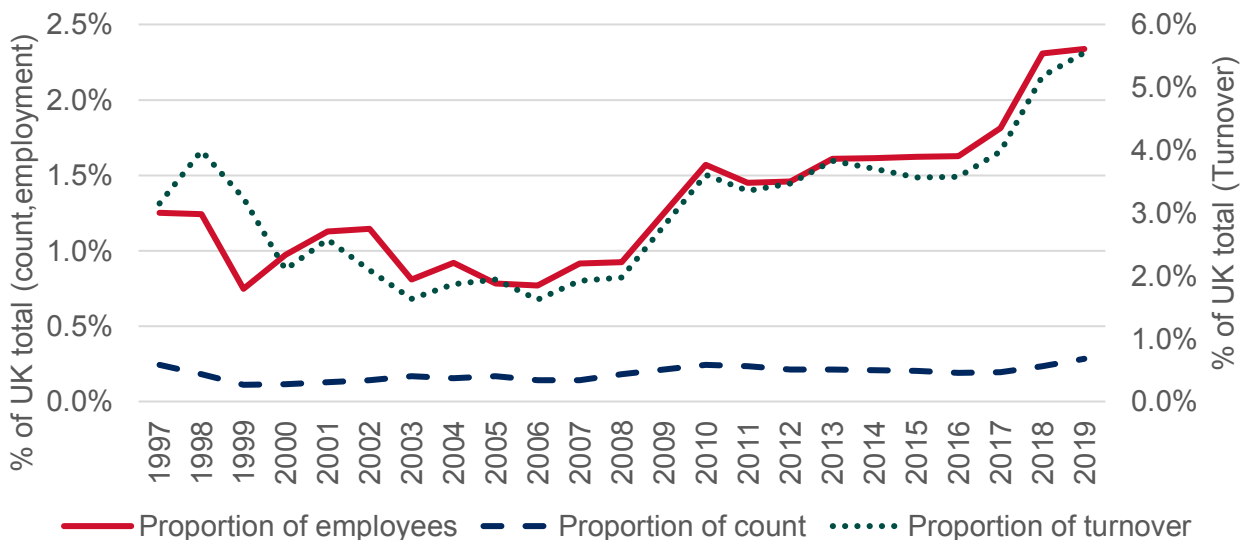
Figure 32c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned local businesses in 'Scientific and IT Services', 1997 to 2019



Since 1997, the proportion of all local businesses in the UK in the scientific, technical and IT services industry which were CPTPP owned has risen by 0.1 percentage points, to 0.3%. The proportion has been steadily increasing since the trough of 0.1% in 1999.

There has also been an increase in the relative importance of CPTPP-owned local businesses in employment and turnover for this industry. Employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses out of the total UK employment in the industry has risen by almost 1 percentage point since 1997 to 2.3% of the industries workforce in 2019. As a proportion of total turnover, CPTPP-owned local businesses have increased by 2.4 percentage points from 1997, with CPTPP-owned businesses generating 5.6% of the UK's turnover in this industry. Count, employment and turnover combined would suggest that the impact of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK scientific, technical and IT services sector has increased progressively since the 1990s.

Figure 33: Proportion of CPTPP-owned local businesses and their employment and turnover in



Industry presence across UK regions

The regions with the most CPTPP-owned local businesses in the scientific, technical and IT services industry in 2019 were London (899), the Southeast (351) and East of England (153). London also had the highest concentration of CPTPP-owned local business counts in the scientific, technical and IT services industry at 0.45% of all local businesses in this industry, followed by Wales (0.27%) and Northern Ireland (0.26%).

In terms of employment, the region with the most employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses in the scientific, technical and IT services industry was also in London, where almost 32,000 were employed in 2019. Just under 15,500 were employed in the Southeast and 8,000 in Scotland. Wales has the highest concentration of employment in CPTPP-owned scientific, technical and IT services industry with 3.7% of the total workforce employed by CPTPP owned firms within the industry, followed by the Scotland (3.3%) and the Southwest (2.8%).

The region with the highest turnover was London, with CPTPP-owned local businesses in the scientific, technical and IT services industry generating over £21 billion in 2019. The next highest was the Southeast (£6 billion) followed by the East of England (£3 billion). The region with the highest share of total turnover accounted for by CPTPP-owned in this sector was London, where CPTPP-owned firms accounted for 7.8% of regional turnover in the scientific, technical and IT services industry. This was followed by the Northwest, with CPTPP-owned financial services businesses generating around 6.0% of turnover, followed by the East of England at 5.8%.

Figure 34a: Count of CPTPP-owned Scientific and IT Services businesses in UK regions (2019)

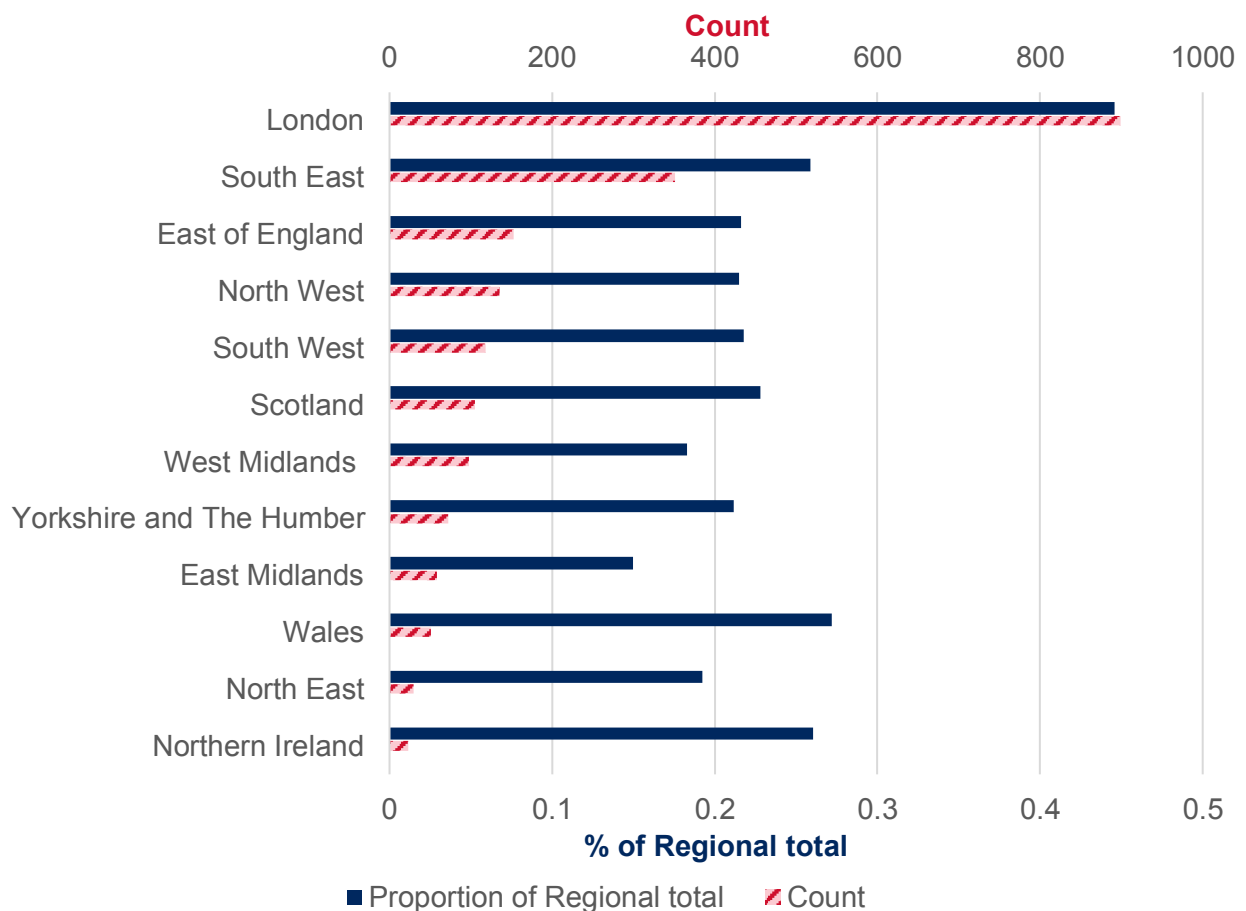
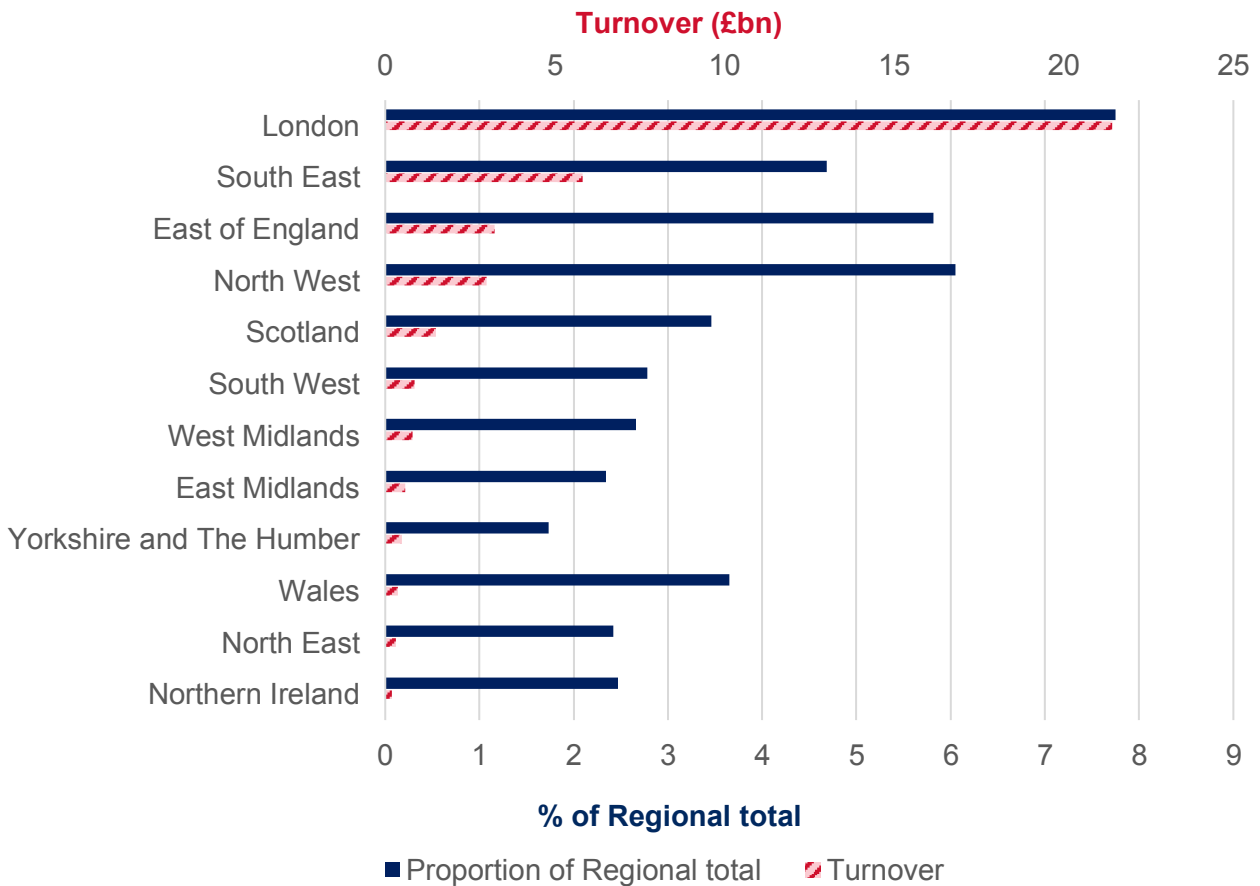


Figure 34b: Employment by CPTPP-owned Scientific and IT Services businesses in UK regions (2019)



Figure 34c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned Scientific and IT Services businesses in UK regions (2019)



5.2.3 Wholesale and Retail Trade

2,636 local businesses, **58,000** employees, **£56 billion** turnover

Trends over time

There has been an overall increase in the number of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK Wholesale and retail trade industry since 1997. In 2019 there were just over 2,600 active CPTPP businesses, with 2018 having the all-time high at 2,712 active CPTPP businesses. The figure in 2019 remains nearly 1,900 firms up of the 1997 business count.

Likewise, the number of people employed by CPTPP-owned local businesses has grown, those employed by CPTPP local businesses within the manufacturing industry in 2019 stood at 58,000. This has risen by 60.8% since 1997, where 36,000 were employed. 2018 saw the all-time high of this time series with an employment level of 69,000.

Turnover in the Whole and the Retail sector has decreased since 1997 by 27.9% with turnover being £56 billion in 2019, with 1997 the all-time high of the time series at £78 billion.

Figure 35a: Count of CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK wholesale and retail trade industry, 1997-2019

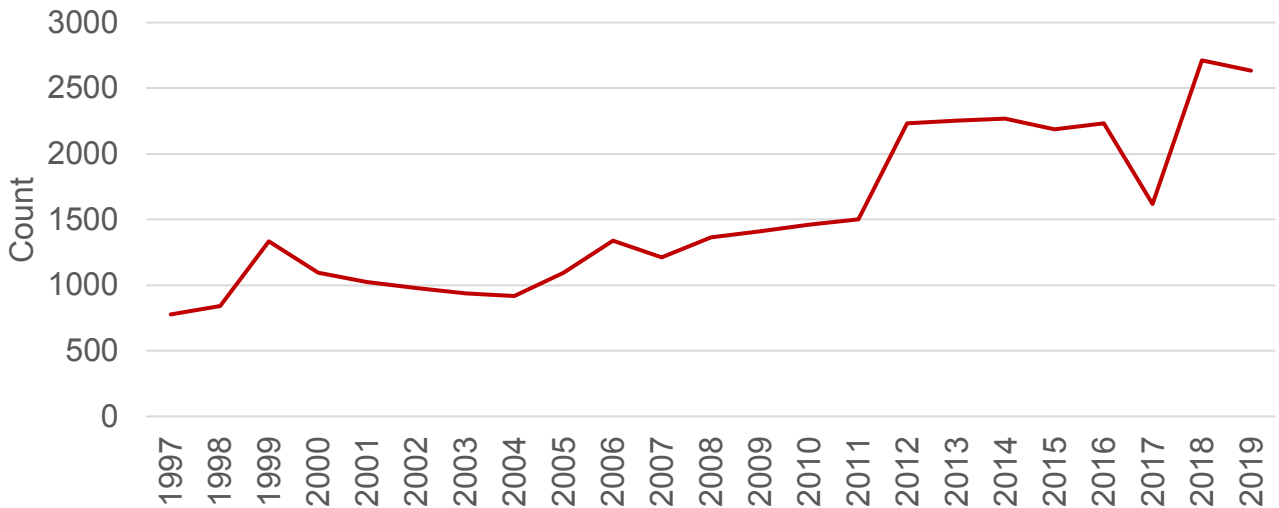


Figure 35b: Employment by CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK wholesale and retail trade industry, 1997-2019

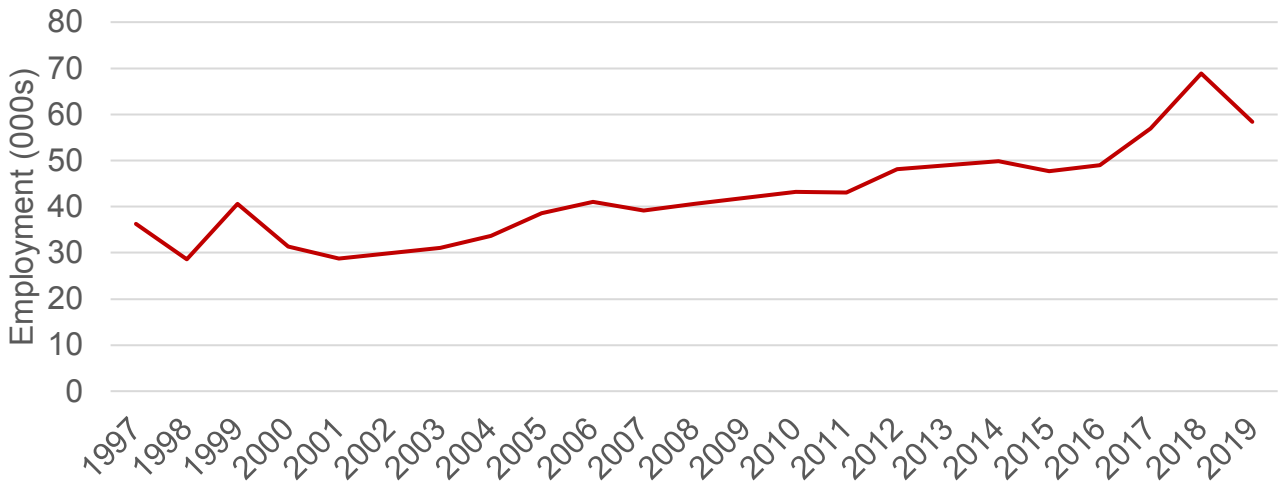
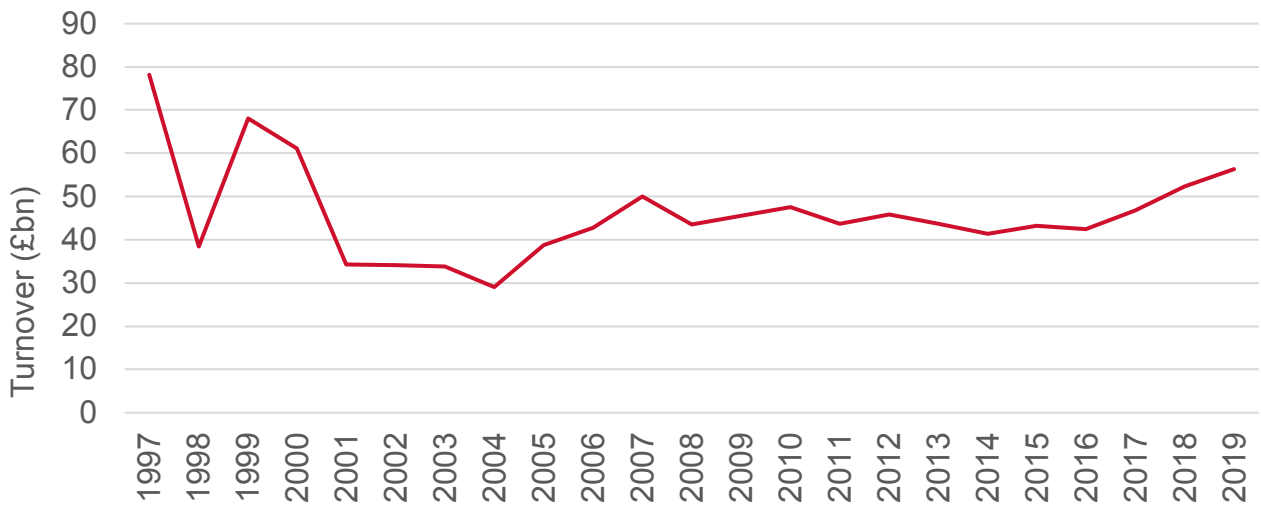


Figure 35c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK wholesale and retail trade industry, 1997-2019

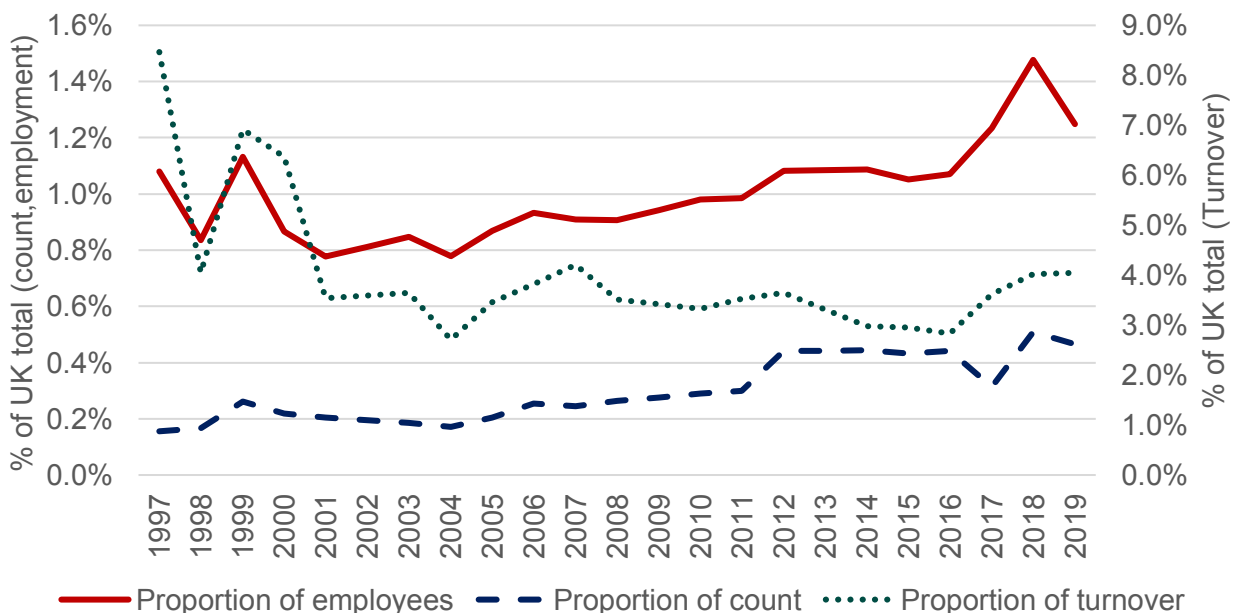


CPTPP-owned multinationals in the context of the industry in the UK

Since 1997, the proportion of all local businesses in the UK in the wholesale and retail industry which were CPTPP owned has increased by 0.3 percentage points, to 0.5% in 2019.

There has also been an increase in the relative importance of CPTPP-owned local businesses in employment but a decrease for turnover in this industry. Employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses out of the total UK employment in the industry has grown by 0.1 percentage point since 1997 to 1.2% of the industry’s workforce in 2019. As a proportion of total turnover, CPTPP-owned local businesses have decreased by 4.4 percentage points from 1997, with CPTPP-owned businesses generating 4.1% of the UK’s turnover in this industry - down from 8.5% in 1997. Count and employment have seen an overall increase while turnover has seen an overall decrease so these trends combined would suggest that the impact of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK wholesale and retail trade has risen in recent years relative to the rest of the UK’s performance in this industry.

Figure 36: Proportion of CPTPP-owned local businesses and their employment and turnover in the UK ‘wholesale and retail trade’ industry 1997 to 2019



Industry presence across UK regions

The regions with the most CPTPP-owned local businesses in the wholesale and retail trade industry in 2019 were London (518), the Southeast (509) and Southwest (245). The Southeast had the highest concentration of CPTPP-owned local business counts in the wholesale and retail trade industry at 0.7% of all local businesses in this industry, followed by London (0.6%) and the Southwest (0.6%).

The region with the most employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses in the wholesale and retail trade industry was in the Southeast, where 14,000 were employed in 2019. 13,000 were employed in London and 6,000 in the Northwest. The Southeast also has the highest concentration of employment in CPTPP-owned wholesale and retail trade, with 2.0% of the total workforce employed by CPTPP owned firms within the industry, followed by London (2.0%) and the East Midlands (1.4%).

The region with the highest turnover was Southeast, with CPTPP-owned local businesses in the wholesale and retail trade industry generating £18 billion in 2019. The next highest was London (£15 billion) followed by the East Midlands (£6 billion). The region with the highest share of total turnover accounted for by CPTPP-owned local businesses in the industry was the Southeast, where CPTPP-owned businesses accounted for 8.3% of regional turnover in this industry. This was followed by the East Midlands, with CPTPP-owned wholesale and retail trade businesses generating around 7.5% of turnover, followed by the East of England, at 4.8%.

Figure 37a: CPTPP-owned wholesale and retail local businesses by UK region, 2019

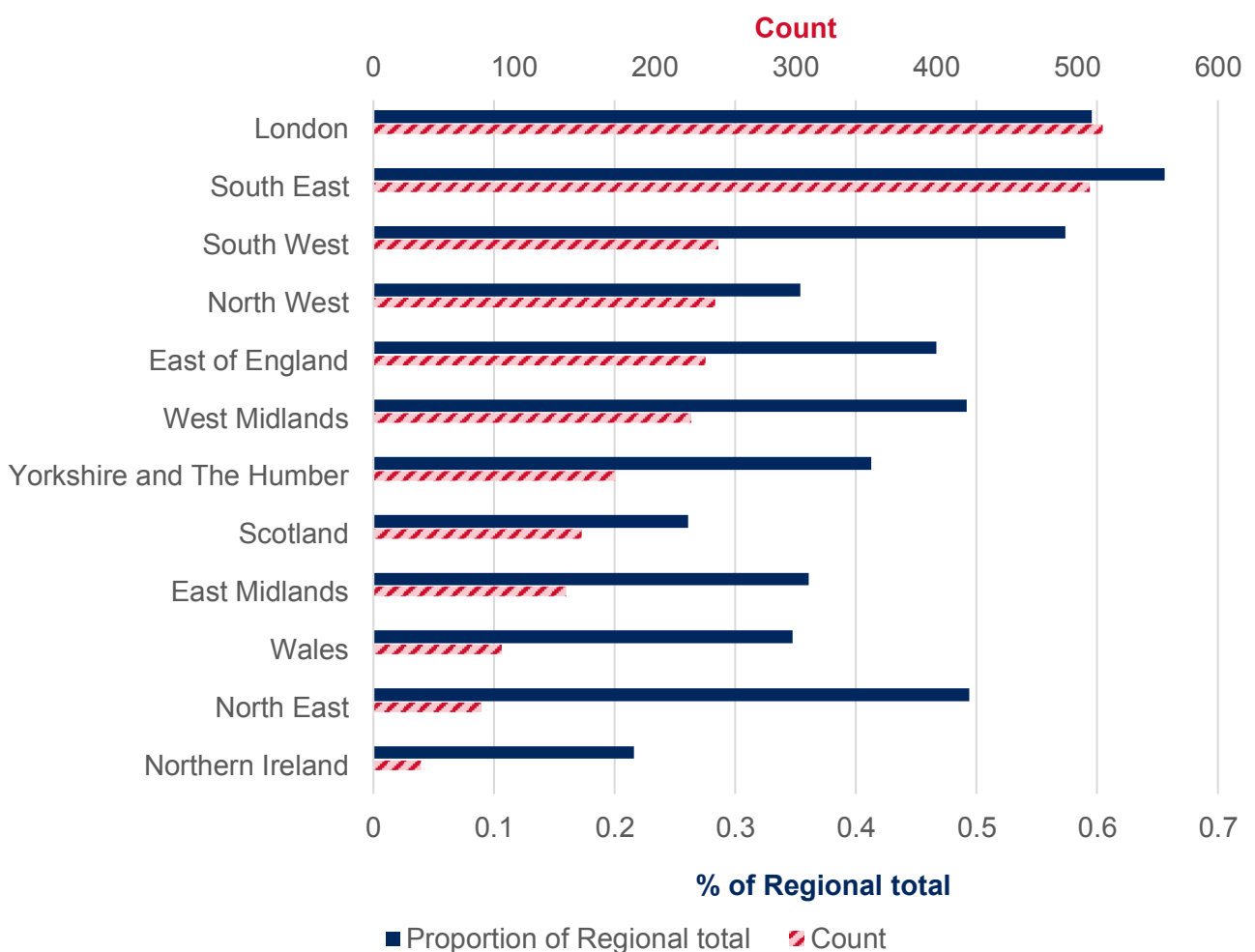
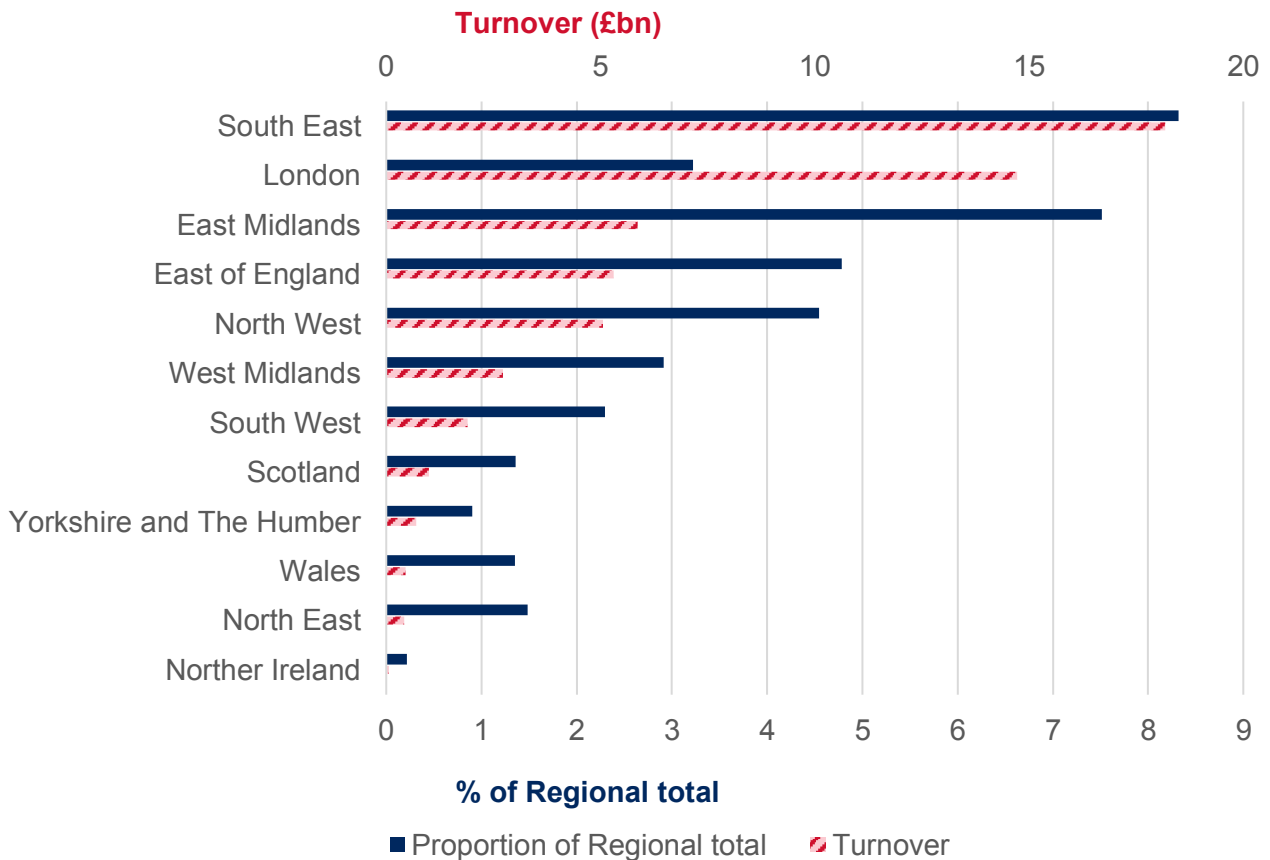


Figure 37b: Employment by CPTPP-owned wholesale and retail local businesses by UK region, 2019



Figure 37c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned wholesale and retail local businesses by UK region, 2019



1,368 local businesses, **49,000** employees, **£10 billion** turnover

5.2.4 Other Services²⁷

This industry includes the following sub-industries amongst others: administrative and support service activities; public administration and defence and compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities; other service activities. Please see annex 1 for a full list of sub-industries included.

In 1998, there were 993 CPTPP-owned local businesses in ‘other services’ sub-industries. Since then, there has been significant growth. In 2019 CPTPP-owned local businesses in the industry reached 1,368 local businesses, 37.8% increase from the 1998 figure. Following 1998 there was a sharp drop in 2001 and then there was gradual growth to 2019. The all-time high of 1,844 CPTPP-owned local businesses was recorded in 1999.

The ‘other services’ industry experienced rapid growth in employment in CPTPP-owned businesses, rising over 243.5% from 14,000 in 1998 to an all-time high of 49,000 in 2019.

CPTPP-owned businesses in the ‘other services’ industry generated £5 billion turnover (2019 price) in 1998. In 2019, this rose to an all-time high of £10 billion.

Figure 38a: Count of CPTPP-owned local businesses in UK ‘other services’ industry, 1997 to 2019

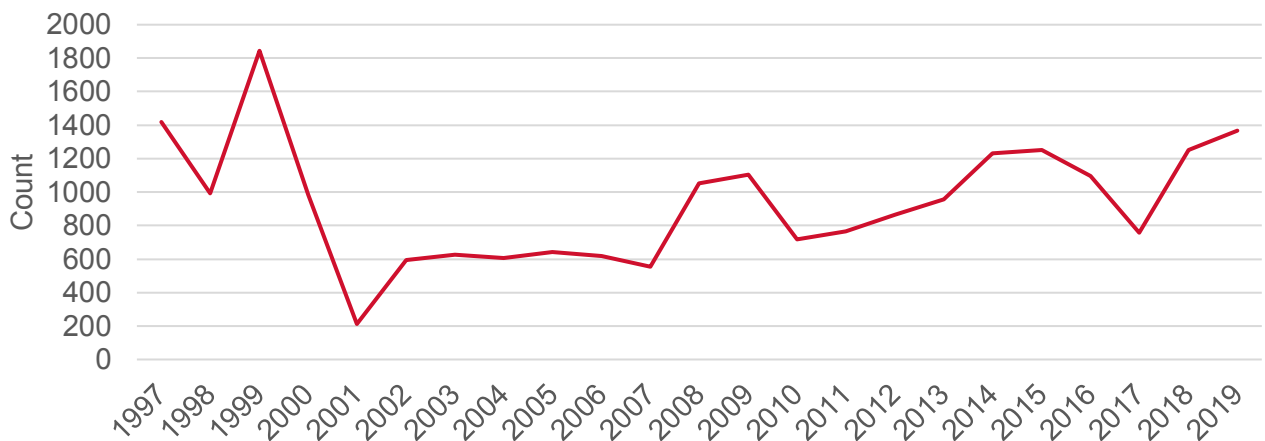
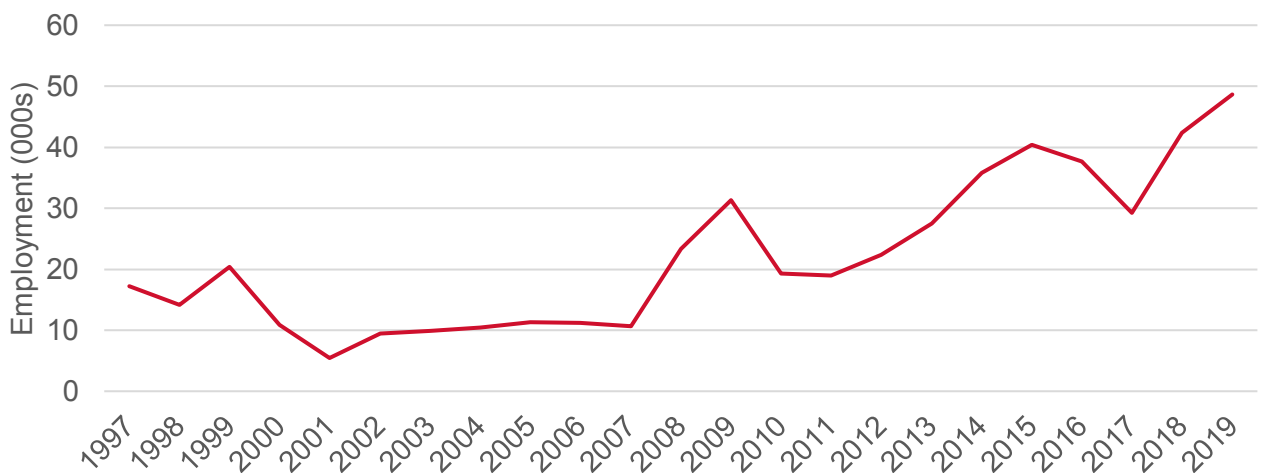
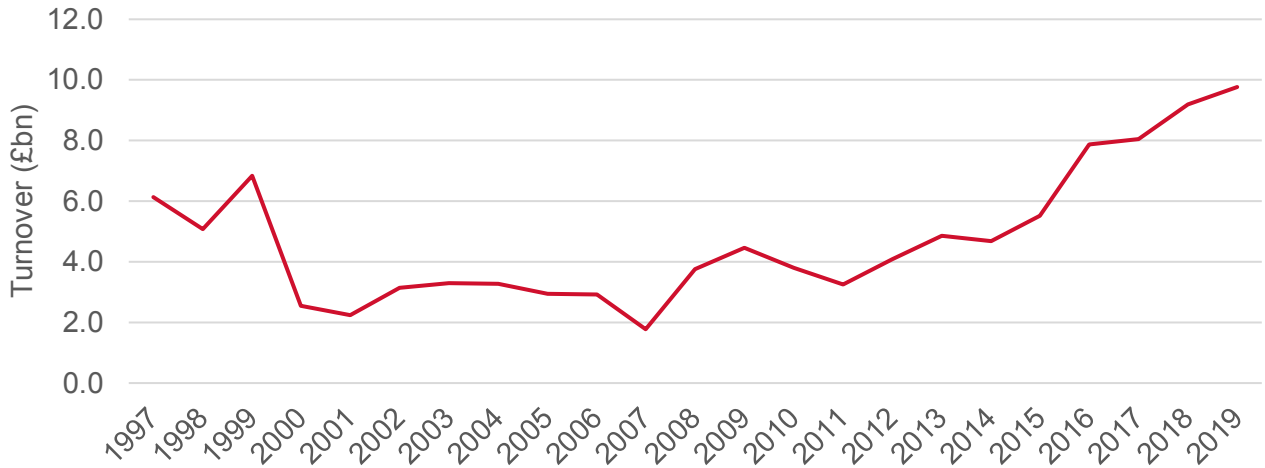


Figure 38b: Employment by CPTPP-owned local businesses in UK ‘other services’ industry, 1997 to 2019



²⁷ ‘Other Services’ includes industry codes N, O, P, Q, S, T and U. Please refer to Annex 1 for further details.

Figure 38c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned local businesses in UK 'other services' industry, 1997 to 2019

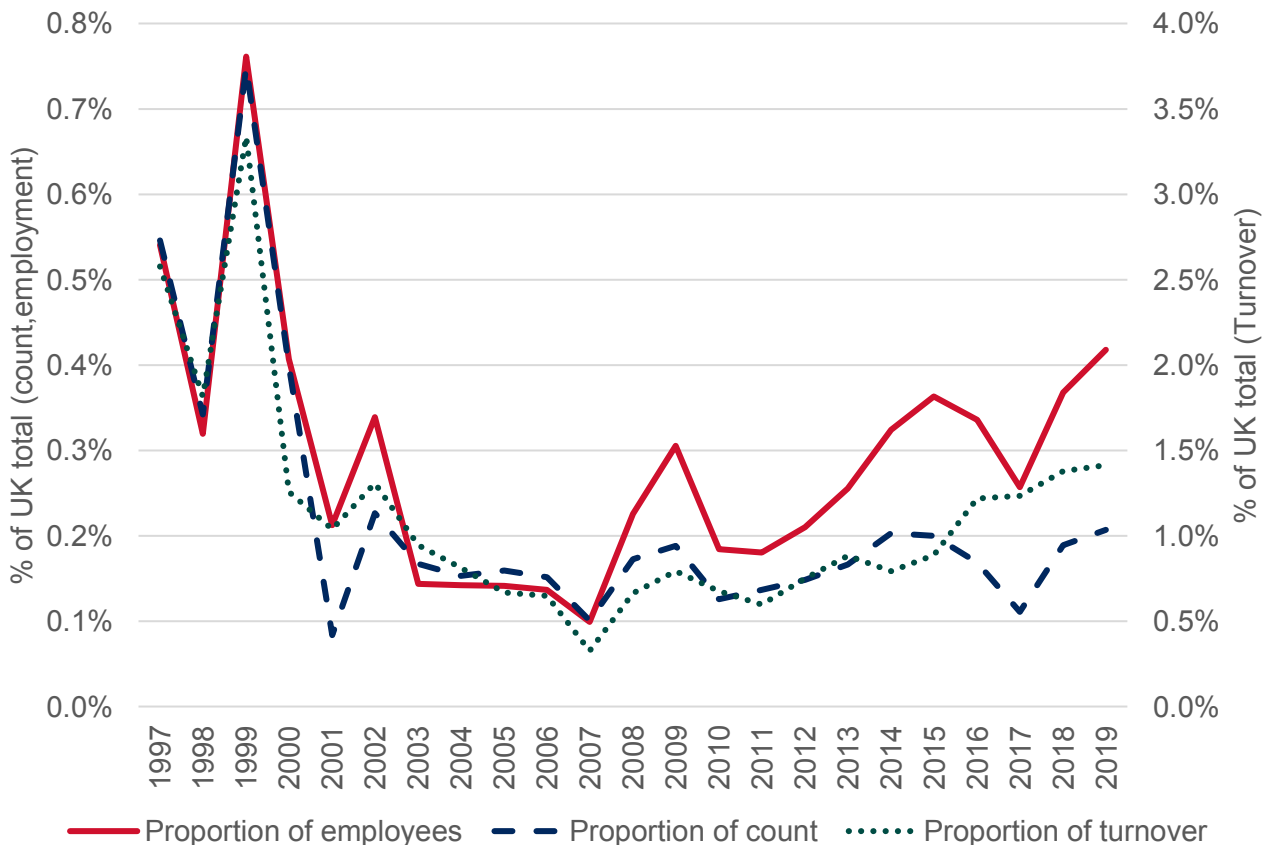


CPTPP-owned multinationals in the context of the industry in the UK

The proportion of total local businesses in 'other services' across the UK that are CPTPP-owned has decreased from 0.5% in 1997 to 0.2% in 2019.

As a proportion of total employment in this industry in the UK, employment in CPTPP-owned businesses fell slightly from 0.5% to 0.4% in 2019. The proportion of industry turnover generated by CPTPP-owned businesses fell from 1.8% in 1998 to 1.4% in 2019. The proportion of industry turnover by CPTPP-owned businesses fell from 1998 till across most years until 2007 where it rose until 2019.

Figure 39: Proportion of CPTPP-owned local businesses and their employment and turnover in the UK 'other services' industry 1997 to 2019



Industry presence across UK regions

The regions with the most CPTPP-owned local businesses in the other services industry in 2019 were London (485), the Southeast (231) and East of England (102). London also had the highest concentration of CPTPP-owned local business counts in the other services industry at 0.4% of all local businesses in this industry, followed by the Southeast (0.2%) and the Northeast (0.2%).

In terms of employment, the region with the most employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses in the other services industry was also in London, where 15,000 were employed in 2019. Just over 6,000 were employed in the Southeast and over 5,000 in the Northwest. London also has the highest concentration of employment in CPTPP-owned other services, with 0.8% of the total workforce within the industry employed by CPTPP owned firms, followed by East of England (0.5%) and the Southwest (0.4%).

The region with the highest turnover was the Southeast, where CPTPP-owned businesses in the Other Services industry had a turnover of £6 billion. This was followed by London (£5 billion) and East of England (£0.6 billion). The region with the highest share of total turnover in the industry accounted for by CPTPP-owned local businesses was London, where CPTPP-owned businesses accounted for 3.4% of regional industry turnover. This was followed by the Southeast, with CPTPP-owned financial services businesses generating 1.7% of turnover, followed by Wales, at 1.0%.

Figure 40a: Count of CPTPP-owned Other Services businesses by UK region, 2019

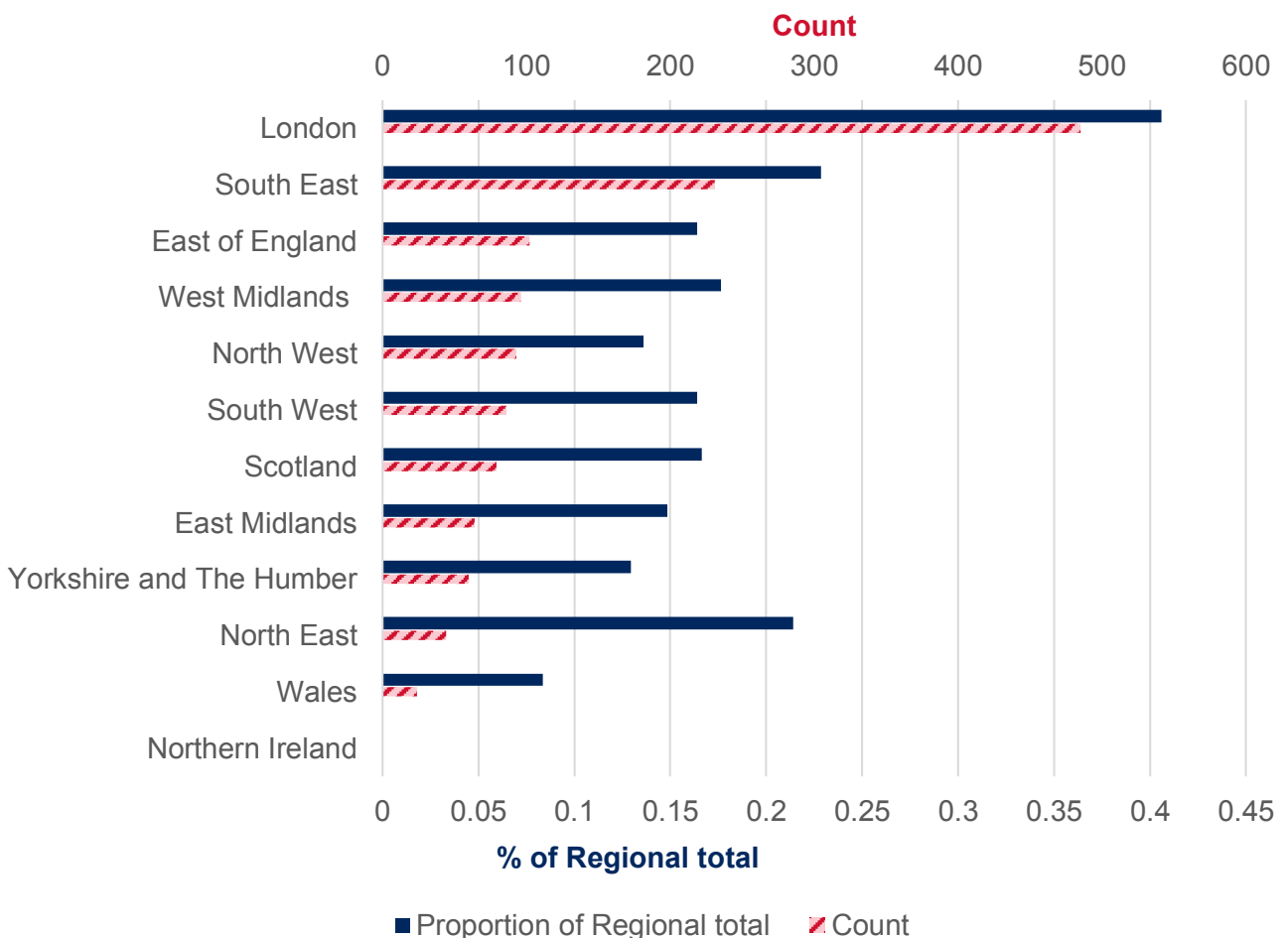


Figure 40b: Employment by CPTPP-owned Other Services businesses by UK region, 2019

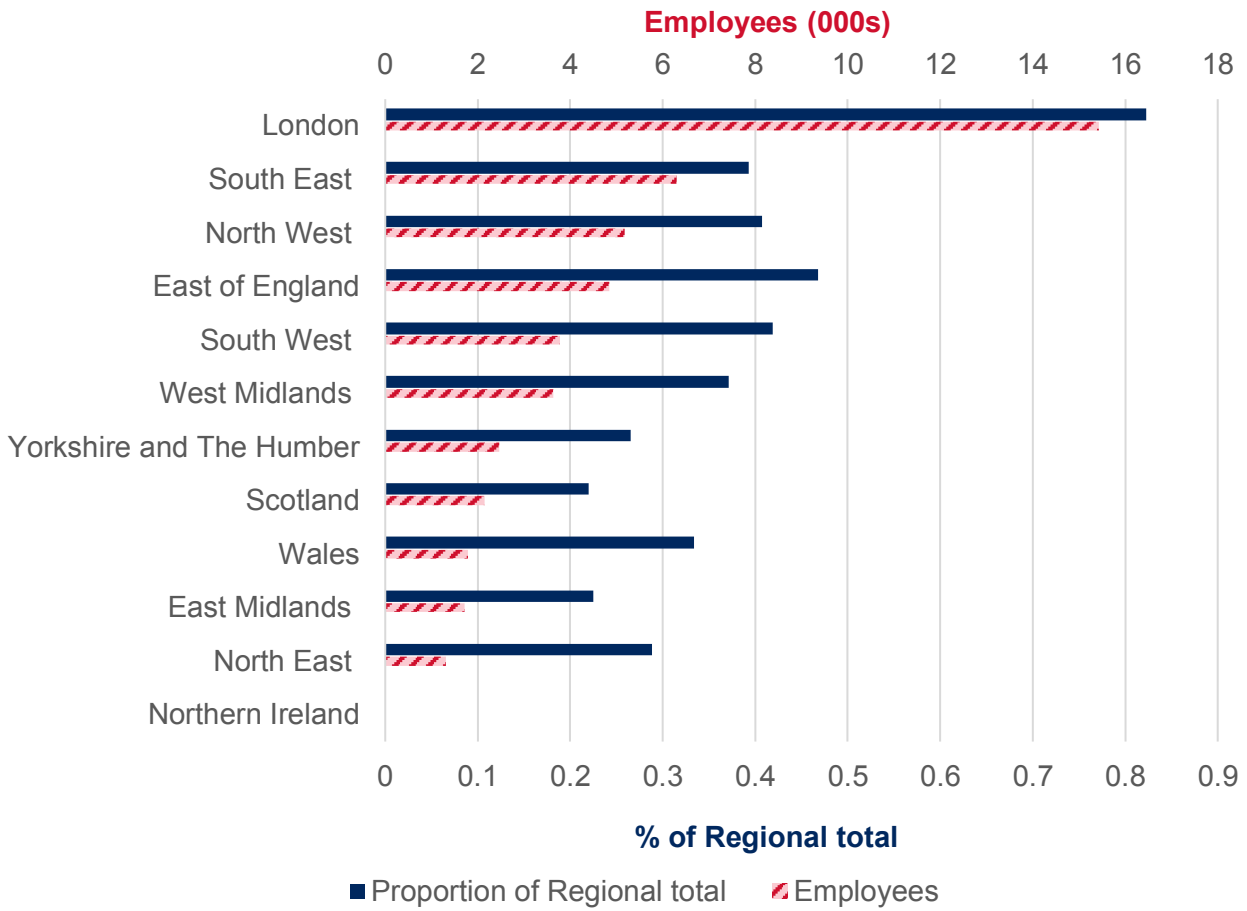
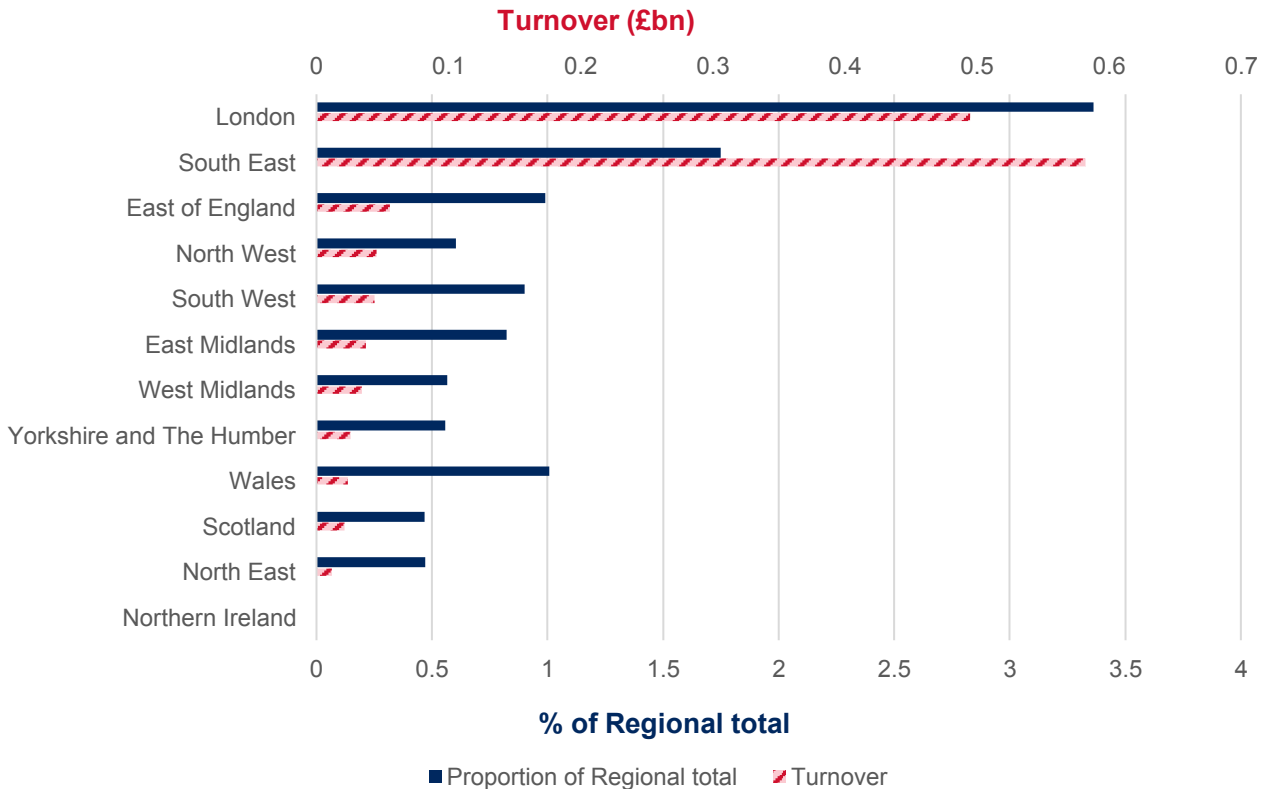


Figure 40c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned Other Services businesses by UK region, 2019



5.2.5 Financial Services

1,057 local businesses, **34,000** employees, **£208 billion** turnover

Trends over time

The number of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK Financial Services sector has fallen slightly since 1997. In 2019 there were 1,057 active CPTPP businesses, which has nearly halved when compared with the all-time high in 2001, where 2,032 CPTPP businesses were active. The figure in 2019 remains nearly 300 firms below the 1997 local business unit count of 1,353.

Likewise, the number of people employed by CPTPP-owned local businesses has fallen since an all-time high of 1997; those employed in CPTPP local businesses within the financial services industry in 2019 stood at 34,000. This has fallen by 27.9% since 1997, when 47,000 were employed. There was a period of volatility from 1997-2009, and since then the employment in CPTPP-owned businesses in the financial services industry has been relatively stable.

Turnover has fallen significantly since 1997; 1997 saw the all-time high of the time series, at £1.3 billion. By 2003 this figure had fallen to £124 million. When comparing 1997 to 2019, there has been a 75.4% decline with turnover now sitting at £208 million. From 1997 to 2003 there was an overall decrease of 90.5%, with a similar more moderate decline in the overall CPTPP graph for turnover, suggesting negative trends in the FS sector drove the decline in overall turnover from the CPTPP. In terms of the country within CPTPP, Japan had the largest decrease in turnover between 1997 and 2003 for the financial services sector.

Figure 41a: Count of CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK financial services sector, 1997-2019

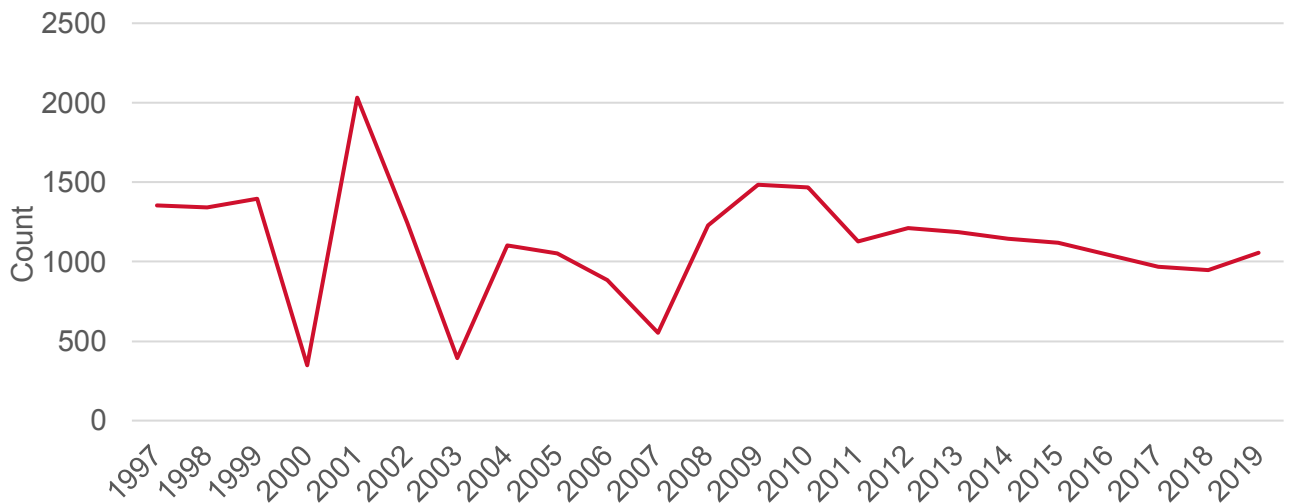


Figure 41b: Employment by CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK financial services sector, 1997-2019

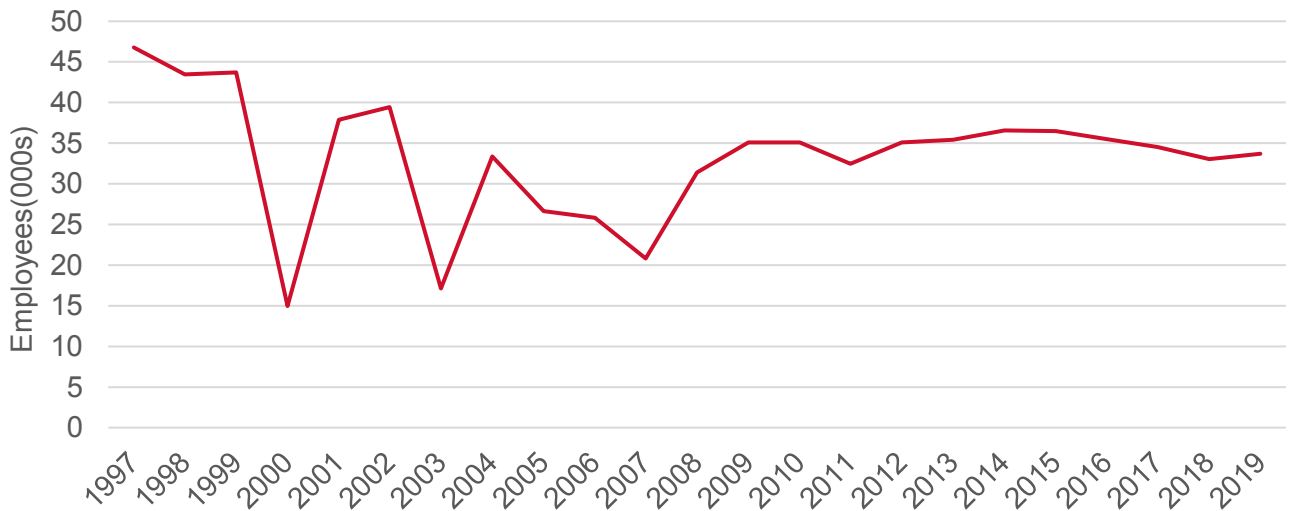
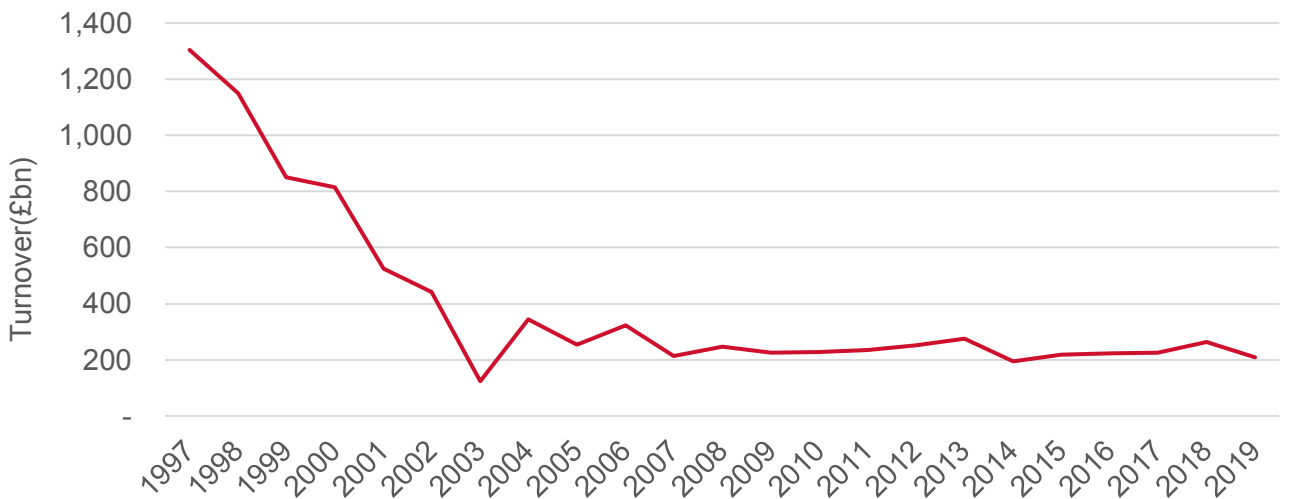


Figure 41c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK financial services sector, 1997-2019

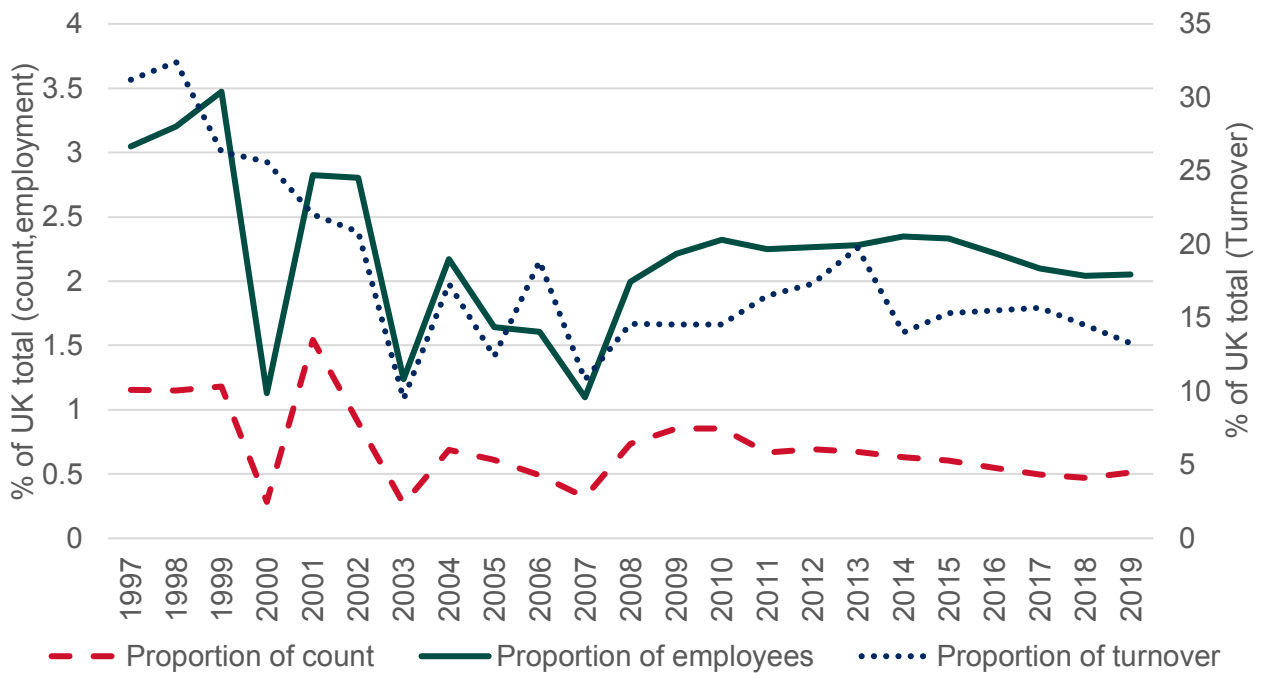


CPTPP-owned multinationals in the context of the industry in the UK

Since 1997, the proportion of all local businesses in the UK in the financial services industry which were CPTPP owned has fallen by 0.7 percentage points, from 1.2% to 0.5% in 2019. The peaks and troughs are represented in Figure 42, with highs in 2001, then dipping more recently until 2019.

There has also been a decrease in the relative importance of CPTPP-owned local businesses in employment and turnover for this industry since highs in the late 1990s and early 2000s. The proportion of employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses out of the total UK employment in this industry has fallen by almost 1 percentage point since 1997, to 2.1% in 2019. As a proportion of total industry turnover, CPTPP-owned local businesses have decreased by a huge 18 percentage points from 1997, with CPTPP-owned businesses generating 13.3% of the UK's turnover in this industry: down from 31.2% in 1997. Count, employment and turnover combined would suggest that the impact of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK financial services industry has fallen in recent years.

Figure 42: Proportion of CPTPP employees, turnover and local business count in the UK financial services industry, 1997-2019



Industry presence across UK regions

The regions with the most CPTPP-owned local businesses in the financial services industry in 2019 were London (616), the North West (84) and South East (72). London also had the highest concentration of CPTPP-owned local business counts in the financial services industry at 1.2% of all local businesses in this industry, followed by the Northeast (0.6%) and Yorkshire and The Humber (0.4%).

The region with the most employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses in the financial services industry was also London, where 23,000 were employed in 2019. Just under 2,000 were employed in the Southwest. London also has the highest concentration of employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses, with 4.1% of the total workforce within the industry employed by CPTPP owned firms, followed by North East (3.2%) and the South East (1.6%).

The region with the highest turnover was London, with CPTPP-owned local businesses in the financial services industry generating £197 billion in 2019. The next highest was the Southeast (£3.9 billion) followed by the East of England (£3.7 billion). The region with the highest share of total turnover accounted for by CPTPP-owned local businesses in the industry was London, where CPTPP-owned businesses accounted for 19.5% of regional financial services turnover. This was followed by the East of England, with CPTPP-owned financial services businesses generating around 5.4% of turnover, followed by the South East, at 3.2%.

Figure 43a: Count of CPTPP-owned financial services businesses by UK region, 2019

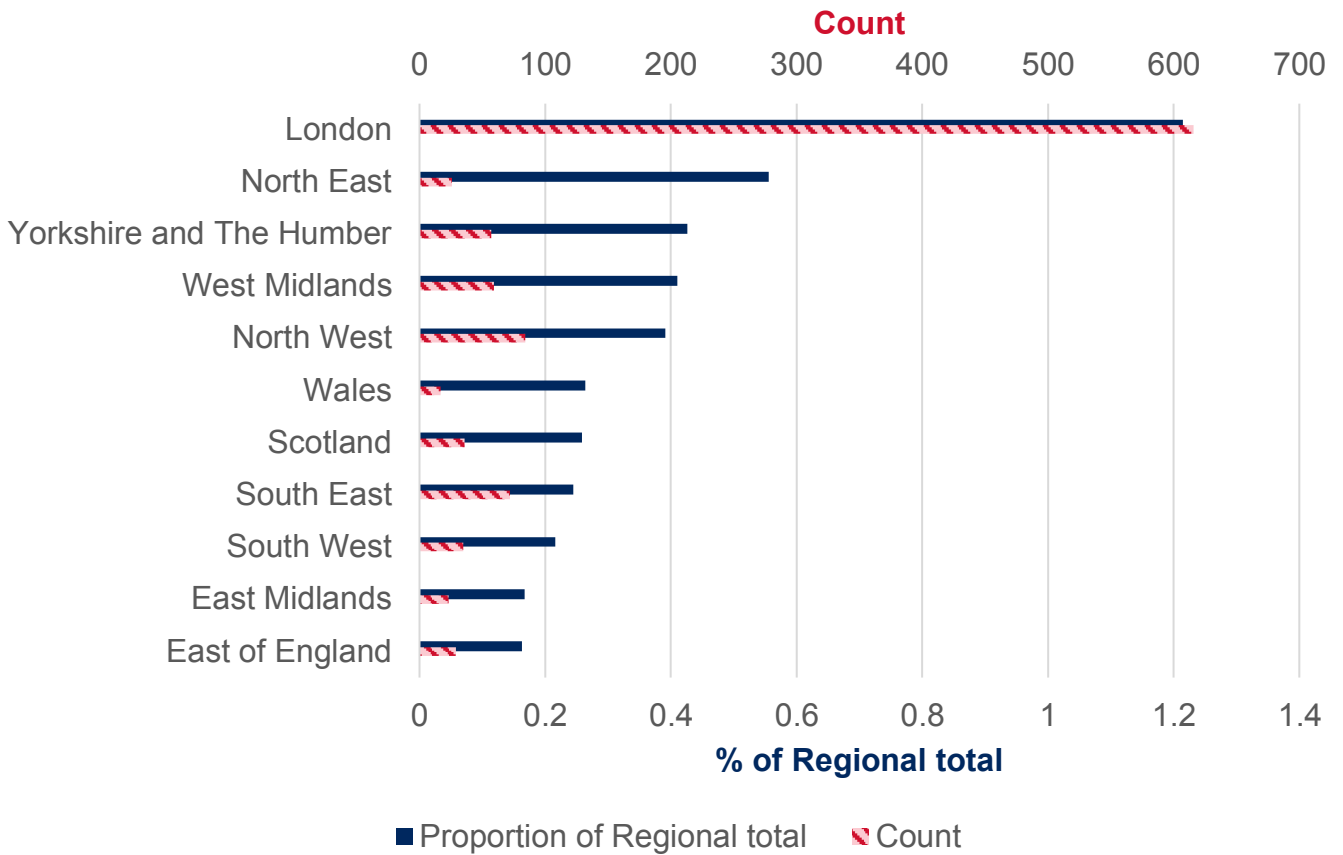


Figure 43b: Employees of CPTPP-owned financial services businesses by UK region, 2019

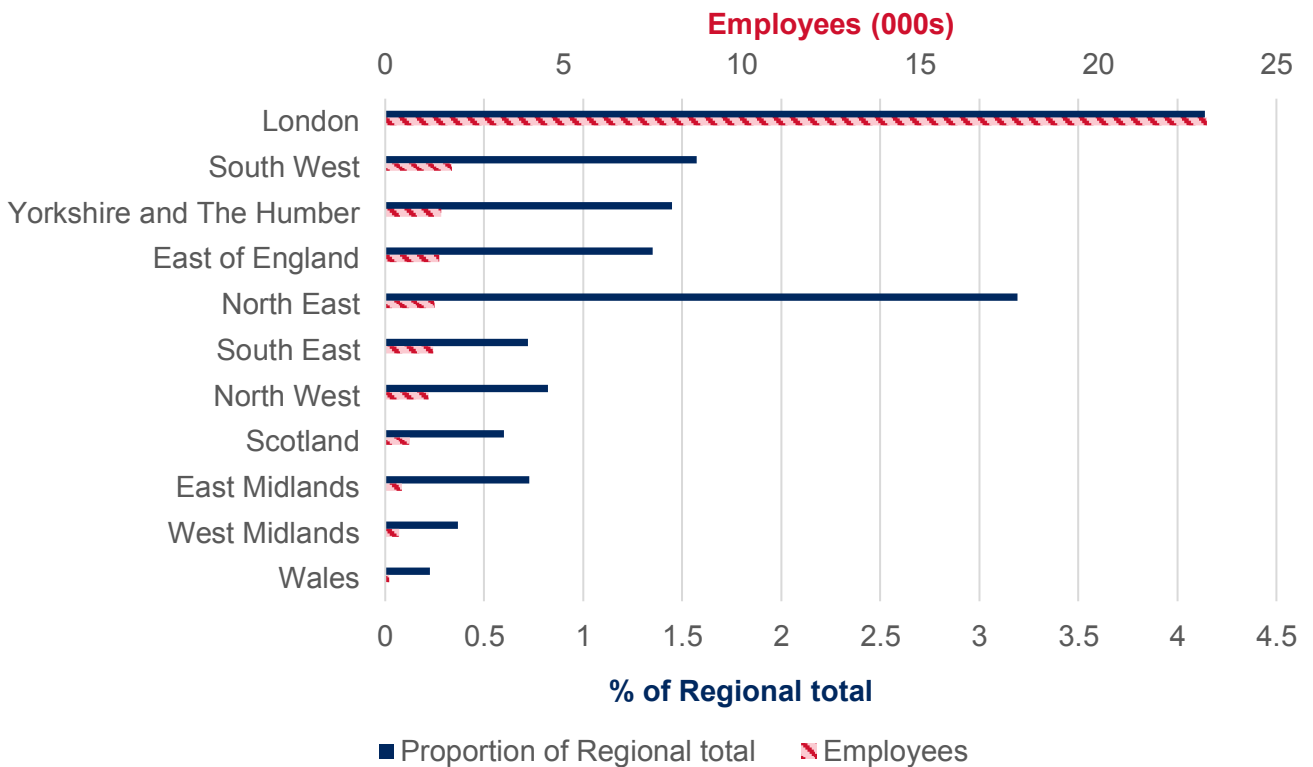
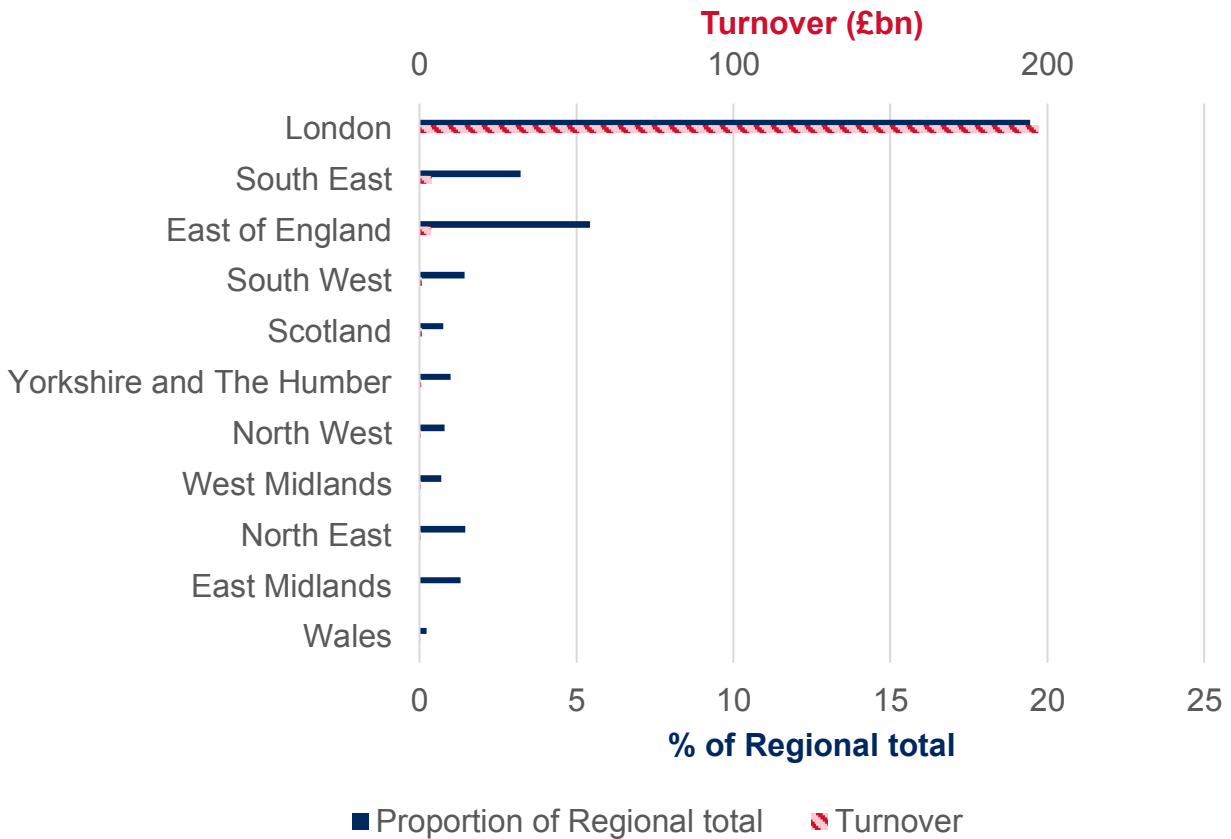


Figure 43c: Employees of CPTPP-owned financial services businesses by UK region, 2019



5.2.6 Arts, Entertainment and Leisure

415 local businesses, **30,000** employees, **£2 billion** turnover

Trends over time

There has been an overall increase in the number of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK Arts, Entertainment and Leisure industry since 1997. In 2019 there were 415 active CPTPP businesses, this being the all-time high. The figure in 2019 is 236 higher than the 1997 business count.

Those employed by CPTPP-owned local businesses within the Arts, Entertainment and Leisure industry in 2019 stood at 30,000. This has grown by 137.1% since 1997, when 13,000 were employed. 2019 saw the all-time high of this time series.

Turnover has decreased since 1997 with 2013 seeing the all-time high of the time series at £10 billion. By 2019 this figure had fallen to £2 billion. When comparing 1997 to 2019, there has been a £1.9 billion decrease.

Figure 44a: Count of CPTPP-owned local businesses in UK 'Arts, Entertainment and Leisure' industry, 1997 to 2019

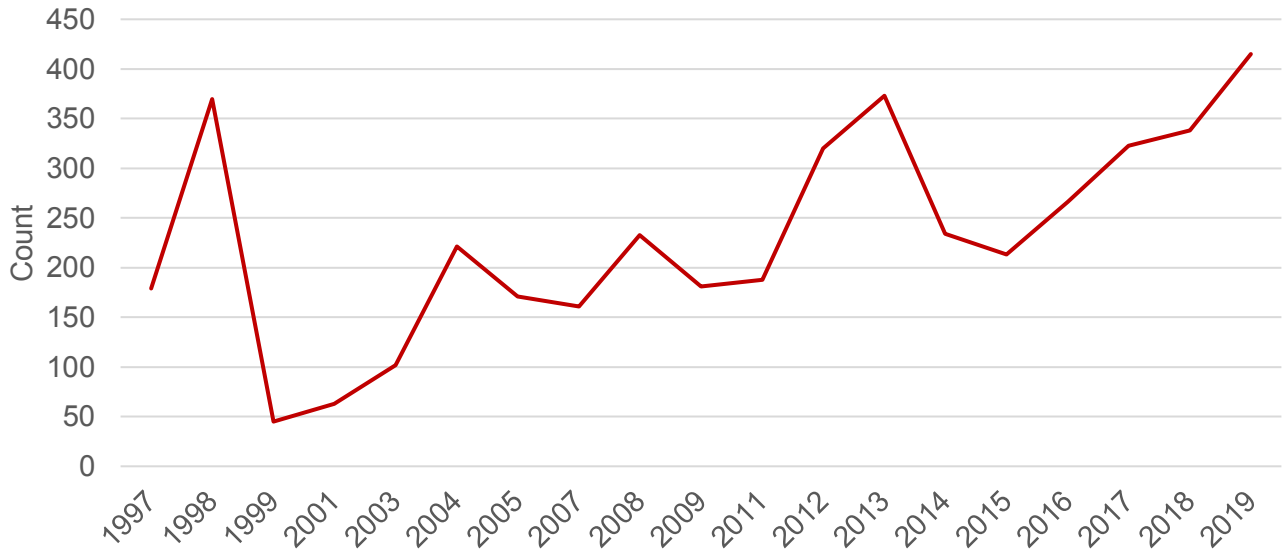


Figure 44b: Employment by CPTPP-owned local businesses in UK 'Arts, Entertainment and Leisure' industry, 1997 to 2019

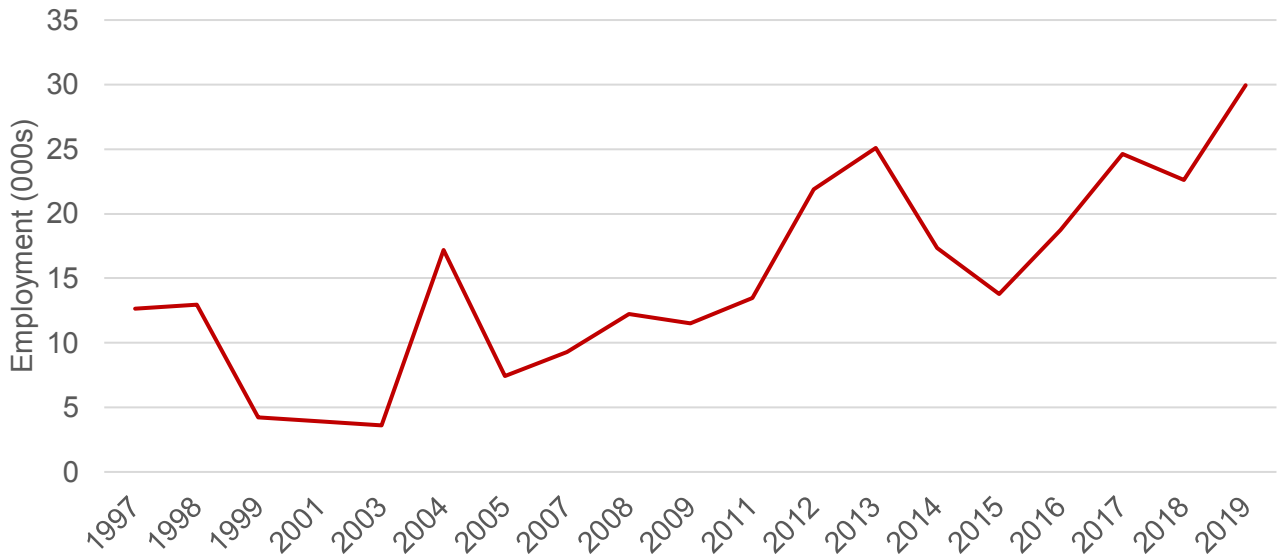
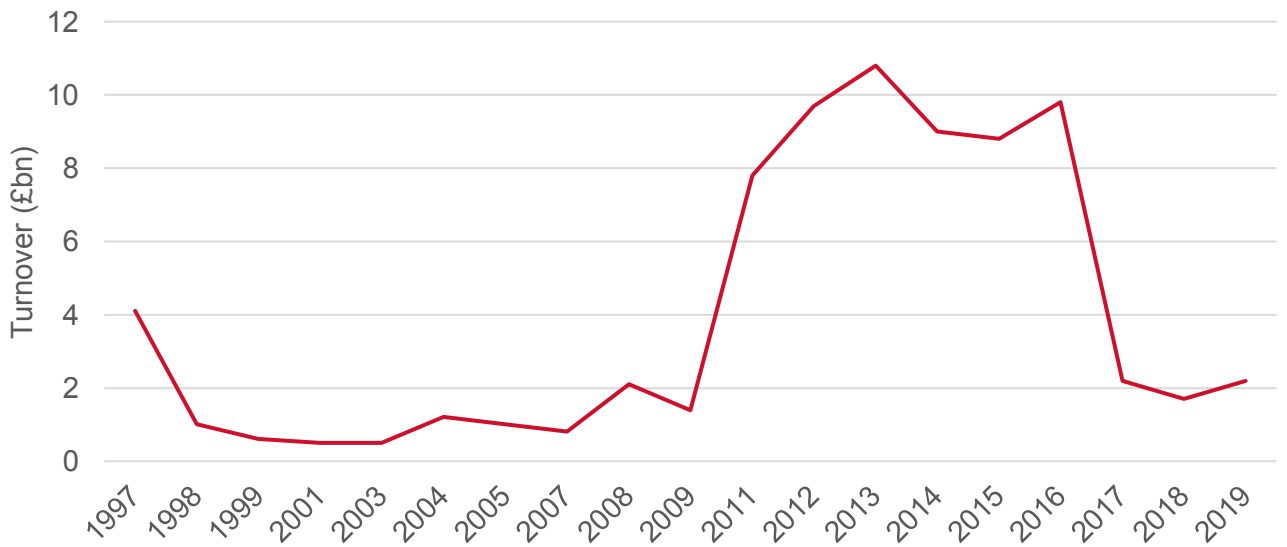


Figure 44c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned local businesses in UK 'Arts, Entertainment and Leisure' industry, 1997 to 2019

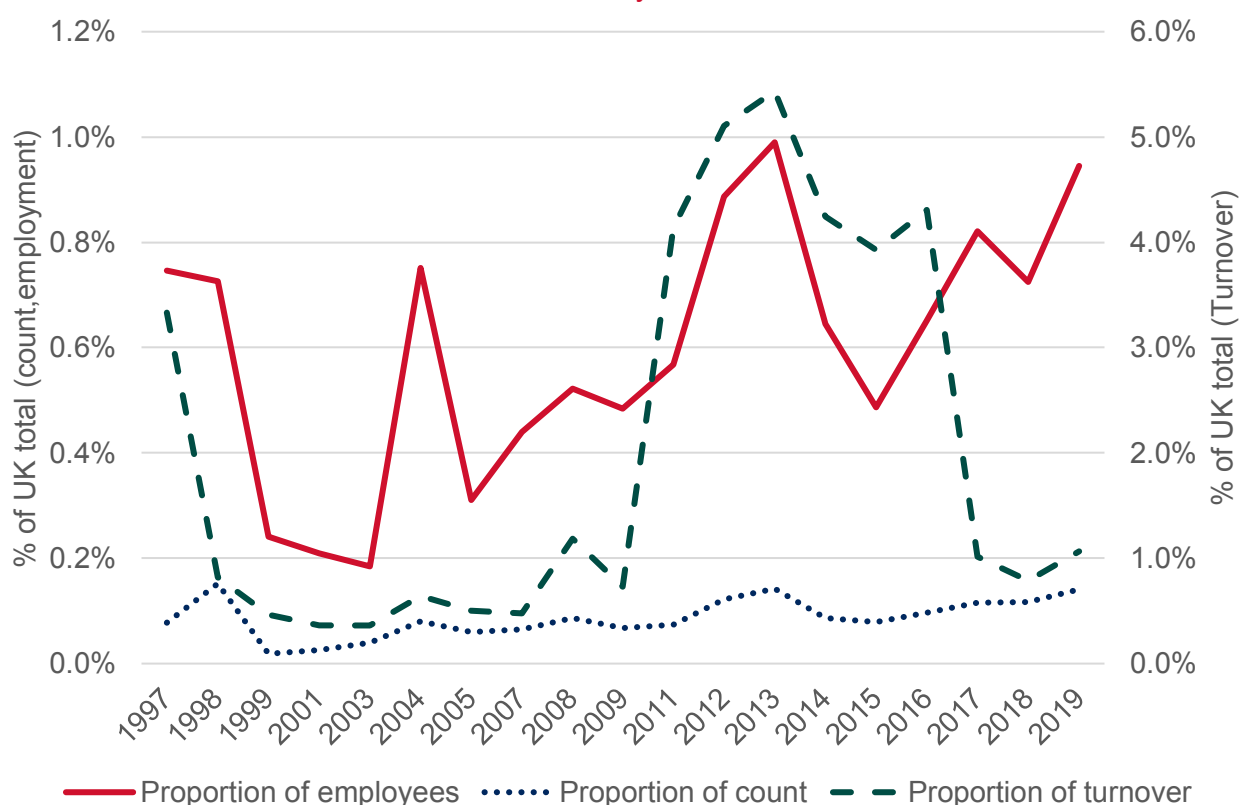


CPTPP-owned multinationals in the context of the industry in the UK

Since 1997, the proportion of all local businesses in the UK in the Arts, Entertainment and Leisure industry which were CPTPP owned has remained broadly the same, as shown in Figure 43.

There has been an increase in the relative importance of CPTPP-owned local businesses in employment and a decrease in relative importance in turnover for this industry. Employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses as a proportion of the total UK employment in the industry has increased by 0.2 percentage point since 1997 to 0.9% in 2019. As a proportion of total turnover, CPTPP-owned local businesses have decreased by 2.1 percentage points from 1997, to 1.1% in 2019.

Figure 45: Proportion of CPTPP-owned local businesses and their employment and turnover in the UK Arts, Entertainment and Leisure industry, 1997 to 2019



Industry presence across UK regions

The regions with the most CPTPP-owned local businesses in the Arts, Entertainment and Leisure industry in 2019 were the London (157), the Northwest (50) and Southwest (47). London also had the highest concentration of CPTPP-owned local business counts in the Arts, Entertainment and Leisure industry at 0.3% of all local businesses in this industry, followed by the Northwest (0.2%) and Southwest (0.2%).

The region with the most employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses in the Arts, Entertainment and Leisure industry was East of England, where 5,000 were employed in 2019. 5,000 were employed in London and 4,000 in the Southwest. East of England also has the highest concentration of employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses, with 2.0% of the total workforce employed by CPTPP owned firms within the industry, followed by Southwest (1.4%) and the Northwest (1.0%).

The region with the highest turnover was London, with CPTPP-owned local businesses in the Arts, Entertainment and Leisure industry generating £500 million in 2019. The next highest was

the Southeast (£300 million) followed by the East of England (£300 million). The region with the highest share of total turnover accounted for by CPTPP-owned local businesses in the industry was the Southwest, where CPTPP-owned businesses accounted for 1.5% of regional arts turnover. This was followed by the East of England, with CPTPP-owned arts businesses generating around 1.4% of turnover, followed by the Southeast, at 1.2%.

Figure 46a: Count of CPTPP-owned Arts, Entertainment and Leisure businesses by UK region, 2019

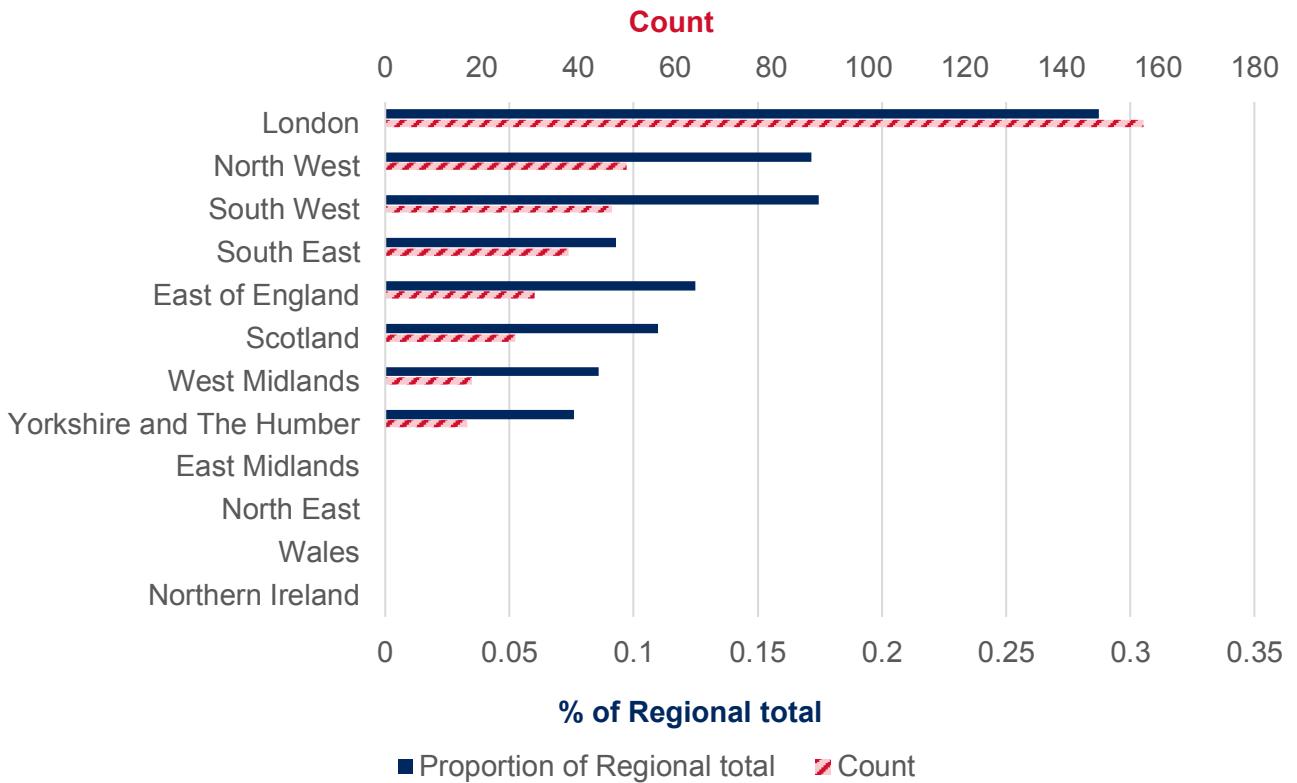
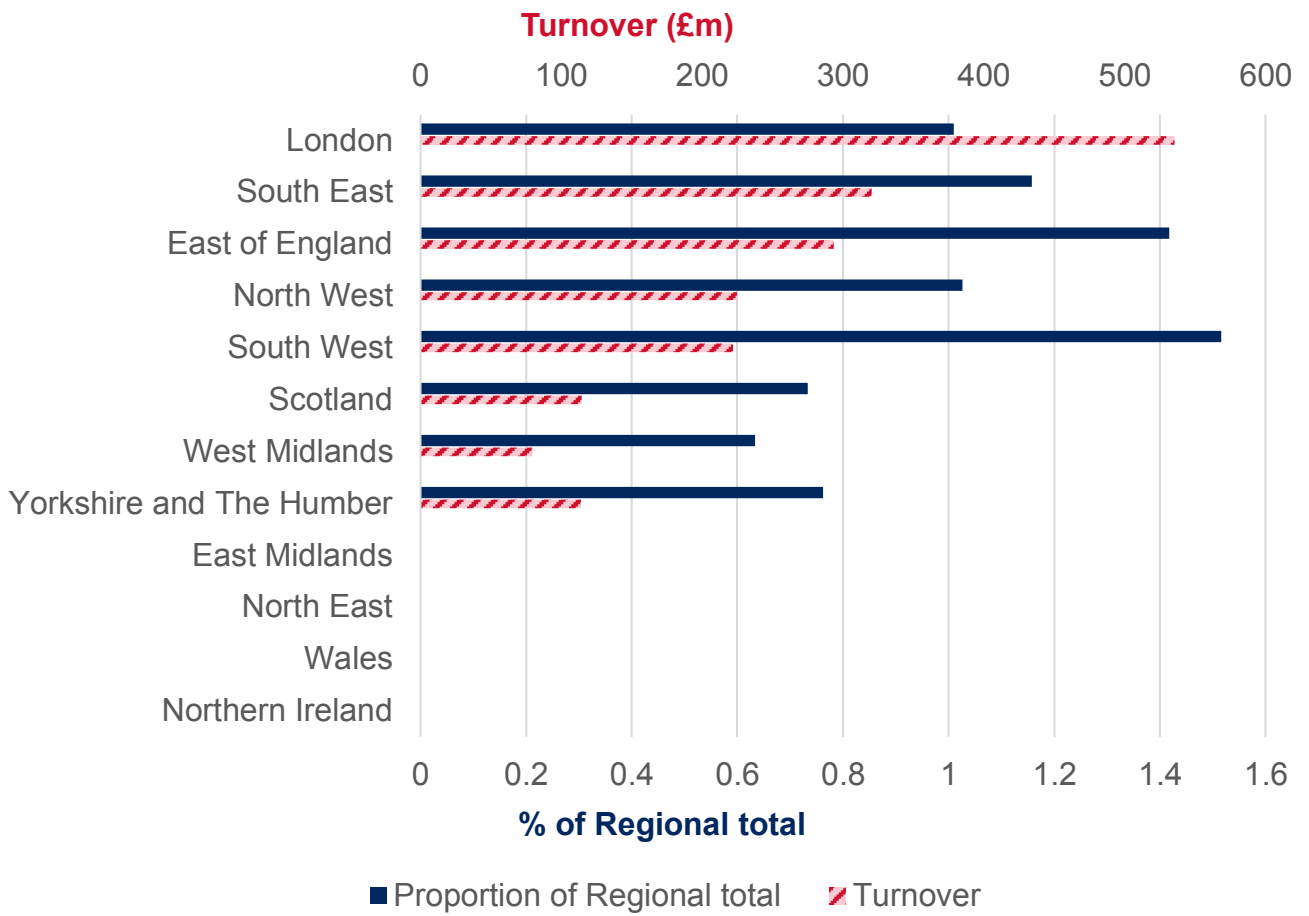


Figure 46b: Employment by CPTPP-owned Arts, Entertainment and Leisure businesses by UK region, 2019



Figure 46c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned Arts, Entertainment and Leisure businesses by UK region, 2019



5.2.7 Energy, Extraction and Water

466 local businesses, **18,000** employees, **£8 billion** turnover

Trends over time

The number of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK energy, extraction and water industries increased over the period 1997 to 2019. In 2019, there were 466 CPTPP-owned local businesses in this industry which was the all-time high.

Employment in CPTPP-owned businesses in the energy, extraction and water industries in the UK rose from 2,000 in 1998 to 18,000 employed in 2019.

Turnover of CPTPP-owned businesses in the energy, extraction and water industries in the UK saw some fluctuations over the period 1997 to 2019. In 1998, they generated £2 billion turnover, increasing to around £8 billion in 2019 with an all-time high in 2011 (£12 billion)

Figure 47a: Count of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK energy, extraction and water industry, 1997 to 2019



Figure 47b: Employment by CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK energy, extraction and water industry, 1997 to 2019



Figure 47c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK energy, extraction and water industry, 1997 to 2019

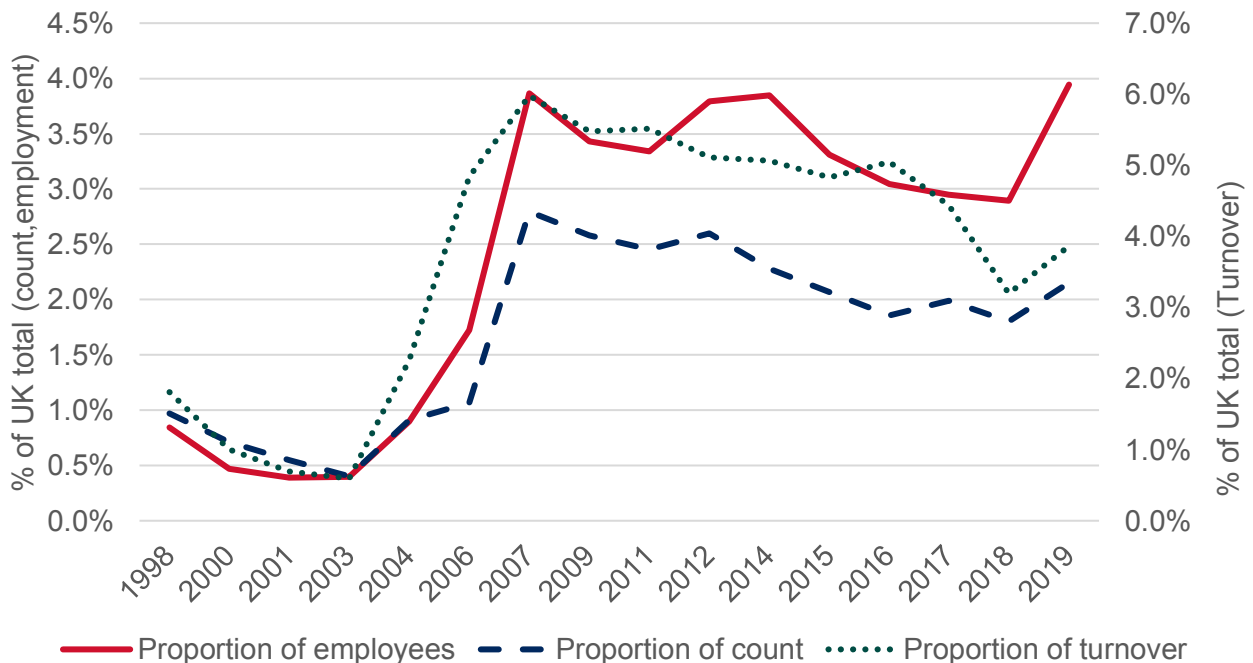


CPTPP-owned multinationals in the context of the industry in the UK

The proportion of UK local businesses in the energy, extraction and water industries which are CPTPP-owned rose from 1.0% in 1998 to 2.2% in 2019. The proportion of total employment in the industry which was in CPTPP-owned businesses rose from 0.8% in 1998 to 3.9% in 2019.

The proportion of total UK turnover in the industry which was generated by CPTPP-owned businesses rose from 1.8% in 1998 to 3.9% in 2019.

Figure 48: Proportion of CPTPP-owned local businesses and their employment and turnover in the UK energy, extraction and water industry, 1997 to 2019



Industry presence across UK regions

The regions with the most CPTPP-owned local businesses in the energy, extraction and water industry in 2019 were the Southeast (98), London (88) and the Southwest (67). The Southeast also had the highest concentration of CPTPP-owned local business counts in the energy, extraction and water industry at 3.7% of all local businesses in this industry, followed by the Southwest (3.4%) and London (2.7%).

In terms of employment, the region with the most employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses in the energy, extraction and water industry sector was in the Southeast, where 5,000 were employed in 2019. 4,000 were employed in the Southwest and 2,000 in London. The Southwest has the highest concentration of employment in CPTPP-owned businesses, with 11.5% of the total industry workforce employed in CPTPP-owned businesses, followed by the Southeast (8.3%) and the East Midlands (4.3%).

The region with the highest turnover was the East of England, with CPTPP-owned local businesses in the energy, extraction and water industry generating £2.0 billion in 2019. The next highest was the Southeast (£1.4 billion) followed by Scotland (£1.2 billion). The region with the highest share of total turnover accounted for by CPTPP-owned local businesses in the industry was also the East of England, with 16.9%. This was followed by the Southwest, with CPTPP-owned businesses generating around 8.8% of energy industry turnover, followed by the Southeast, at 4.8%.

Figure 49a: Number of CPTPP-owned energy, extraction and water businesses by UK region, 2019

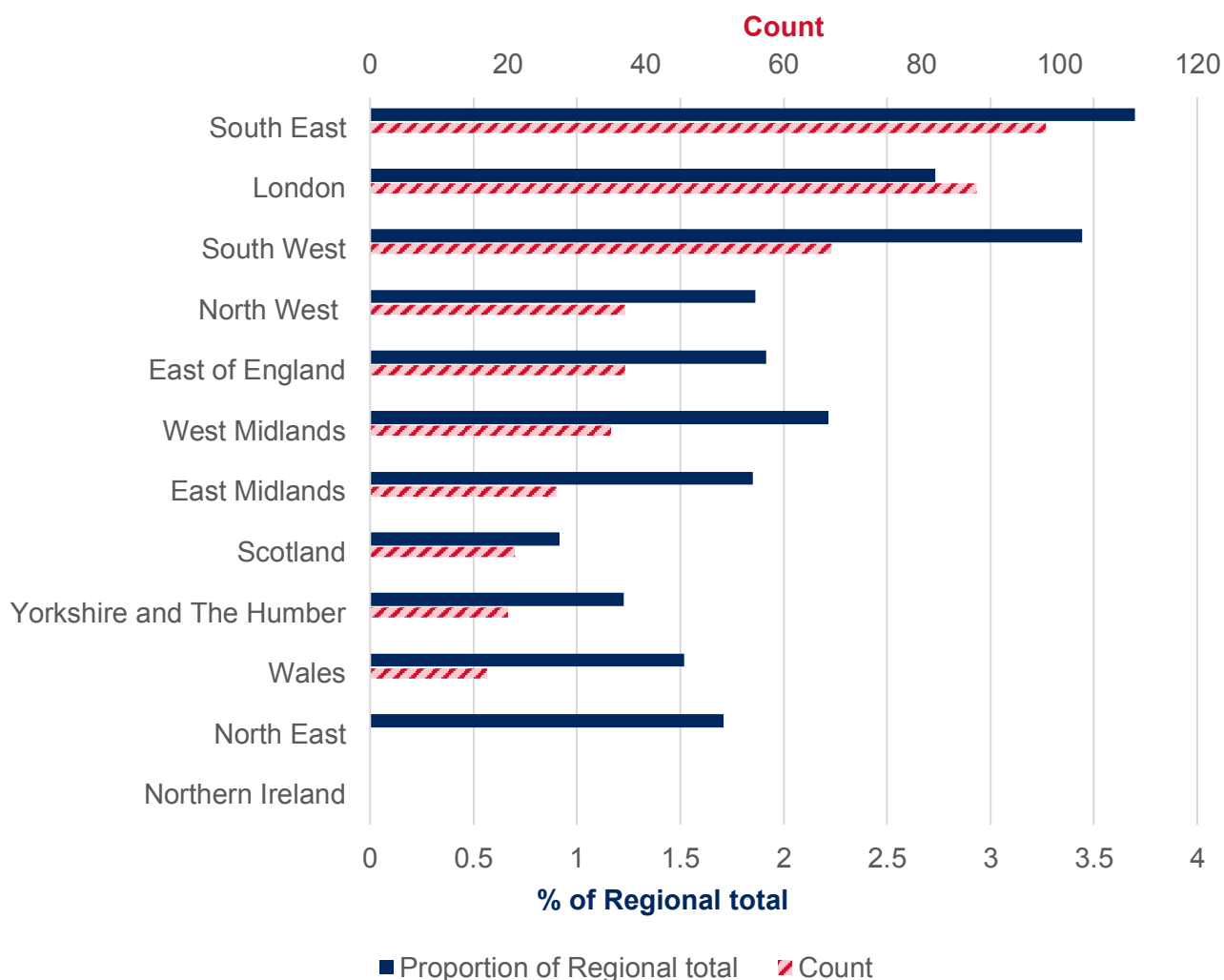
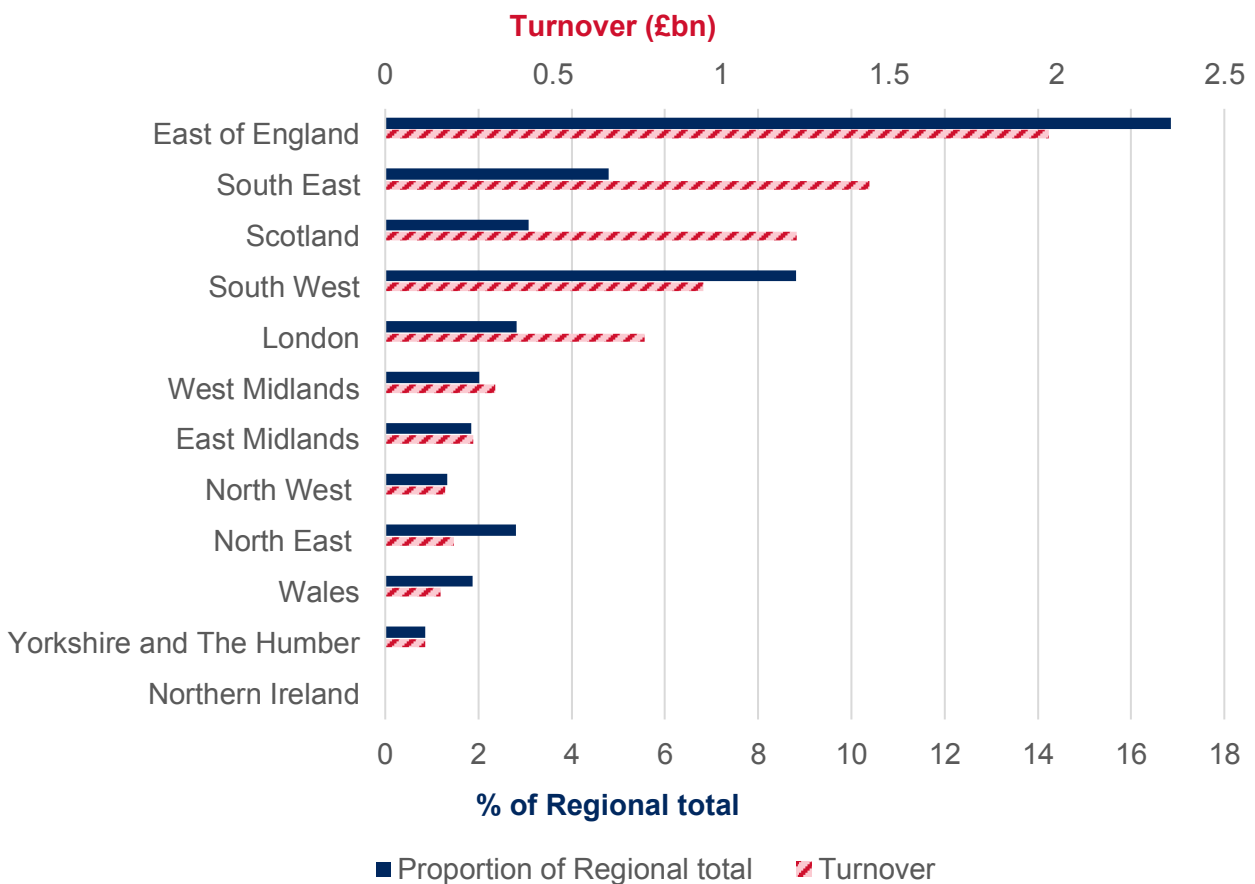


Figure 49b: Employment by CPTPP-owned energy, extraction and water businesses by UK region, 2019



Figure 49c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned energy, extraction and water businesses by UK region, 2019



5.2.8 Transport

576 local businesses, **18,000** employees, **£4 billion** turnover

Trends over time

There has been an increase in the number of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK Transport industry since 1997. In 2011 there were 1,090 active CPTPP businesses, this being the all-time high. The figure in 2019 is 576 businesses, 410 higher than the 1997 business count.

The number of people employed by CPTPP-owned local businesses has grown. Those employed by CPTPP local businesses within the transport industry in 2019 stood at 18,000. This has grown by 20.8% since 1997, when 15,000 were employed. 2009 saw the all-time high of this time series at 20,000, and employment has had very little fluctuations since then.

Turnover has increased since 1997, 2014 saw the all-time high of the time series; at £5 billion. By 2019 this figure had fallen to £4 billion. When comparing 1997 to 2019, there has been a 49.3% increase.

Figure 50a: Count of CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK Transport sector, 1997-2019



Figure 50b: Employment by CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK Transport sector, 1997-2019

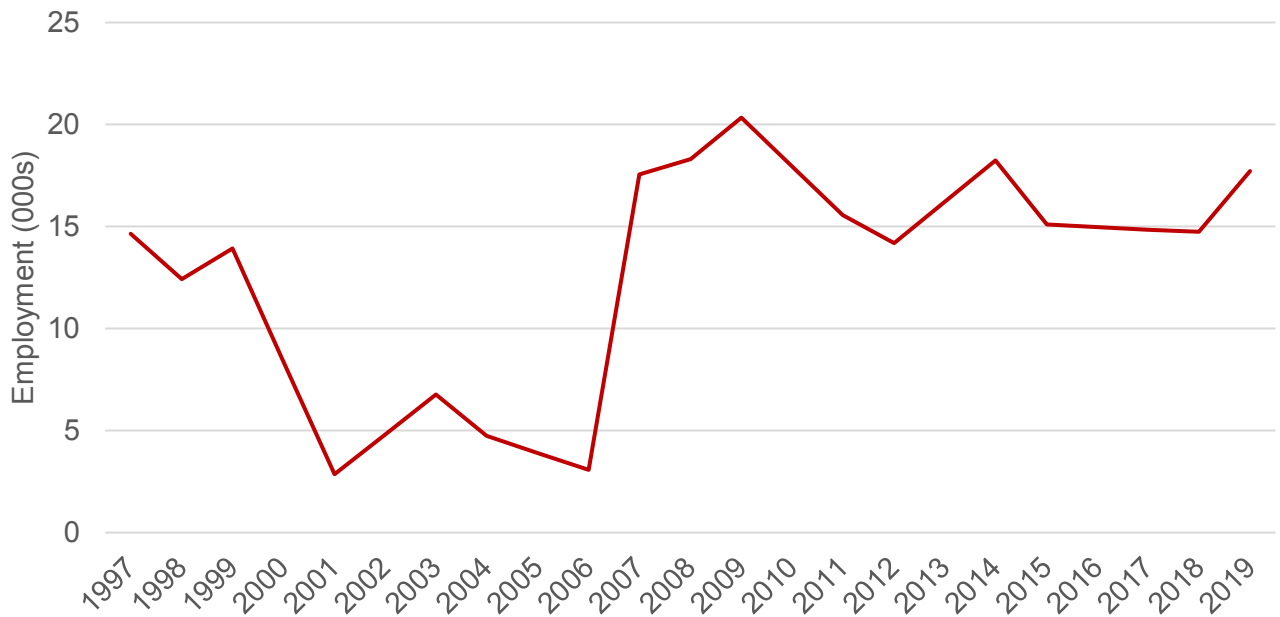
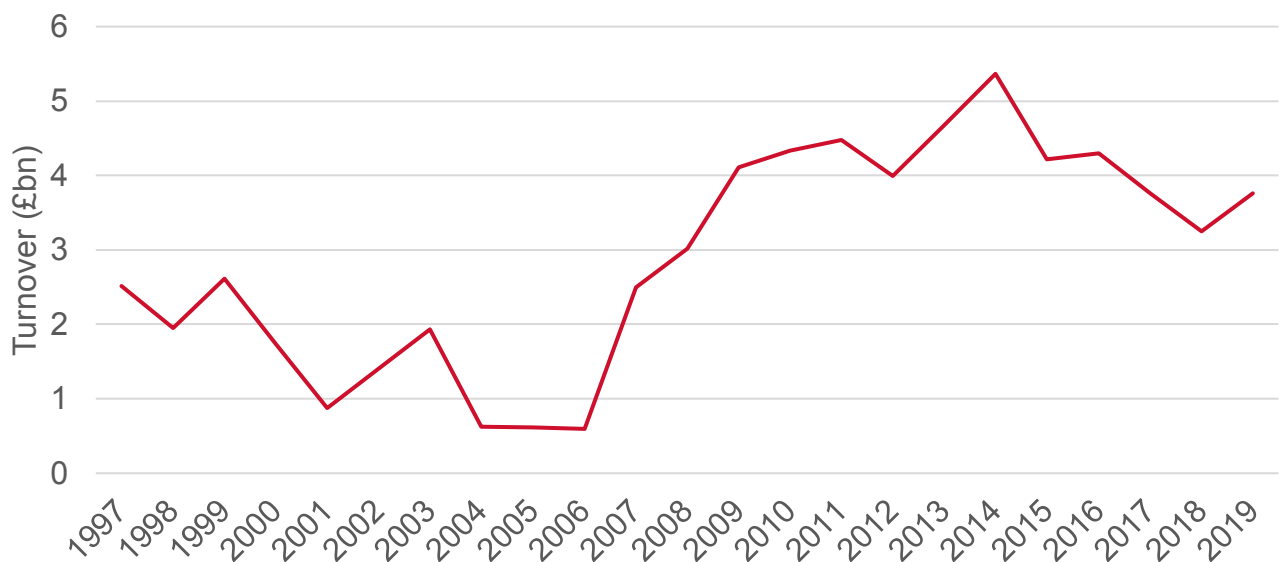


Figure 50c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK Transport sector, 1997-2019

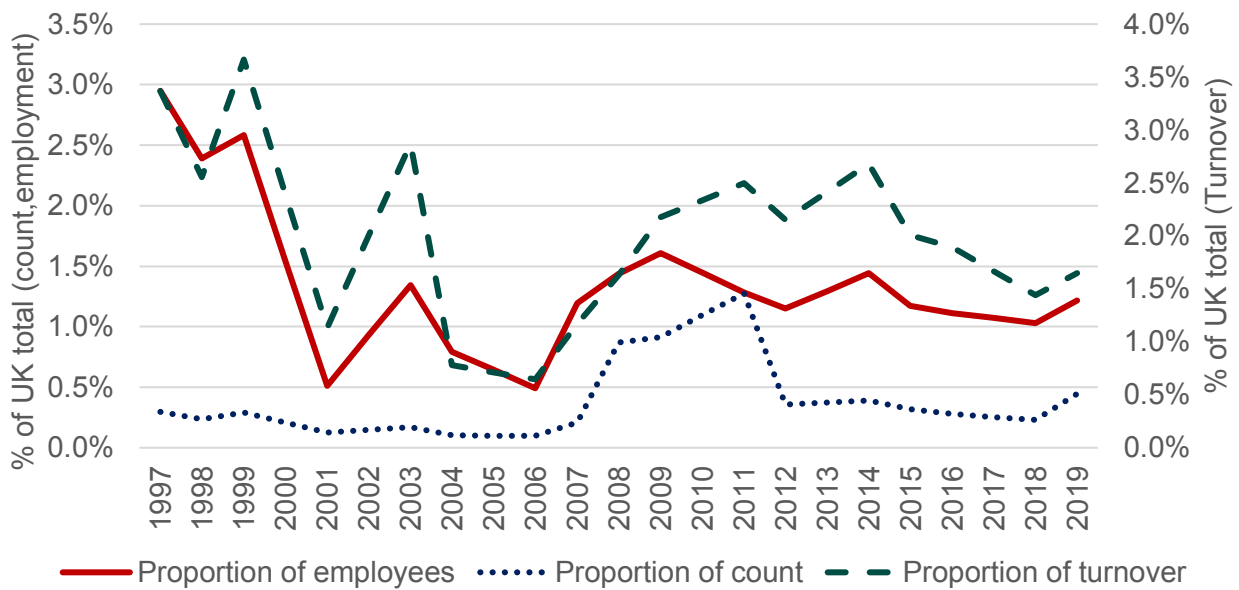


CPTPP-owned multinationals in the context of the industry in the UK

Since 1997, the proportion of all local businesses in the UK in the transport industry which were CPTPP owned has increased by 0.1 percentage points, to 0.4%.

There has been a decrease in the relative importance of CPTPP-owned local businesses in employment and turnover for this industry. Employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses out of the total UK employment in the industry has decreased by 1.7 percentage point since 1997 to 1.2% of the industries workforce in 2019. As a proportion of total turnover, CPTPP-owned local businesses have decreased by 1.7 percentage points from 1997, with CPTPP-owned businesses generating 1.6% of the UK's turnover in this industry: down from 3.4% in 1997. Employment and turnover combined would suggest that the impact of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK transport has fallen in recent years.

Figure 51: Proportion of CPTPP-owned local businesses and their employment and turnover in the UK 'transport' industry 1997 to 2019



Industry presence across UK regions

The regions with the most CPTPP-owned local businesses in the transport industry in 2019 were the London (183), the Northwest (68) and Southeast (48). London also had the highest concentration of CPTPP-owned local business counts in the Transport industry at 1.2% of all local businesses in this industry, followed by the Northeast (1.0%) and Scotland (0.6%).

The region with the most employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses in the transport industry was also London, where 8,000 were employed in 2019. 2,000 were employed in the Northeast and East Midlands. Northeast has the highest concentration of employment in CPTPP-owned transport, with 3.8% of the industry workforce employed by CPTPP-owned firms, followed by London (3.4%) and the Southwest (1.3%).

The region with the highest turnover was London, with CPTPP-owned local businesses in the transport industry generating £2 billion in 2019. The next highest was the East Midlands (£300 million) followed by the Southeast (£200 million). The region with the highest share of total turnover accounted for by CPTPP-owned local businesses in the industry was London, where CPTPP-owned businesses accounted for 3.8% of total industry turnover. This was followed by the Northeast, with CPTPP-owned transport businesses generating around 2.6% of turnover, followed by the East Midlands, at 1.9%.

Figure 52a: Count of CPTPP-owned Transport businesses by UK region, 2019

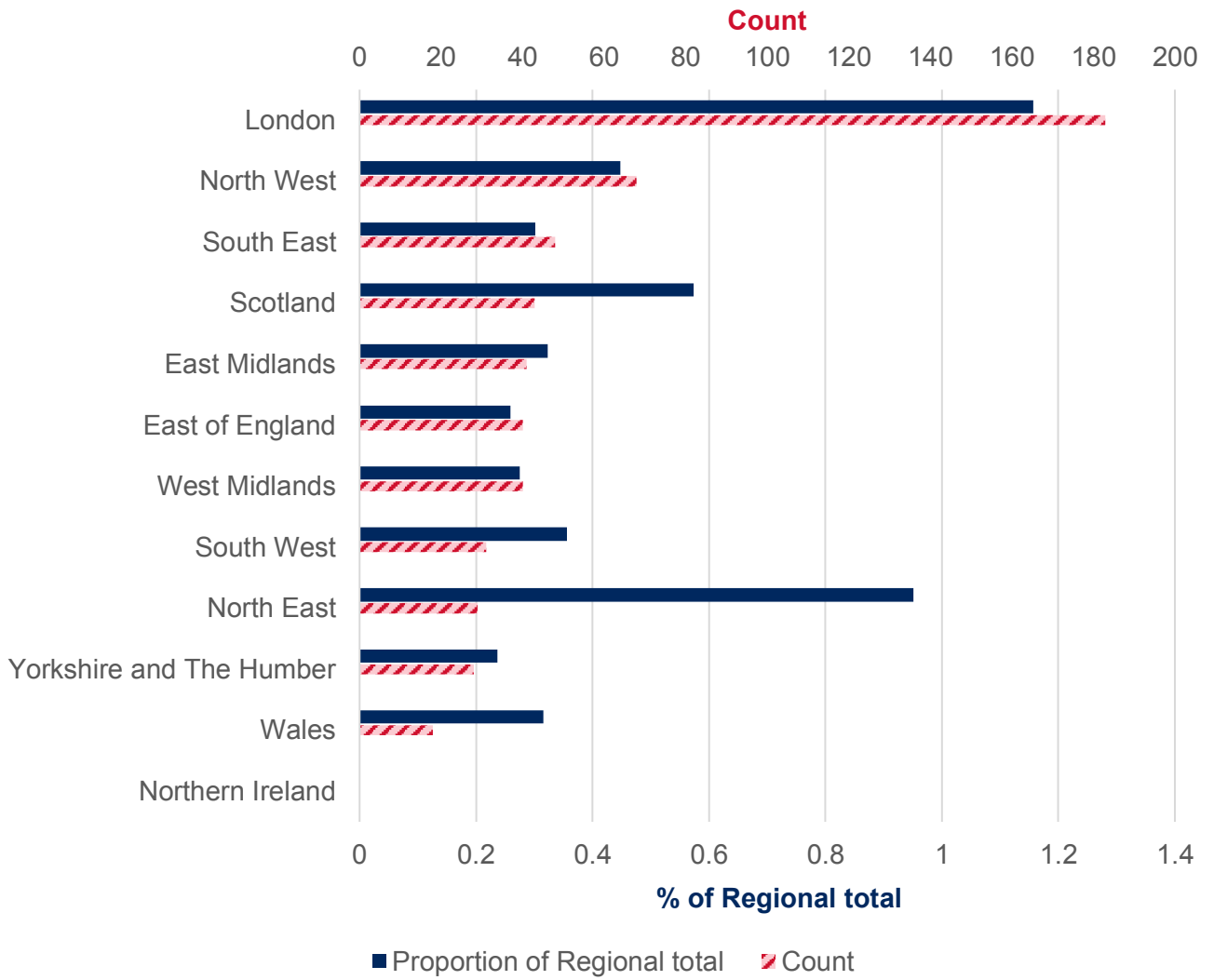
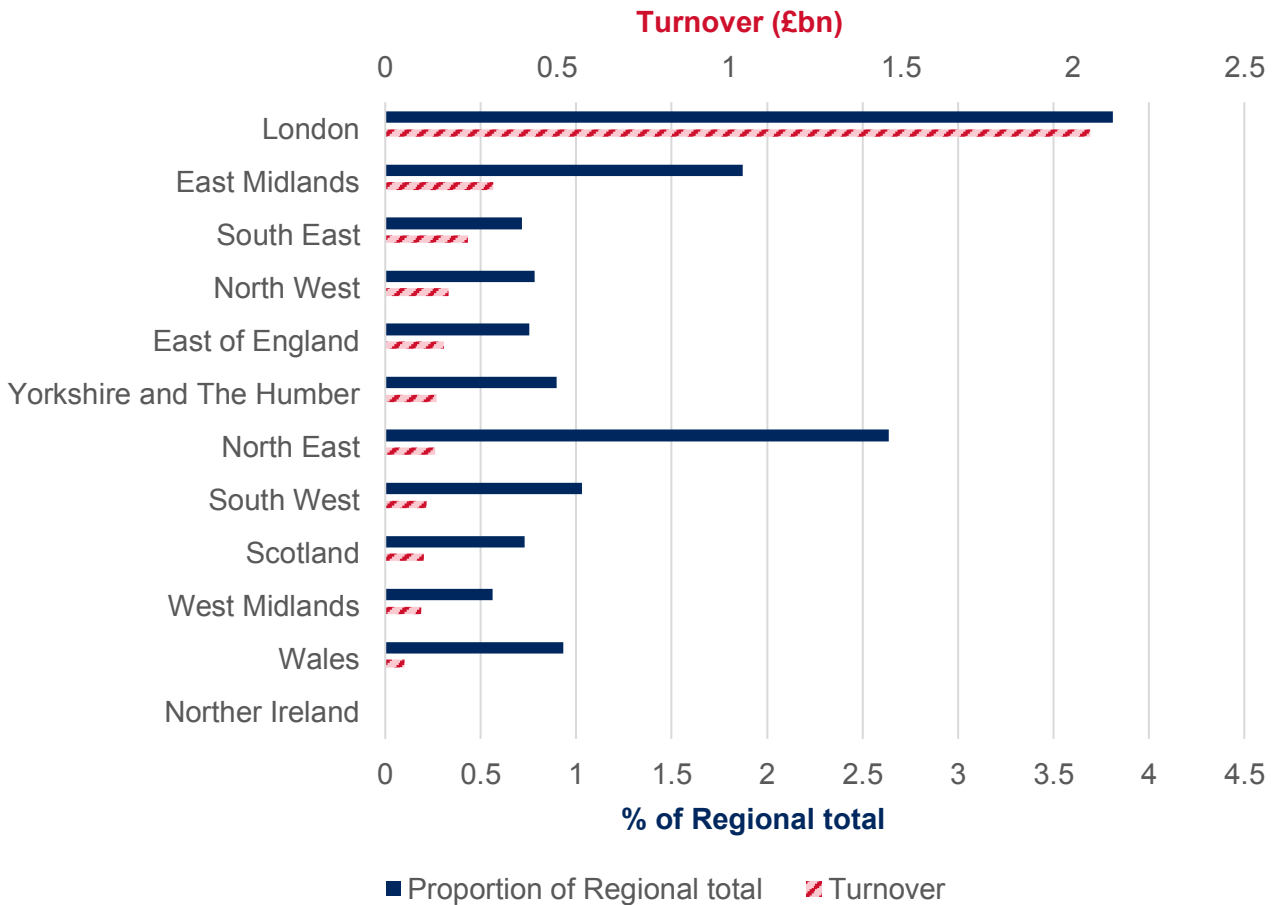


Figure 52b: Employment by CPTPP-owned local businesses by UK region, 2019



Figure 52c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned local businesses by UK region, 2019



5.2.9 Construction

177 local businesses, **4,000** employees, **£2 billion** turnover

Trends over time

The number of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK construction industry has grown since 1997. In 2019, there were 177 CPTPP-owned local businesses in this industry compared to 16 in 1998, below a high of 500 in 2009.

The number of employees in CPTPP-owned construction businesses rose from 400 in 1998 to around 4,000 in 2019.

CPTPP-owned businesses in the construction industry generated £90 million turnover in 1998. This rose to £2 billion in 2019.

Figure 53a: Count of CPTPP-owned local businesses in UK 'Construction' sector, 1997 to 2019

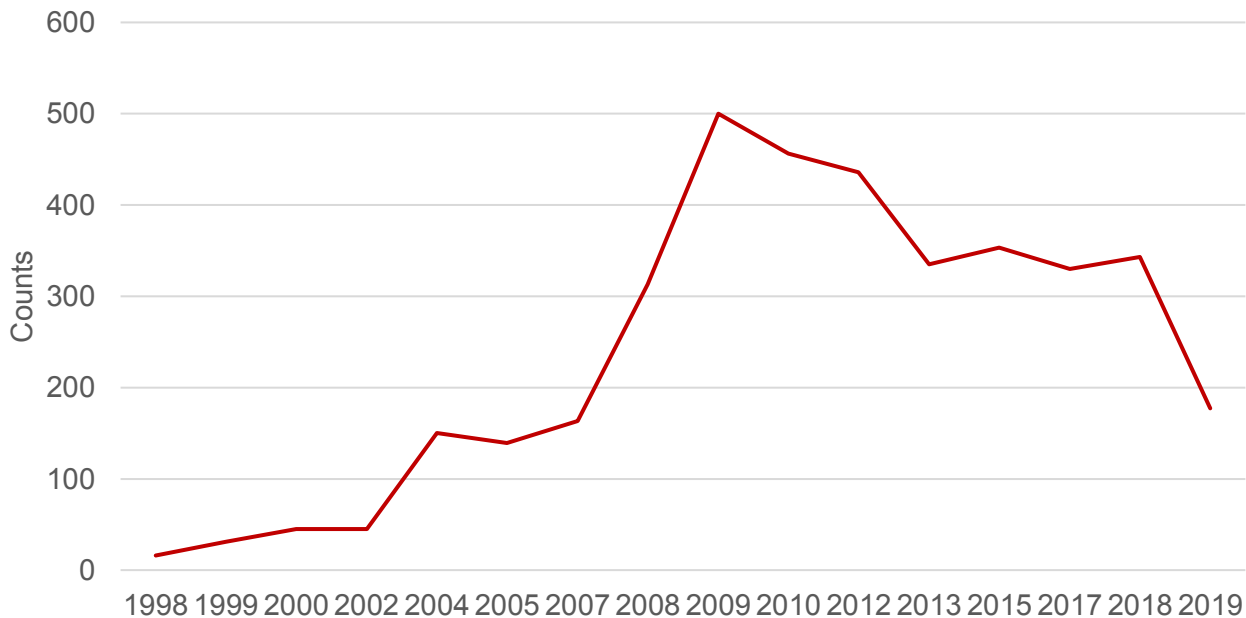


Figure 53b: Employment by CPTPP-owned local businesses in UK 'Construction' sector, 1997 to 2019

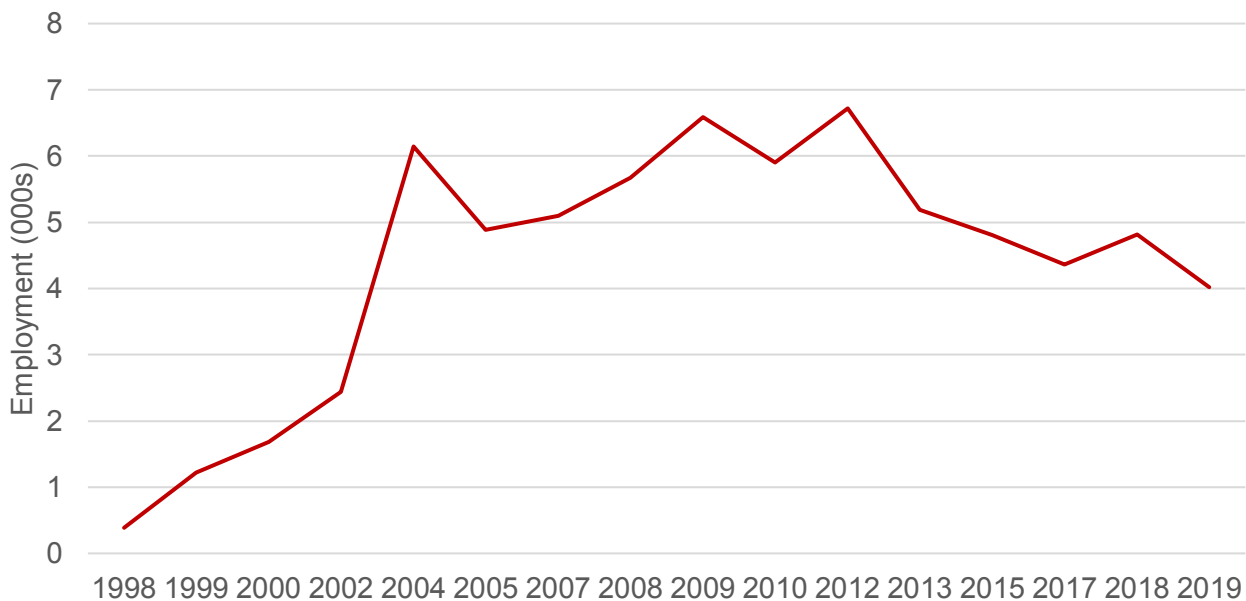


Figure 53c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned local businesses in UK 'Construction' sector, 1997 to 2019



CPTPP-owned multinationals in the context of the industry in the UK

The proportion of total UK local businesses in the construction industry which are CPTPP-owned rose until 2009 then fell back, it was remained stable between 1998 and 2019 was less than 0.1% at the start of the timeseries in 1998 and also in 2019. The proportion of total employment in the industry in CPTPP-owned businesses rose from 0.05% in 1998 to 0.3% in 2019.

The proportion of total UK turnover in the industry which was generated by CPTPP-owned local businesses peaked in 2010 at 1.6%. In 2019, it was 0.6% still significantly higher than its share of 0.1% at the start of the timeseries in 1998.

Figure 54: Proportion of CPTPP-owned local businesses and their employment and turnover in the UK construction industry, 1997 to 2019



Industry presence across UK regions

The regions with the most CPTPP-owned local businesses in the construction industry in 2019 were London (94), the Southeast (27) and the West Midlands (11). London also had the highest concentration of CPTPP-owned local business counts in the other services industry at 0.16% of all local businesses in this industry, followed by the Southeast (0.04%) and the West Midlands (0.04%). These low proportions suggest that investment from CPTPP countries is relatively minor in UK construction which is dominated by domestic businesses.

The region with the most employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses in the construction industry was also in London, where 2,000 were employed in 2019. 500 were employed in the Southeast and 200 in the West Midlands. London also has the highest concentration of employment in CPTPP-owned construction, with 0.9% of the total workforce within the industry employed by CPTPP owned firms, followed by the West Midlands (0.2%) and the Southeast (0.2%).

The region with the highest turnover was London, with CPTPP-owned local businesses in the construction industry generating £1 billion in 2019. The next highest was the Southeast (£150 million) followed by the West Midlands (£70 million). The region with the highest share of total turnover accounted for by CPTPP-owned local businesses in the industry was London, where CPTPP-owned firms accounted for 1.8% of construction turnover. This was followed by the West Midlands, with CPTPP-owned construction services businesses generating around 0.3% of turnover, followed by the Southeast also 0.3%. Other UK regions had so few CPTPP businesses that the ONS disclosure rules prevented their statistical reporting.

Figure 55a: Count of CPTPP-owned businesses in the Transport industry by UK region, 2019

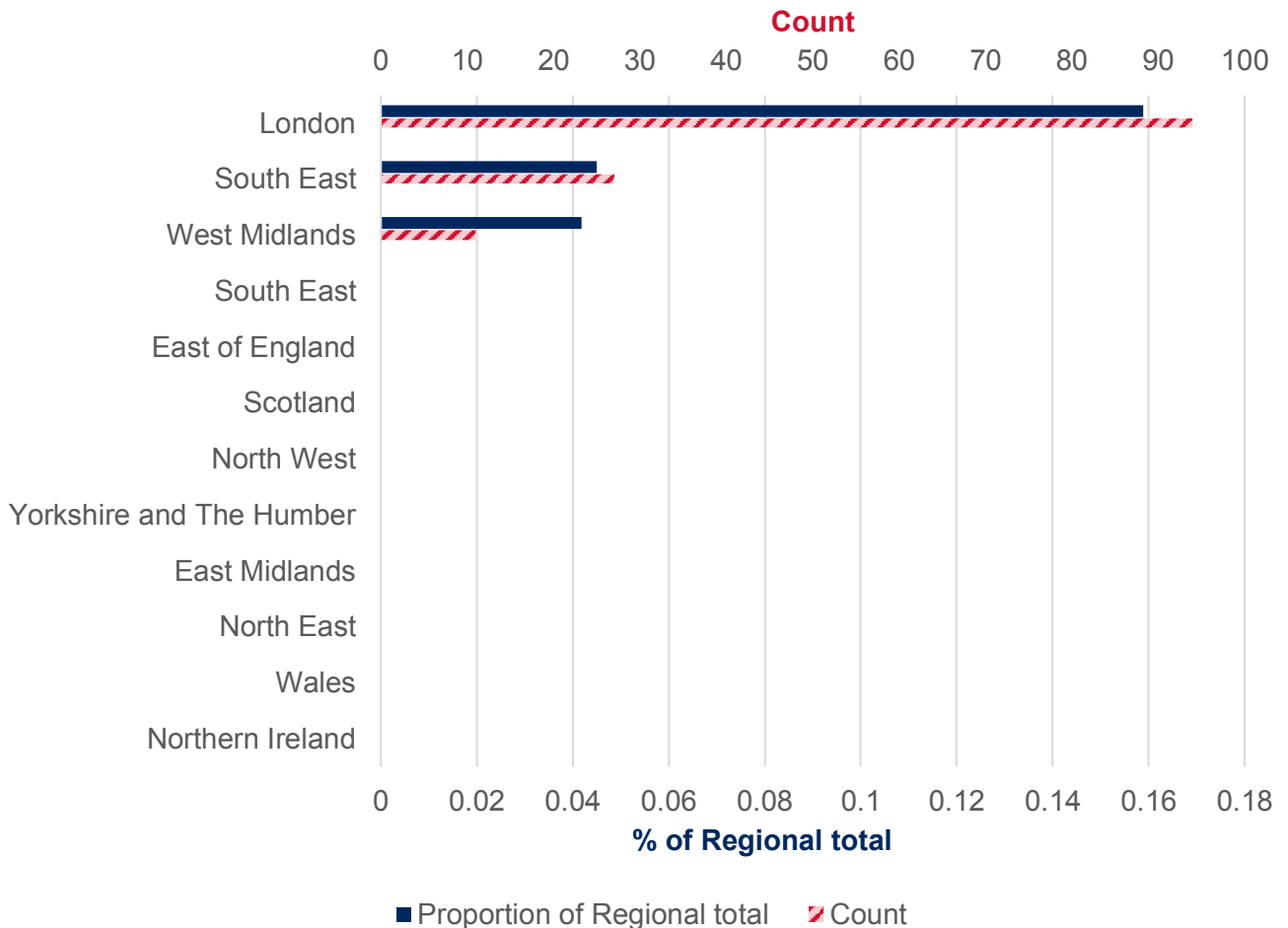
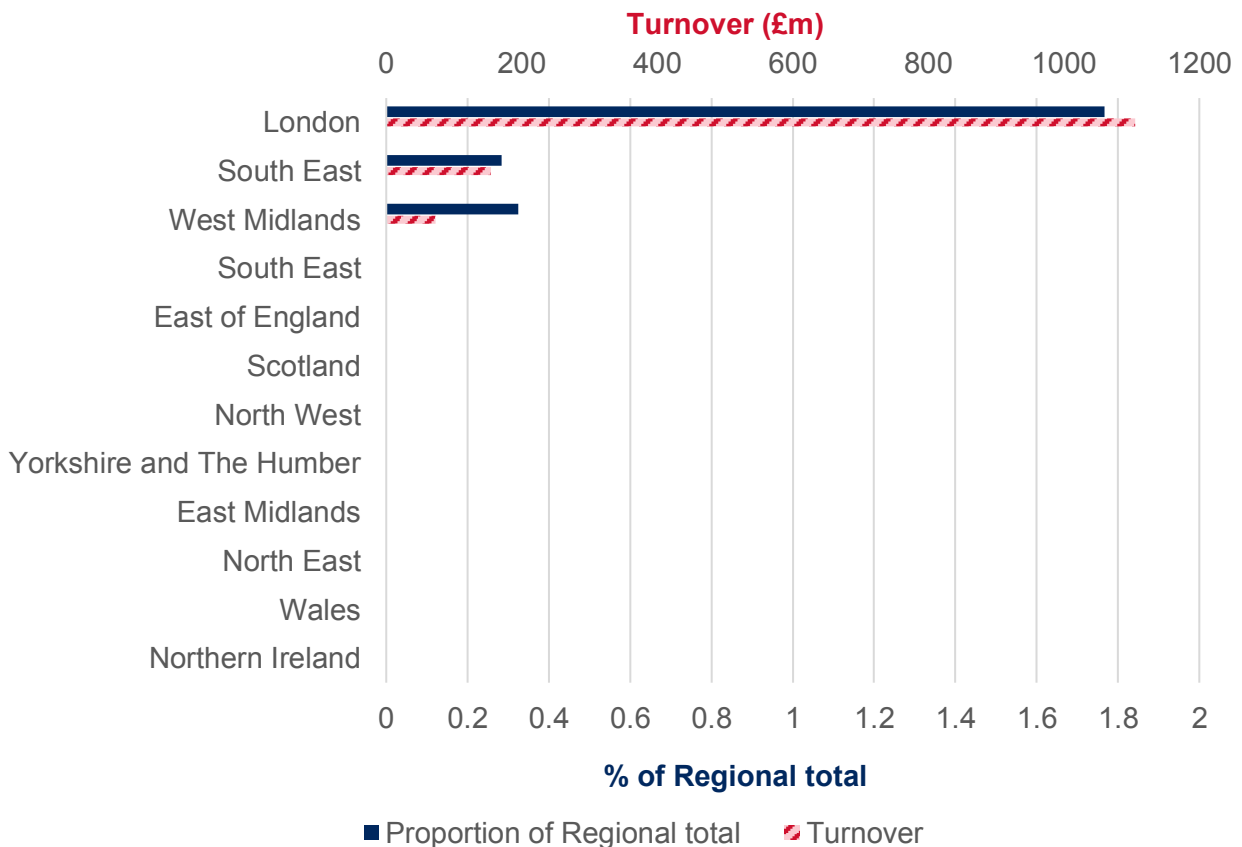


Figure 55b: Employment by CPTPP-owned businesses in the Transport industry by UK region, 2019



Figure 55c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned businesses in the Transport industry by UK region, 2019



5.2.10 Agriculture

11 local businesses, 500 employees, £37 million turnover

Trends over time

The number of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK agriculture industry since 2003 has been trendless and volatile due to very few CPTPP-owned businesses in the sector.

The number of people employed by CPTPP-owned local businesses has grown, those employed by CPTPP local businesses within the agriculture industry in 2019 stood at 500. This has grown by 131.3% since 2003, where 200 were employed. 2019 saw the all-time high of this time series.

Turnover increased between 2003 and 2009 when it reached an all-time high of £63 million. Since then, turnover in the agriculture sector has fallen back to £37 million.

Figure 56a: Count of CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK Agriculture sector, 1997-2019



Figure 56b: Employment by CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK Agriculture sector, 1997-2019

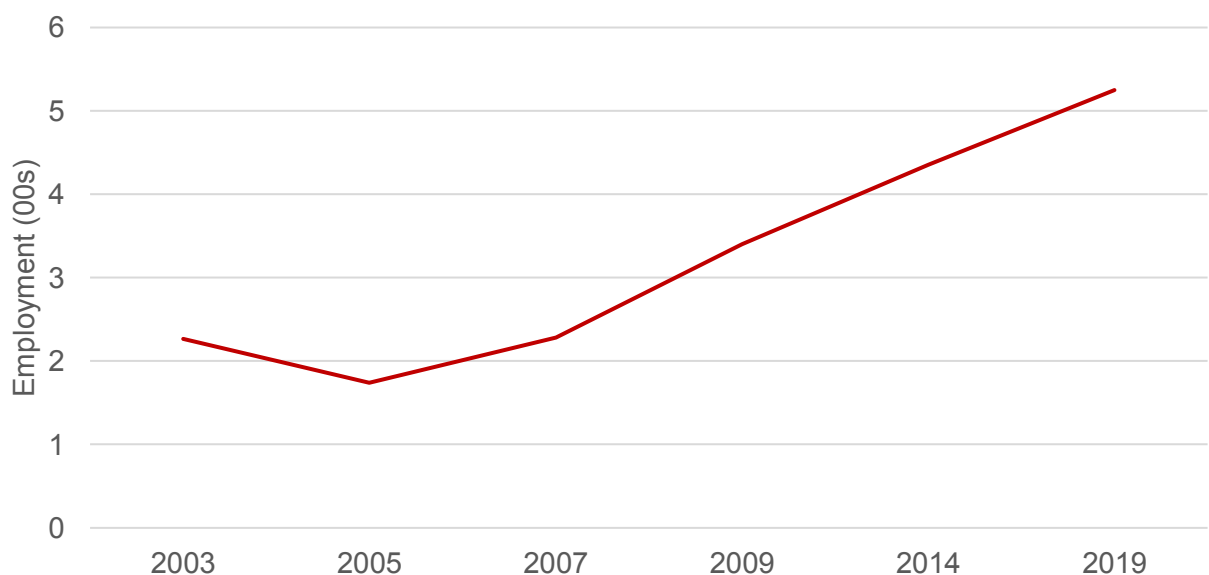


Figure 56c: Turnover of CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK Agriculture sector, 1997-2019

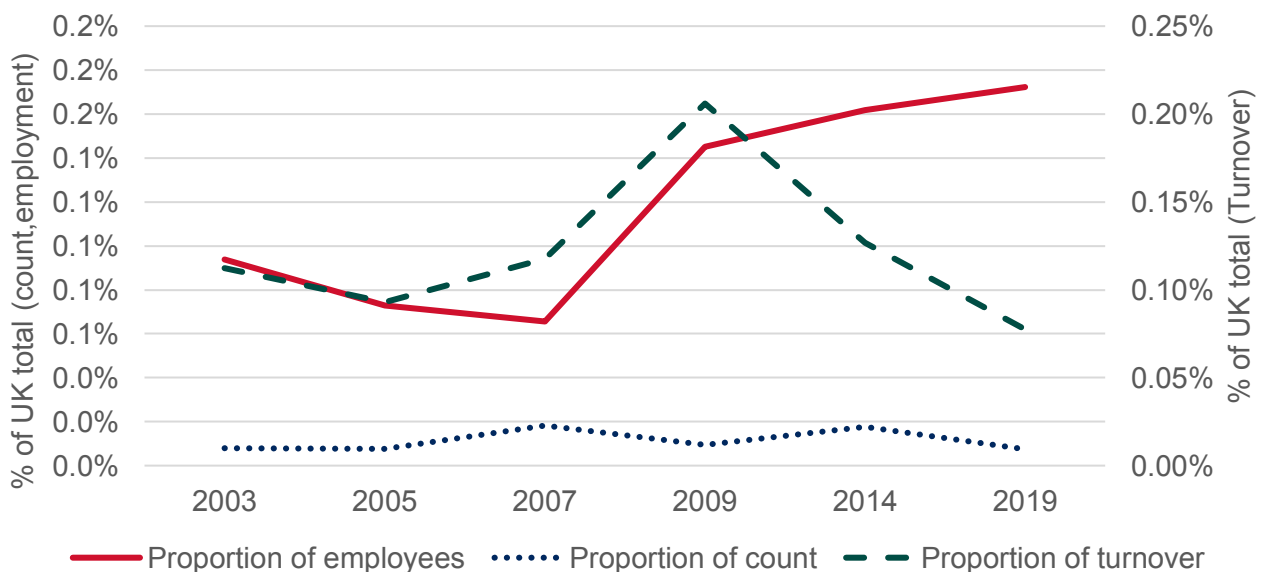


CPTPP-owned multinationals in the context of the industry in the UK

Since 2003, the proportion of all local businesses in the UK in the agriculture industry which were CPTPP owned has declined by 0.001 percentage points, to 0.007%. The peaks and troughs are represented in [Figure 55], with highs in 2007 and 2014.

There has been an increase in the relative importance of CPTPP-owned local businesses in employment for this industry however from a very low base, making CPTPP ownership still not a major factor in the agriculture sector. Employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses out of the total UK employment in the industry has grown by almost 0.1 percentage point since 2003 to around 0.2% of the industry’s workforce in 2019. As a proportion of total turnover, CPTPP-owned local businesses have decreased by 0.03 percentage points from 2003, with CPTPP-owned businesses generating 0.08% of the UK’s turnover in this industry in 2019: down from 0.11% in 2003.

Figure 57: Proportion of CPTPP-owned local businesses and their employment and turnover in the UK ‘agriculture’ industry 1997 to 2019



Industry presence across UK regions

There is currently no data available on a regional level for agriculture because ONS suppressed this level of data for disclosure reasons due to the very small number of CPTPP owned businesses in each region.

Section 6: Activity of CPTPP-owned multinationals at a country level

6.1 Australia

This section provides an overview of key descriptive statistics and analysis of Australian investment into the UK economy, including the number of Australian-owned local businesses, their turnover and employment, over time.

In 2019, there were 2,162 Australian-owned local businesses²⁸ in the UK, accounting for 0.07% of all businesses. These businesses employed more than 71,176 people (0.23% of UK total), generating a turnover of over £58 billion (0.99% of UK total).

From 1997 to 2019, the count of active Australian-owned businesses has increased by 31% to just over 2,160. In 2010, there were 3,549 active Australian-owned businesses, this was highest number of Australian-owned local businesses that have been active at one time in the UK.

In 2019, Australian-owned local businesses employed 71,176 people, accounting for around 0.23% of total UK employment. This is compared to the year 2000, where there were just under 20,000 people employed by Australian-owned businesses. In Australian-owned businesses produced a total turnover of over £58 billion, accounting for 0.99% of total UK turnover. The highest turnover for Australian businesses was recorded in 2002 when it was £63 billion.

Figure 58a: Count of Australian-owned businesses in the UK, 1997-2019



²⁸ Further information on definitions of 'local businesses' and 'enterprises' is given in Section 2: Data and approach.

Figure 58b: Employment of Australian-owned businesses in the UK, 1997-2019

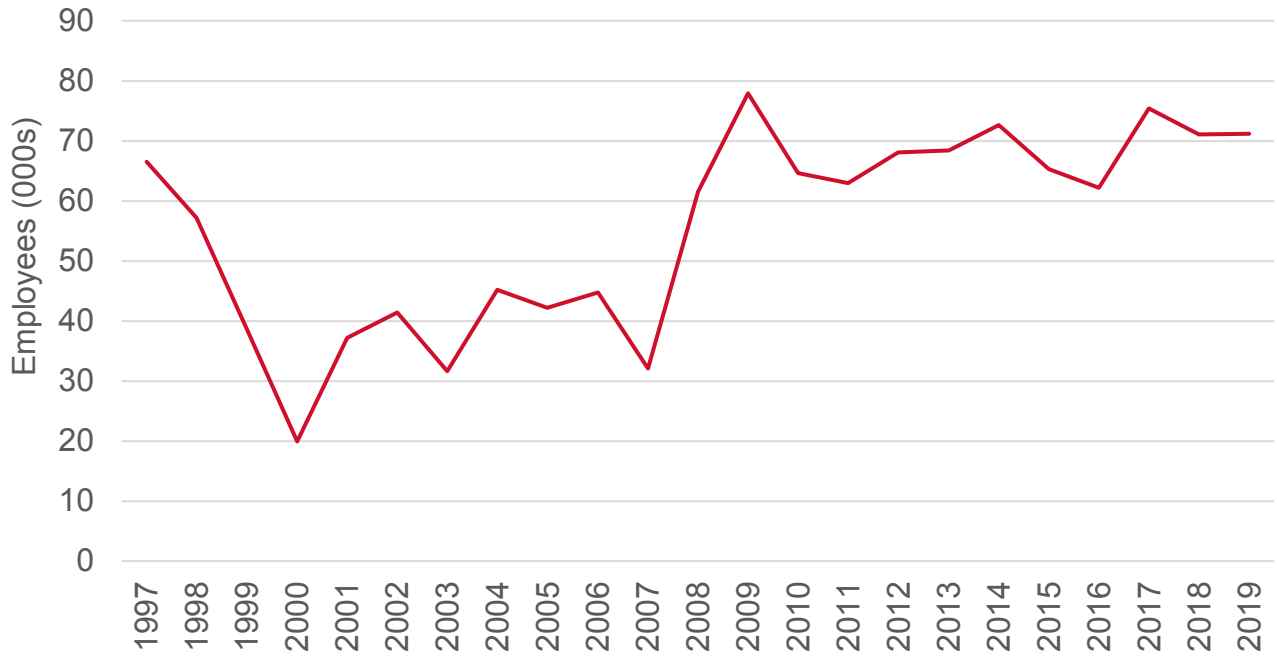
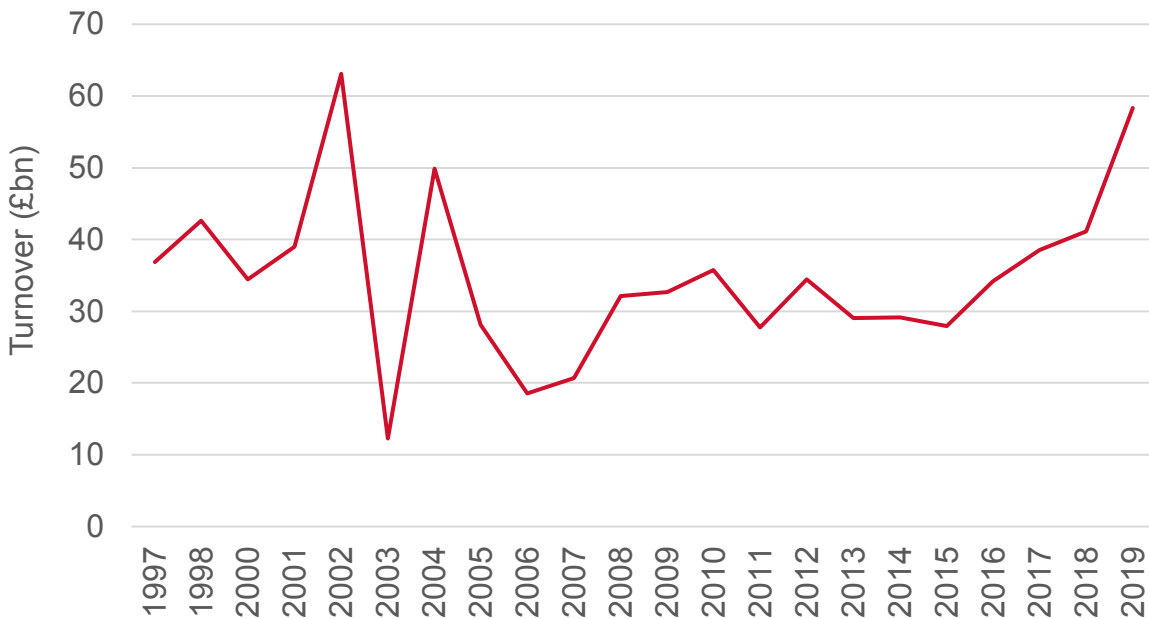
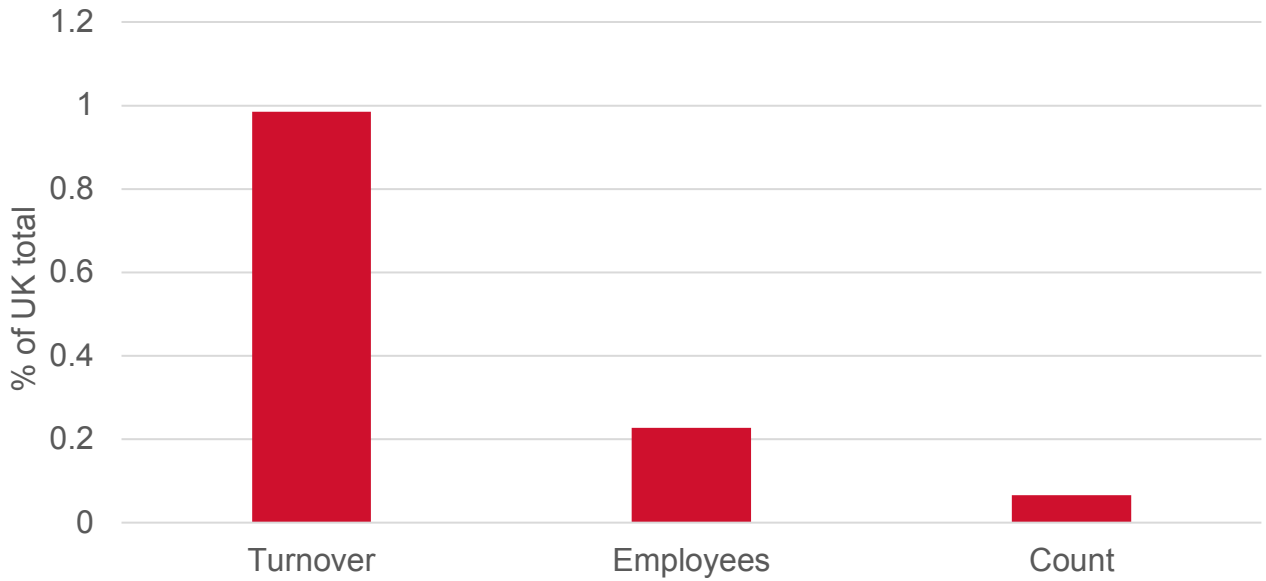


Figure 58c: Turnover of Australian-owned businesses in the UK, 1997-2019



Whilst the business count of Australian-owned businesses accounted for 0.07% of all businesses in the UK in 2019, employment accounted for 0.2% and turnover accounted for 0.99%. This suggests that Australian businesses are larger than domestic businesses on average and have a larger contribution to local economies.

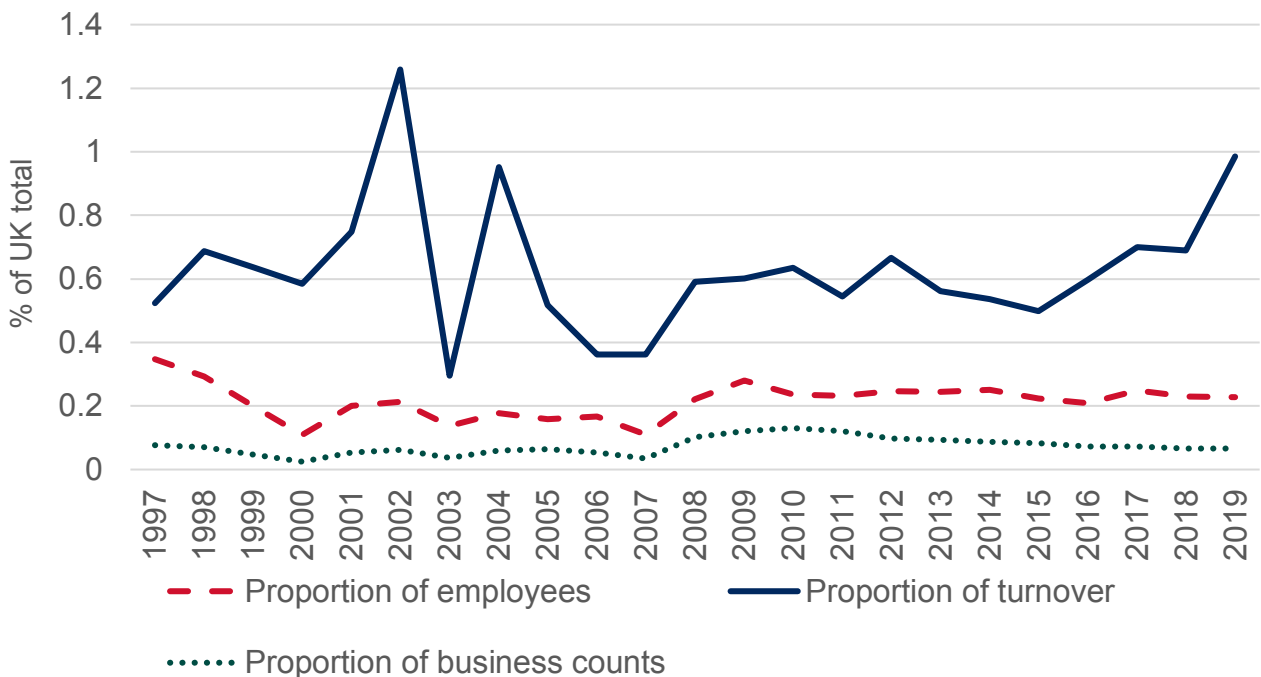
Figure 59: Proportional contribution of Australian-owned businesses to the UK, 2019



The count, employment, and turnover of Australian-owned businesses between 1997 and 2019 has grown in line with the rest of the UK economy, though this has fluctuated in some years. As seen in figure 60, the proportion of Australian-owned businesses compared to the UK total has remained relatively stable over the same period, falling by around 0.01 percentage points from 1997 to 2019. Employment fluctuated but has decreased from 0.35% in 1997 to 0.23% in 2019.

Turnover was again slightly more volatile, however overall, the contribution of Australian businesses in terms of turnover to the UK economy increased by 0.47 percentage points, from 0.52% in 1997 to 0.99% in 2019.

Figure 60: Proportion of Australian employees, turnover, and local business count in the UK, 1997-2019



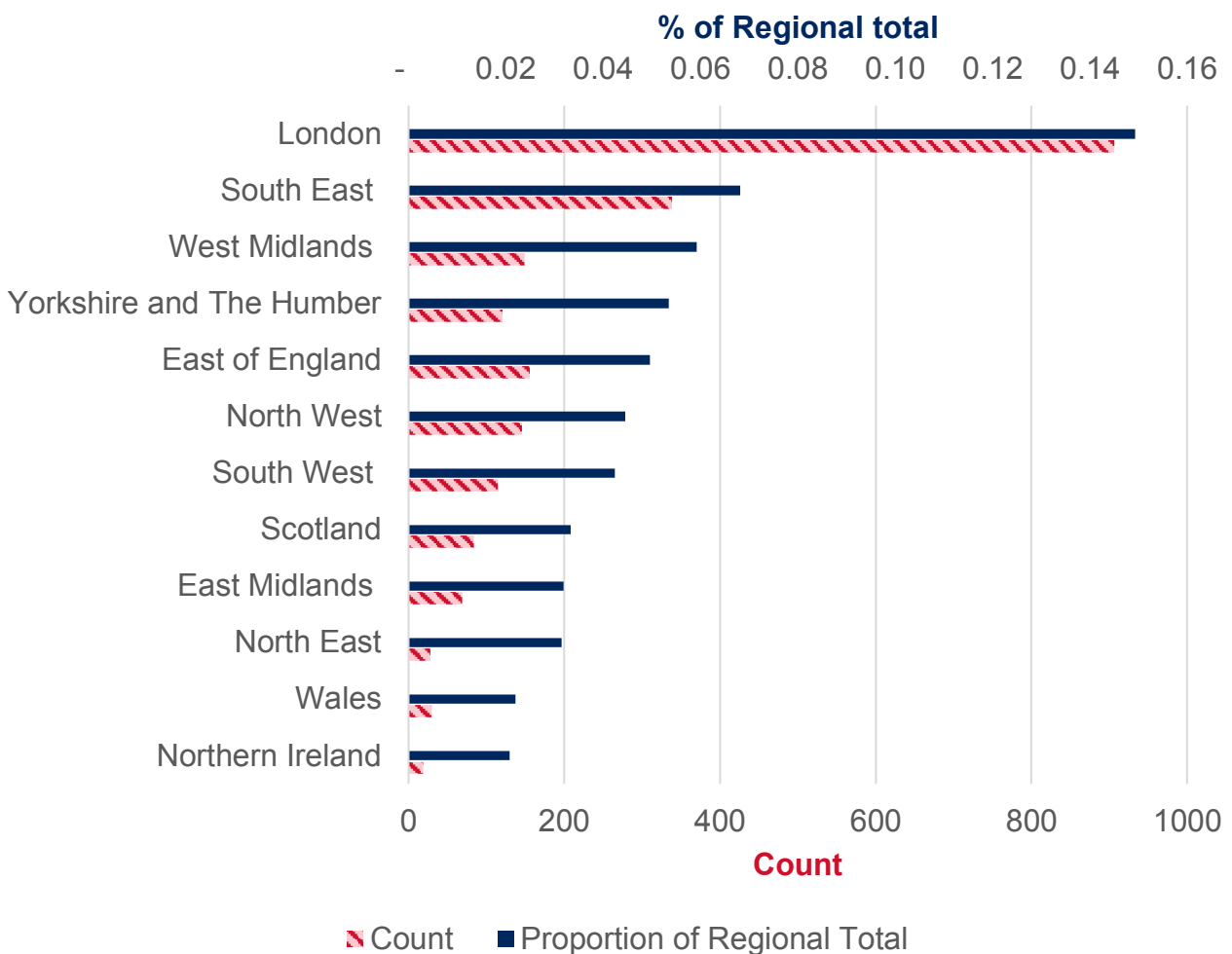
Regional Statistics at NUTS1 (12 Regions)

Count of Australian-owned local businesses

In 2019, Australian-owned local businesses could be found in all regions of the UK. London had the largest number of Australian-owned local businesses, with 907 local businesses. This was followed by the Southeast (338) and the East of England (156). The regions with the lowest number of Australian-owned businesses were Wales (30), the Northeast (28) and Northern Ireland (19).

When analysing this relative to the size of the local economy, London and the Southeast had the highest proportion of Australian-owned business counts compared to the total count of regional businesses, at 0.15% and 0.07% respectively. This was closely followed by West Midlands (0.06%). Northern Ireland, Wales and Northeast had the lowest proportions of Australian-owned businesses at 0.02%, 0.02% and 0.03% respectively.

Figure 61: Count and proportional count of Australian-owned local businesses by region, 2019



Employment from Australian-owned local businesses

In 2019, Australian-owned local businesses employed workers across all regions of the UK. London had the most employment from Australian-owned local businesses, with 22,188 people employed. This was followed by the Southeast (10,438) and Northwest (6,582). The regions with the lowest employment from Australian-owned businesses were again the Northeast (1,928), Wales (816) and Northern Ireland (392)

The region with the highest proportion of employment was London at 0.4%, this was followed by Southeast (0.24%) and Yorkshire and the Humber (0.23%). East Midlands (0.13%), Wales (0.06%) and Northern Ireland (0.05%) had the lowest proportions of employment from Australian-owned local businesses.

Figure 62: Employment and proportional employment of Australian-owned local businesses by region, 2019

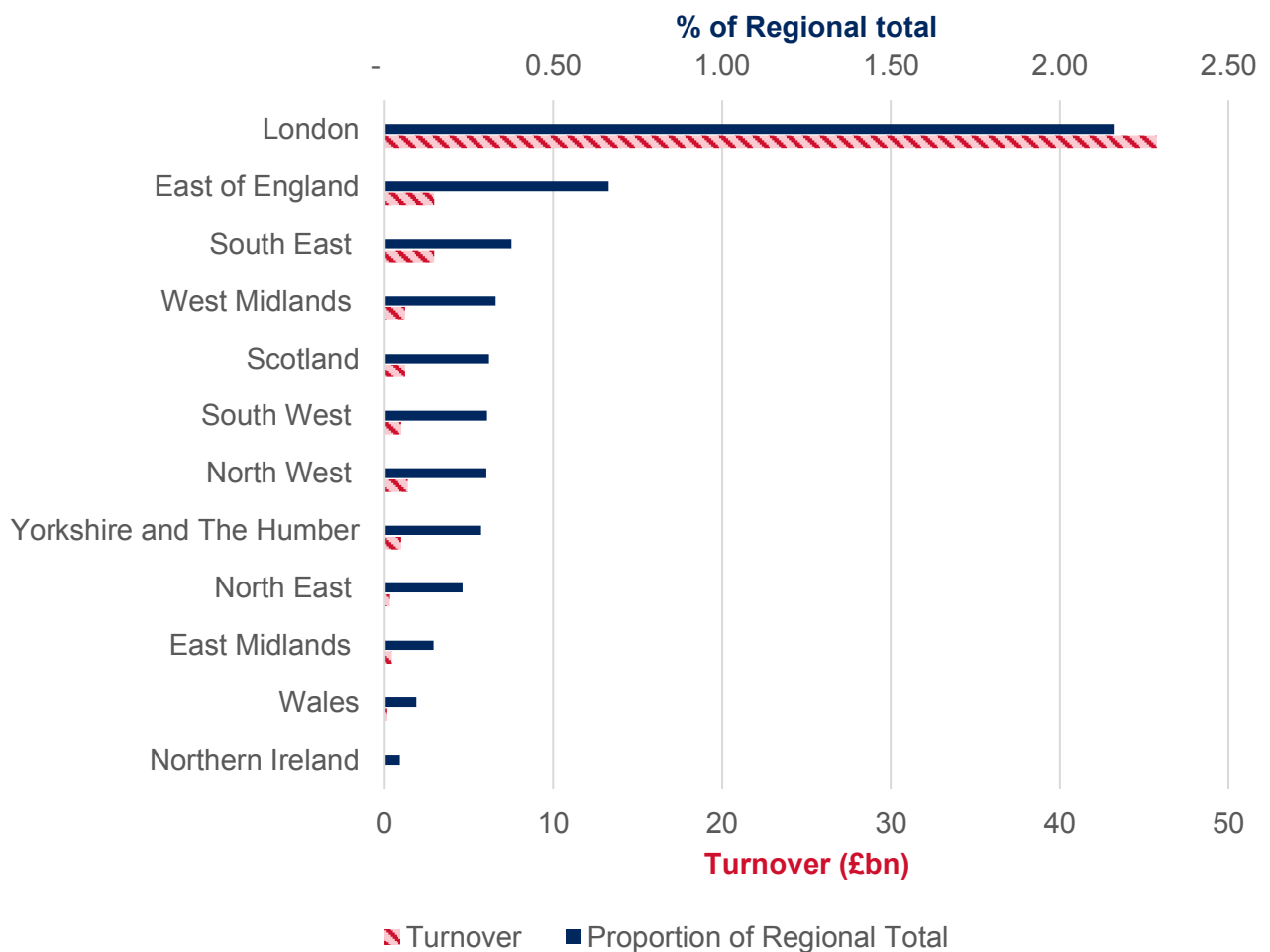


Turnover generated by Australian-owned local businesses.

In 2019, Australian-owned local businesses generated turnover in all UK regions. Australian-owned local businesses in London generated by far the most turnover at £45 billion. The next highest region was the Southeast with Australian-owned local businesses generating around £3 billion, followed by East of England at around £3 billion. The regions generating the lowest amount of turnover from Australian-owned local businesses were the Northeast (£324 million), Wales (£160 million) and Northern Ireland (£45 million).

Australian-owned local businesses generated proportionately the most turnover in London, with around 2.2% of all business turnover generated in the region originating from Australian-owned local businesses. East of England ranked second, which saw just under 0.7% of business turnover generated by Australian-owned businesses, this was followed by Southeast at 0.38%. The regions with proportionately the lowest turnover generated by Australian-owned businesses were East Midlands (0.15%), Wales (0.09%) and Northern Ireland (0.04%).

Figure 63: Turnover and proportional turnover of Australian-owned local businesses by region, 2019



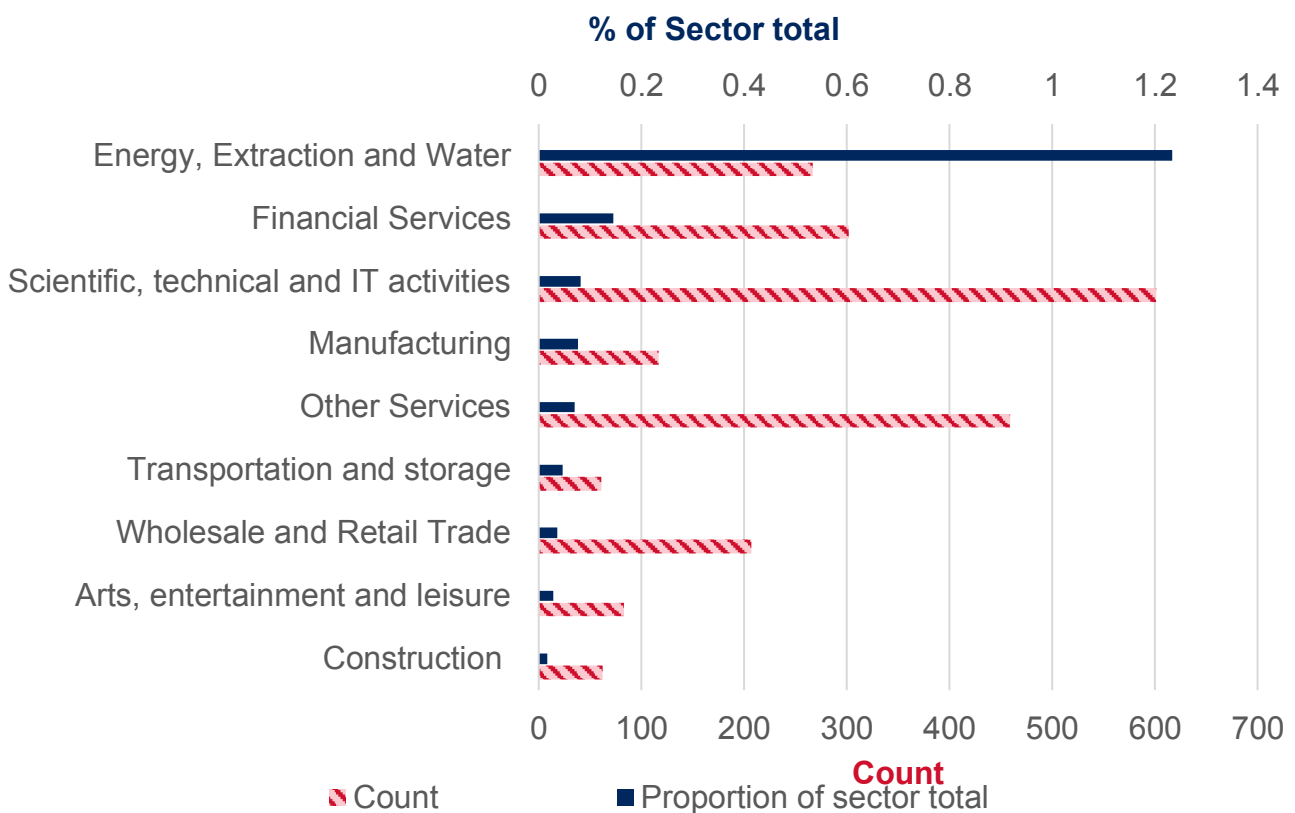
Overview: Australian-owned multinational presence and activity by sector

The scientific, technical and IT activities sector have the most Australian-owned local businesses in the UK, representing 28% of all Australian-owned local businesses in the UK, and 0.08% of all UK businesses in the Scientific, Technical and IT activities sector overall. This was followed by Other Services²⁹ (21% of all Australian-owned local businesses in the UK and 0.07% of all UK businesses in other services) and Financial Services etc. (14% of all Australian-owned local businesses in the UK and 0.15% of all UK businesses in Financial Services etc.).

When looking at the contribution of Australian-owned employment compared to overall UK sectoral employment, again the Scientific, Technical and IT activities sector is the largest sector; accounting for 26% of all employment from Australian-owned businesses and 0.5% of all employment in that sector in the UK overall. This was followed by other services (25% of all Australian-owned employment and 0.15% of UK sectoral employment), and the production sector (18% of all Australian-owned employment and 2.8% of UK sectoral employment).

Australian-owned local businesses generated the greatest turnover in the financial services sector, accounting for 59% of all turnovers from Australian-owned businesses and 2.2% of UK turnover in that sector. This was significantly larger than the scientific, technical and IT activities sector, which makes up 20% of all turnovers from Australian-owned local businesses and accounts for 1.6% total UK sectoral turnover. The production sector makes up 9% of Australian turnover in the UK, contributing 2.5% of all UK turnover in that sector.

Figure 64 a: Business Count Sector overview in Australian-owned local businesses, 2019



²⁹ 'Other Services' includes sector codes N, O, P, Q, S, T and U. Please refer to annex 2 for further details.

Figure 64 b: Employees Sector overview in Australian-owned local businesses, 2019

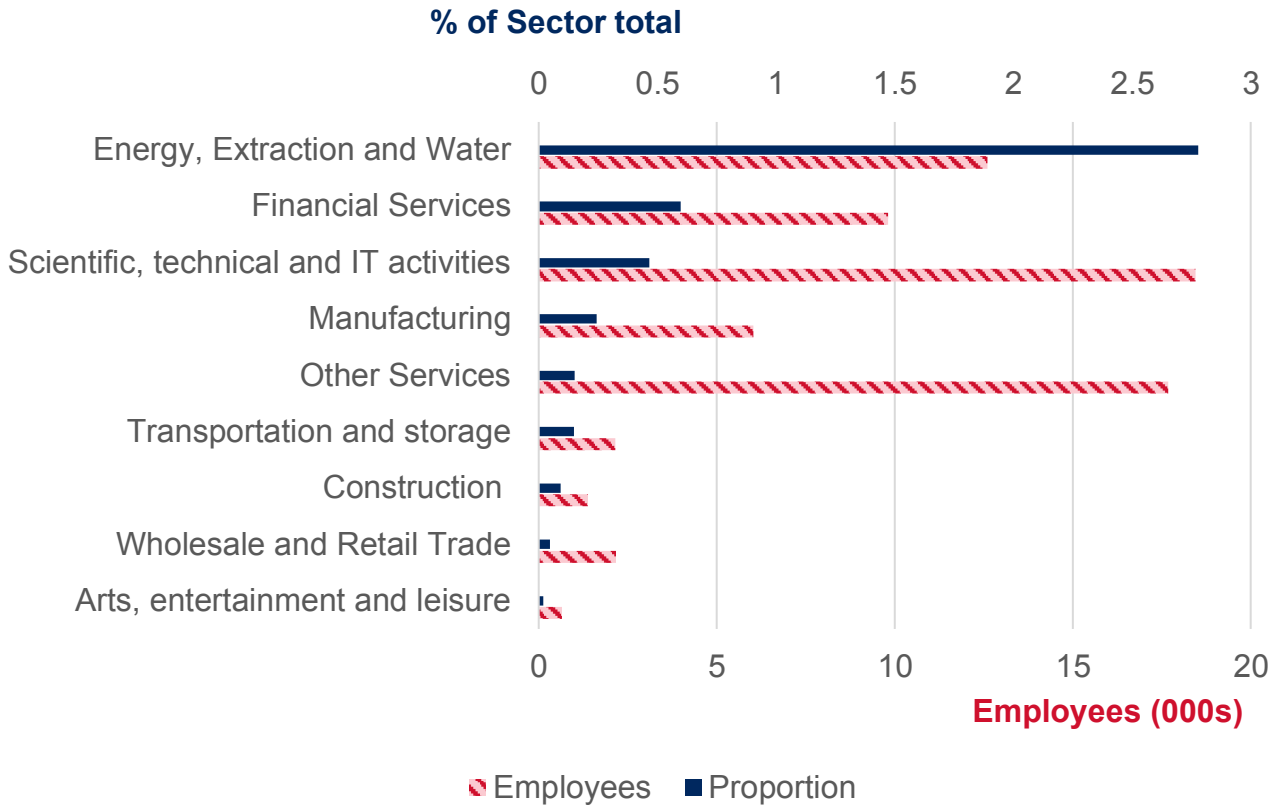
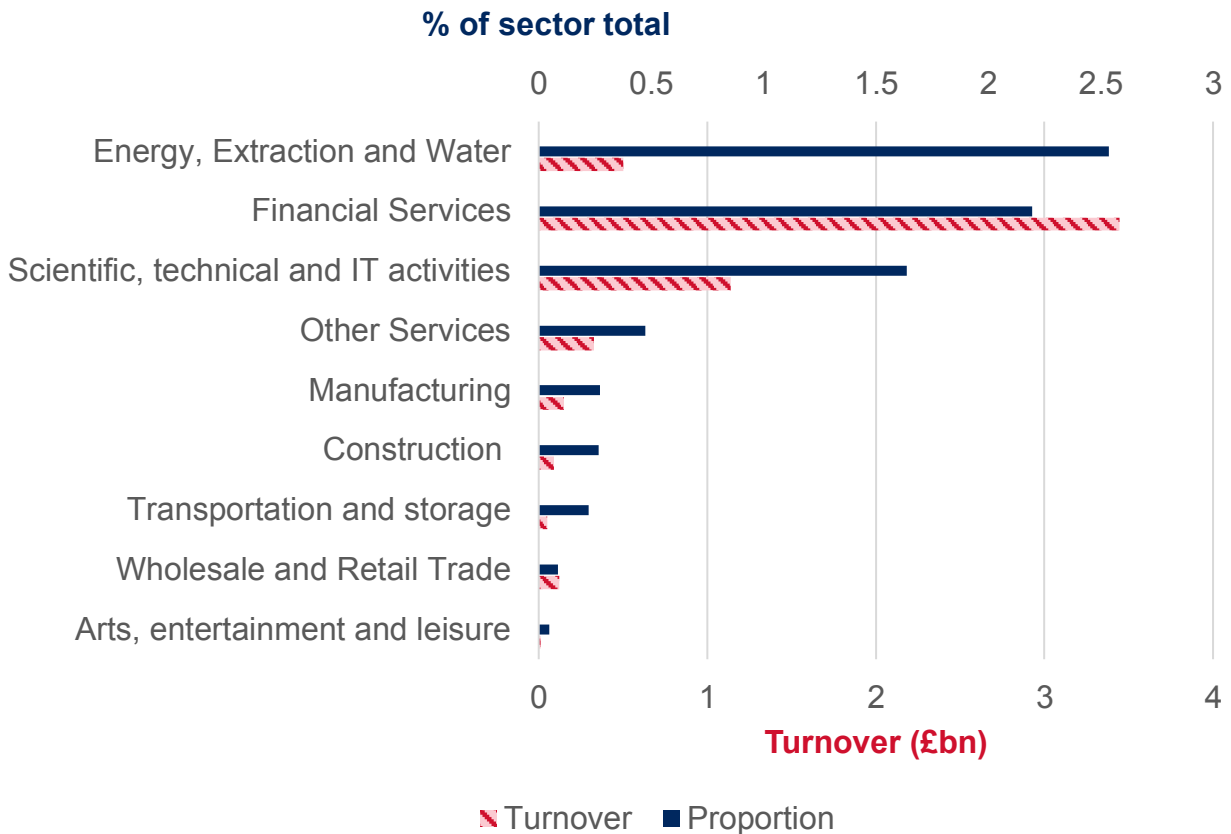


Figure 64 c: Turnover Sector overview in Australian-owned local businesses, 2019



6.2 Brunei

Due to a very small number of FDI projects from Brunei the ONS has suppressed data to avoid disclosing individual businesses, as a result there is no overview for Brunei.

6.3 Canada

This section provides an overview of key descriptive statistics and analysis of Canadian investment into the UK economy, including the number of Canadian-owned local businesses, their turnover and employment, over time.

In 2019, there were 2,054 Canadian-owned local businesses³⁰ in the UK, accounting for 0.06% of all businesses. These businesses employed more than 108,000 people (0.35% of UK total), generating a turnover of over £92 billion (1.6% of UK total).

Since 1997, the count of active Canadian-owned businesses increased by 34%. In 2019, there were just over 2,050 active Canadian-owned businesses, this is the all-time high of the time series, the highest number of Canadian-owned local businesses that have been active at one time in the UK.

Employment in Canadian-owned businesses has been fluctuating, but more recently over the last eight years, it began to increase significantly. In 2019, Canadian-owned local businesses employed around 108,000 people, accounting for around 0.34% of total UK employment. This is compared to 2000, where there were just under 44,000 people employed by Canadian-owned businesses. On the other hand, turnover has seen a more erratic trend. 2018 saw the highest turnover over the period, with Canadian-owned businesses producing a total turnover of almost £160 billion, accounting for 2.7% of total UK turnover. This fell 41% in 2019 to £92 billion.

Figure 65 a: Count of Canadian-owned businesses in the UK, 1997-2019



³⁰ Further information on definitions of 'local businesses' and 'enterprises' is given in Section 2: Data and approach.

Figure 65 b: Employment of Canadian-owned businesses in the UK, 1997-2019

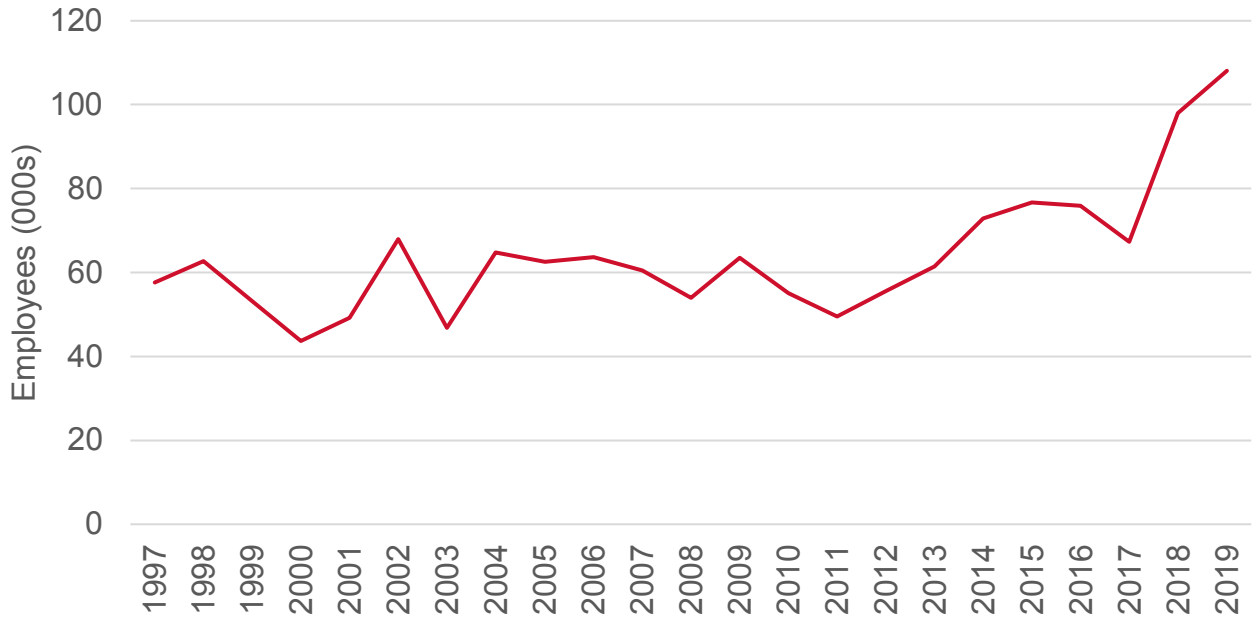
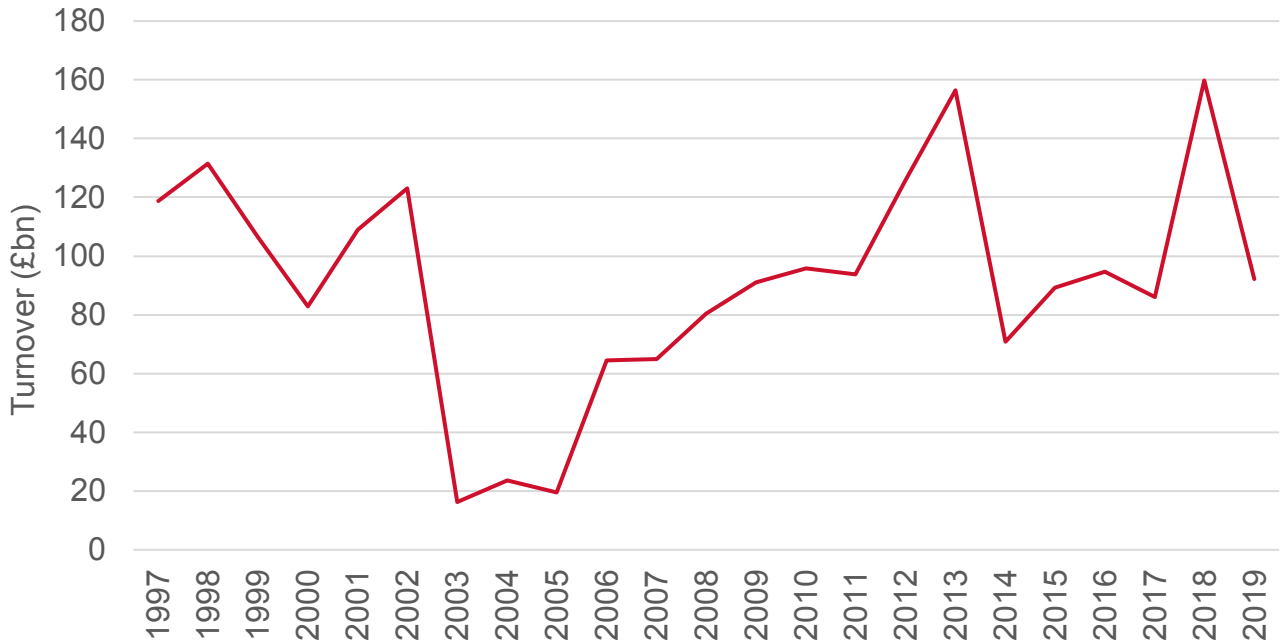
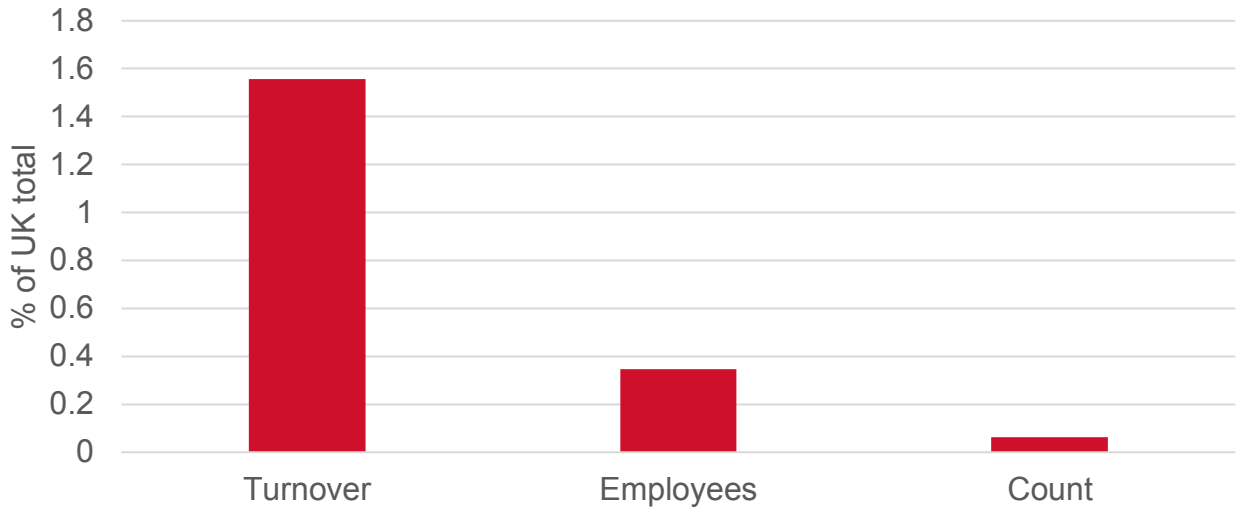


Figure 65 c: Turnover of Canadian-owned businesses in the UK, 1997-2019



Whilst the business count of Canadian-owned businesses accounted for 0.06% of all businesses in the UK in 2019, employment accounted for 0.35% and turnover accounted for 1.6%. This suggests that Canadian businesses are larger than domestic businesses on average and have a larger contribution to local economies.

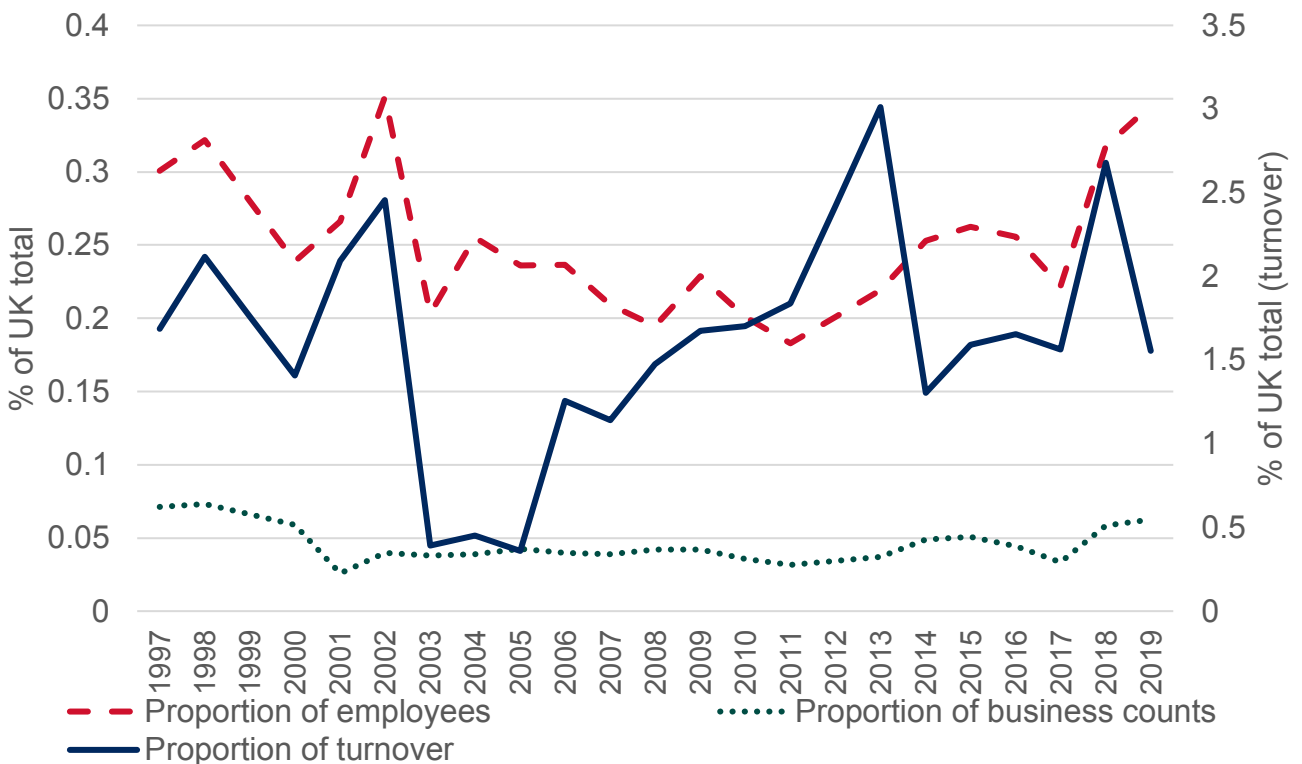
Figure 66: Proportional contribution of Canadian-owned businesses to the UK, 2019



The count, employment and turnover of Canadian-owned businesses between 1997 and 2019 has grown in line with the rest of the UK economy, though this has fluctuated in some years. As seen in figure 67, the proportional contribution of Canadian-owned businesses (business count) compared to the UK total has remained relatively stable over the same period, falling by just 0.9pp from 1997 to 2019. Employment fluctuated but has increased from 0.3% in 1997 to 0.35% in 2019.

Turnover was even more volatile, however overall, the contribution of Canadian businesses in terms of turnover to the UK economy fell by 0.13pp, from 1.7% in 1997 to 1.56% in 2019. These proportional contributions reflect that the impact of Canadian direct investment has made a significant and consistent contribution to UK economic activity.

Figure 67: Proportion of Canadian employees, turnover, and local business count in the UK, 1997-2019



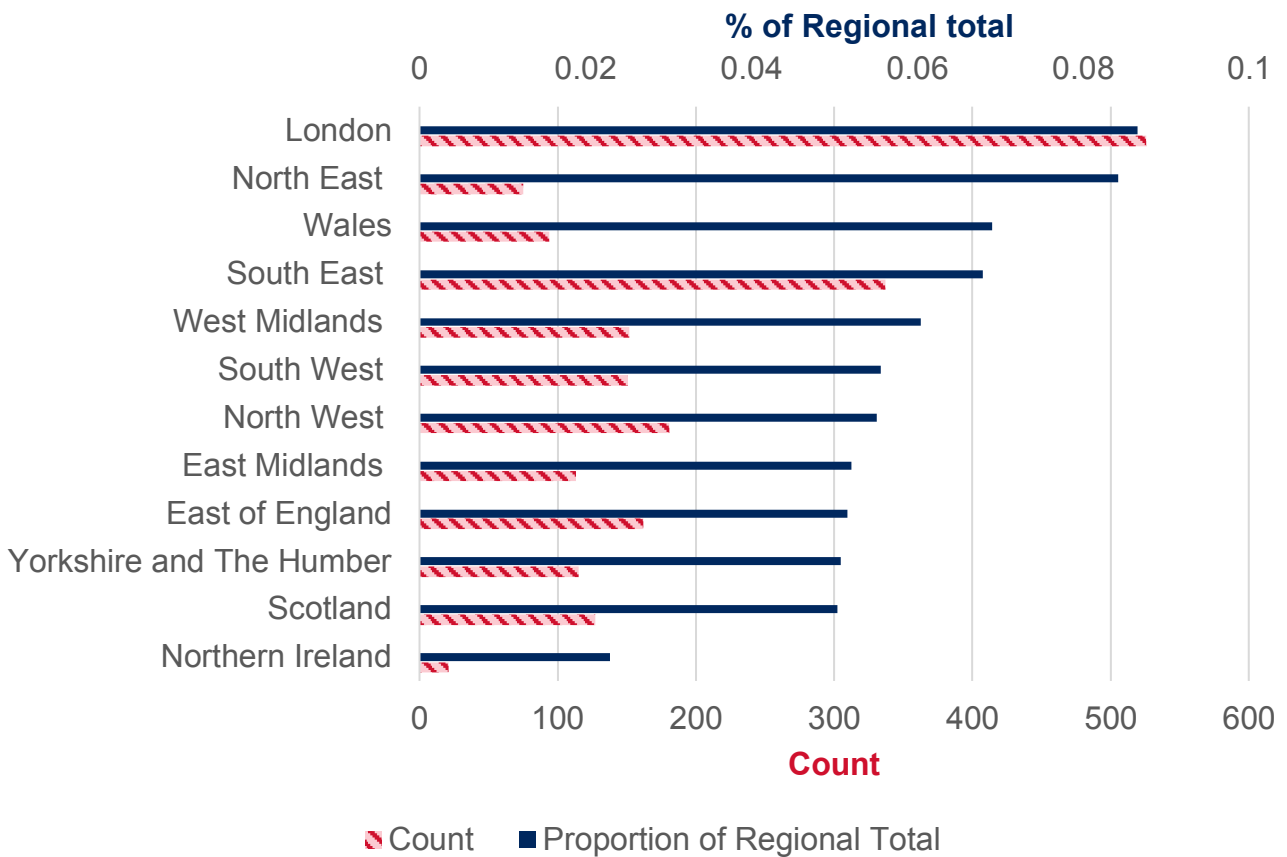
Regional Statistics at NUTS1 (12 Regions)

Count of Canadian-owned local businesses

In 2019, Canadian-owned local businesses could be found in all regions of the UK. London had the largest number of Canadian-owned local businesses, with 526 local businesses. This was followed by the Southeast (337) and the Northwest (181). The regions with the lowest number of Canadian-owned businesses were Northern Ireland (21), the Northeast (75) and Wales (94).

When analysing this relative to the size of the local economy, London and the Northeast had the highest proportion of Canadian-owned business count compared to the total count of regional businesses, at 0.09% and 0.08% respectively. This was closely followed by Wales (0.07%). On the other hand, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Yorkshire and the Humber had the lowest proportions of Canadian-owned businesses at 0.02%, 0.05% and 0.05% respectively.

Figure 68: Count and proportional count of Canadian-owned local businesses by region, 2019

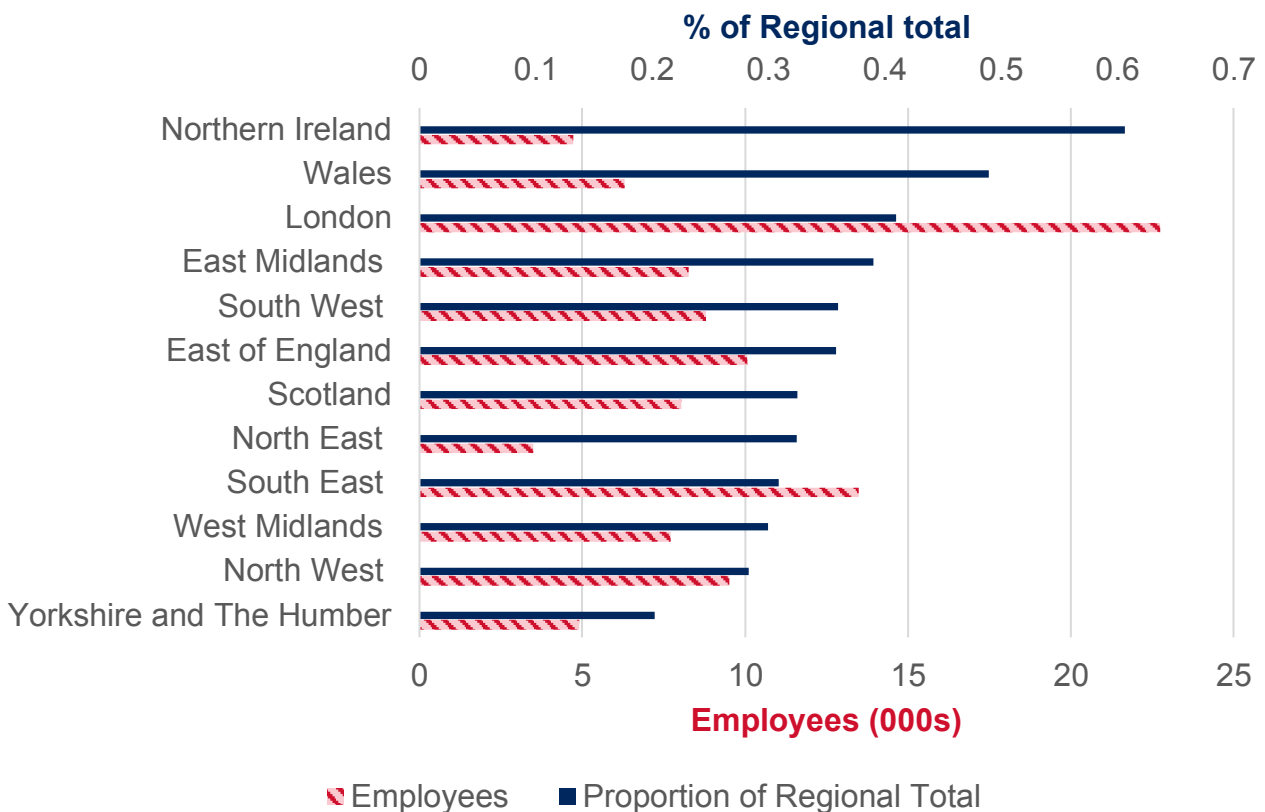


Employment from Canadian-owned local businesses

In 2019, Canadian-owned local businesses employed workers across all regions of the UK. London had the most employment from Canadian-owned local businesses, with around 22,700 people employed. This was followed by the Southeast (13,500) and the East of England (10,000). The regions with the lowest employment from Australian-owned businesses were again the Northeast (3,500), Northern Ireland (4,700) and Yorkshire and the Humber (4,900).

The region where Canadian-owned businesses contributed the highest proportion of employment was Northern Ireland at 0.61%, this was followed by Wales (0.49%) and London (0.41%). Yorkshire and the Humber (0.2%), the Northwest (0.28%) and the West Midlands (0.3%) had the lowest proportions of employment from Canadian-owned local businesses.

Figure 69: Employment and proportional employment of Canadian-owned local businesses by region, 2019

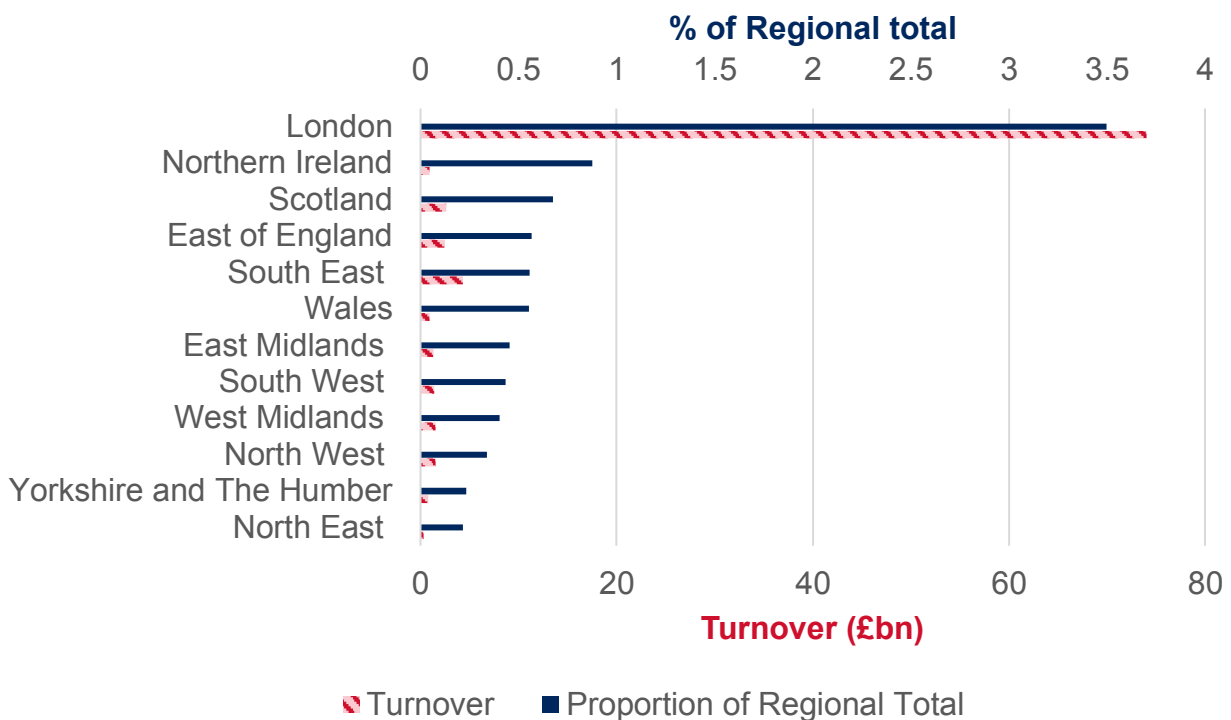


Turnover generated by Canadian-owned local businesses

In 2019, Canadian-owned local businesses generated turnover in all UK regions. Canadian-owned local businesses in London generated by far the most turnover at £74 billion. The next highest region was the Southeast with Canadian-owned local businesses generating around £4.3 billion, followed by Scotland at around £2.6 billion. The regions generating the lowest amount of turnover from Canadian-owned local businesses were the Northeast (£300 million), Yorkshire and the Humber (£810 million) and Northern Ireland (£890 million).

Canadian-owned local businesses generated proportionately the most turnover in London, with around 3.5% of all business turnover generated in the region originating from Canadian-owned local businesses. Northern Ireland ranked second, which saw just under 0.9% of business turnover generated by Canadian-owned businesses, this was followed by Scotland at 0.7%. The regions with proportionately the lowest turnover generated by Canadian-owned businesses were the Northeast (0.22%), Yorkshire and the Humber (0.23%) and the Northwest (0.33%).

Figure 70: Turnover and proportional turnover of Canadian-owned local businesses by region, 2019



Overview: Canadian-owned multinational presence and activity by sector

The scientific, technical and IT activities sector is the sector with the most Canadian-owned local businesses in the UK, this sector accounts for 31% of all Canadian-owned local businesses in the UK, and 0.09% of all UK businesses in the Scientific, Technical and IT activities sector overall. This was followed by Other Services³¹ (24% of all Canadian-owned local businesses in the UK and 0.07% of all UK businesses in other services) and Wholesale and retail trade (17% of all Canadian-owned local businesses in the UK and 0.06% of all UK businesses in wholesale and retail trade).

³¹ 'Other Services' includes sector codes N, O, P, Q, S, T and U. Please refer to annex 2 for further details.

When looking at the contribution of Canadian-owned employment compared to overall UK sectoral employment, again the Scientific, Technical and IT activities sector is the largest sector; accounting for 33% of all employment from Canadian-owned businesses and 0.9% of all employment in that sector in the UK overall. This was followed by manufacturing (19% of all Canadian-owned employment and 0.8% of UK sectoral employment), and the arts, entertainment and leisure sector (16% of all Canadian-owned employment and 0.5% of UK sectoral employment).

Canadian-owned local businesses generated the greatest turnover in the financial services sector, accounting for 78% of all turnovers from all Canadian-owned businesses in the UK and 4.6% of UK turnover in that sector. This was significantly larger than the scientific, technical and IT activities sector, which makes up 9% of all turnovers from Canadian-owned local businesses and accounts for 1.1% total UK sectoral turnover. The manufacturing sector makes up 5% of Canadian turnover in the UK, contributing 0.9% of all UK turnover in that sector.

Figure 71 a: Business Count Sector overview in Canadian-owned local businesses, 2019

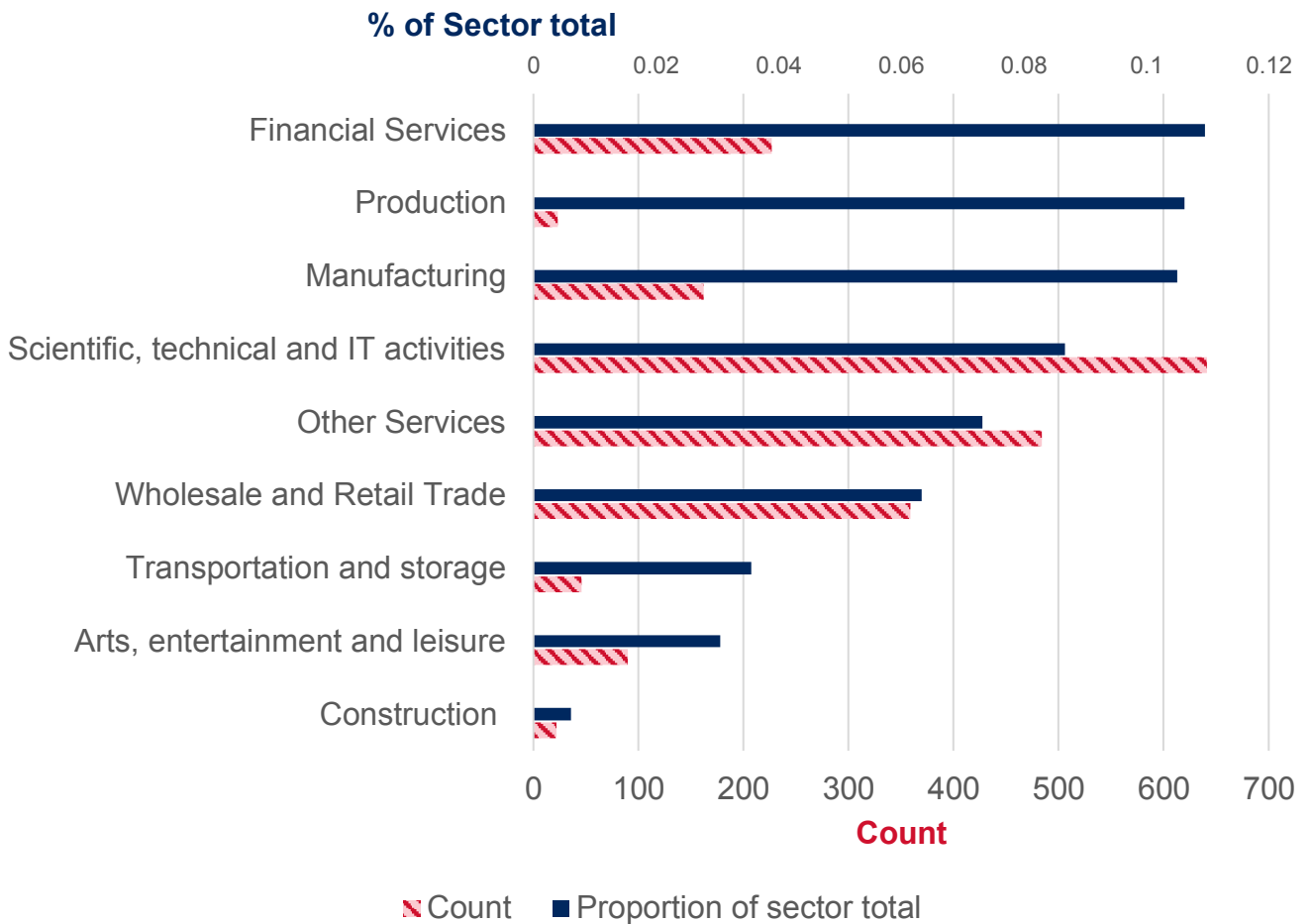


Figure 71 b: Employees Sector overview in Canadian-owned local businesses, 2019



Figure 71 c: Turnover Sector overview in Canadian-owned local businesses, 2019



6.4 Chile

Due to very few FDI projects from Chile, the ONS has suppressed data to avoid company disclosure, as a result there is no overview for Chile's FDI contribution to the UK economy.

6.5 Japan

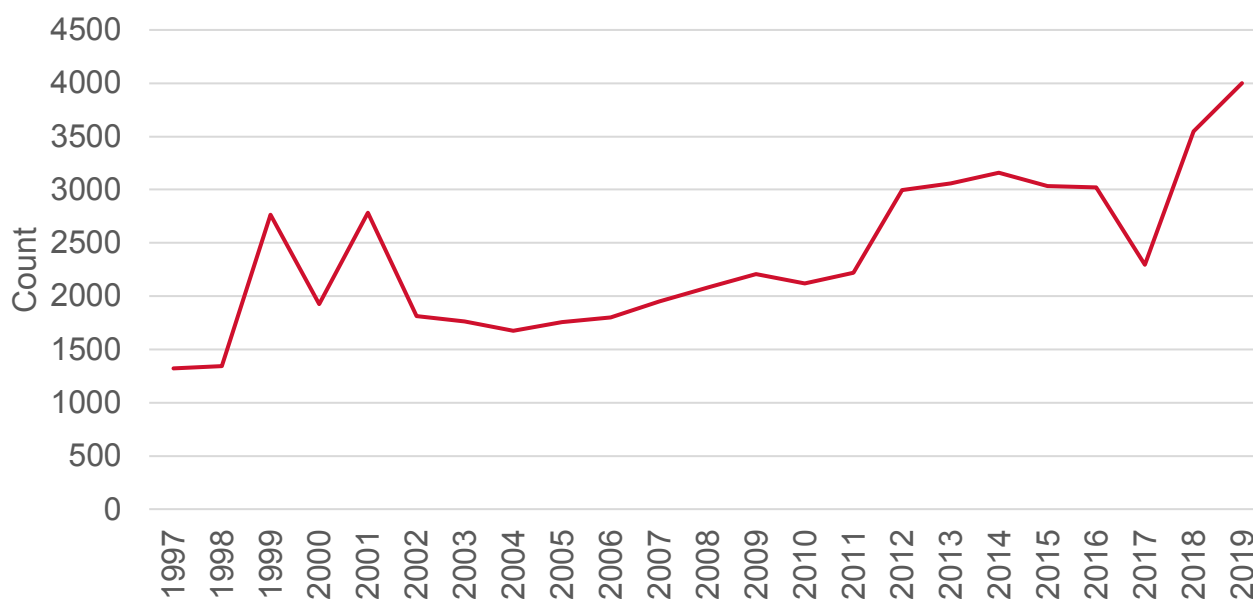
This section provides an overview of key descriptive statistics and analysis of Japanese investment into the UK economy, including the number of Japanese-owned local businesses, their turnover and employment, over time.

In 2019, there were 4,000 Japanese-owned local businesses³² in the UK, accounting for 0.12% of all businesses. These businesses employed more than 179,000 people (0.6% of UK total), generating a turnover of £187 billion (3.2% of UK total).

In 2019, there were 4,000 active Japanese-owned businesses, the highest number of Japanese-owned local businesses that have been active at one time in the UK.

Employment in Japanese-owned businesses has been fairly stable with an overall increase. In 2019, Japanese-owned local businesses employed around 179,000 people, accounting for around 0.57% of total UK employment. This is compared to 1997, where there were just over 111,000 people employed by Japanese-owned businesses. Turnover has seen an overall decrease. 1997 saw the highest turnover over the period, with Japanese-owned businesses producing a total turnover of over £831 billion, accounting for 18.2% of total UK turnover.

Figure 72 a: Count, employment & turnover of Japanese-owned businesses in the UK, 1997-2019



³² Further information on definitions of 'local businesses' and 'enterprises' is given in Section 2: Data and approach.

Figure 72 b: Employment of Japanese-owned businesses in the UK, 1997-2019

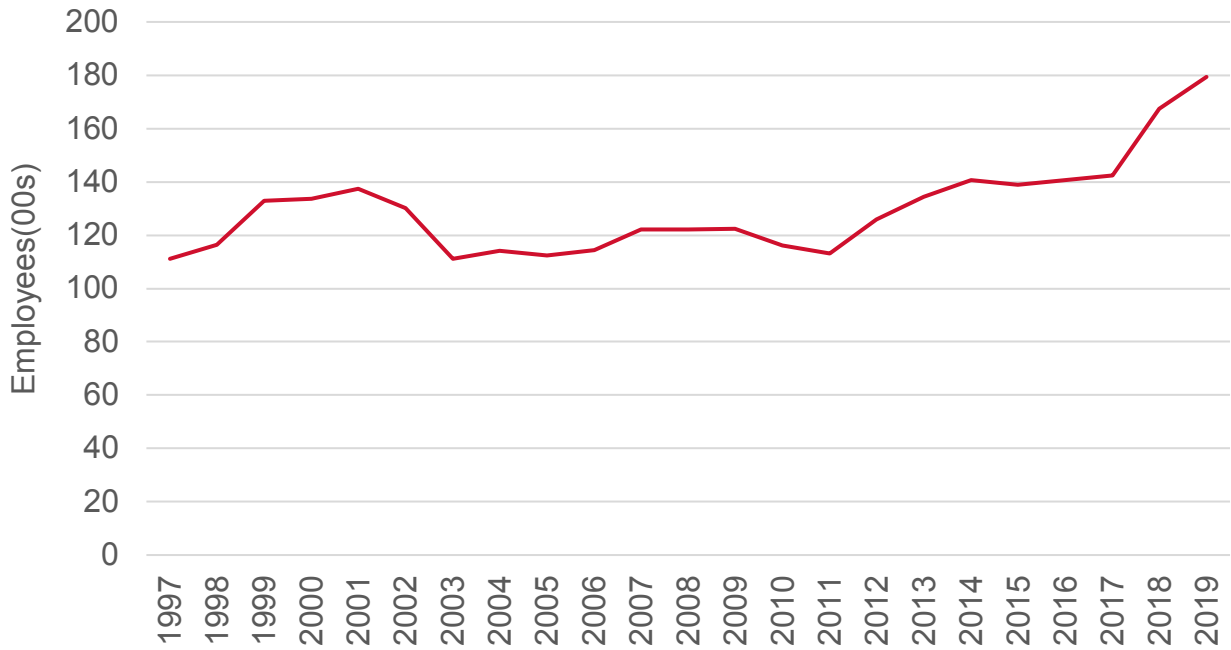
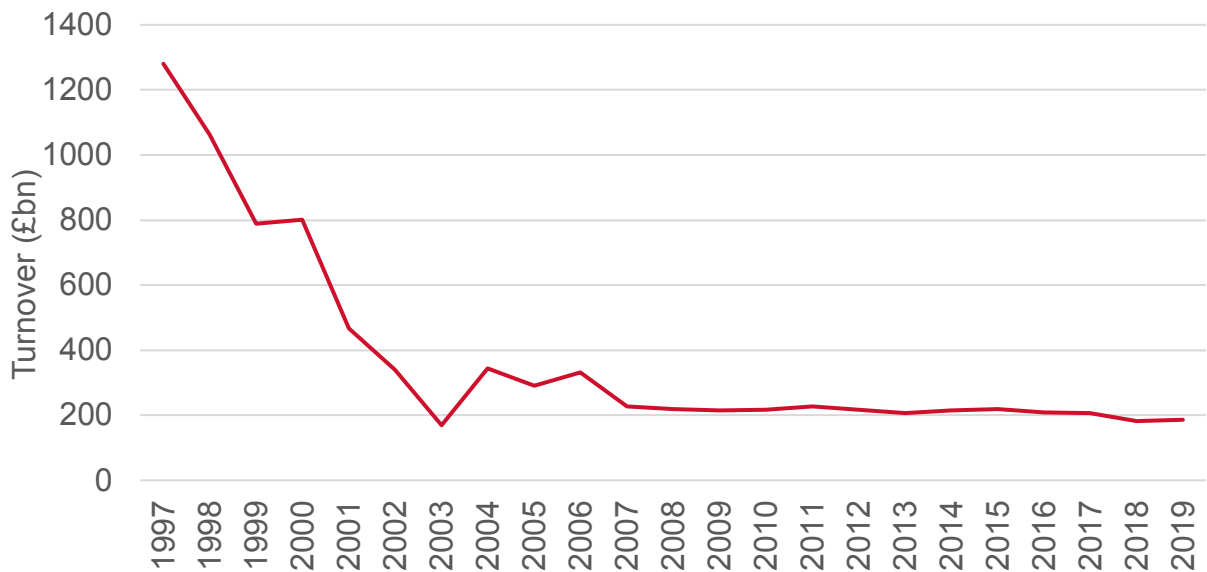
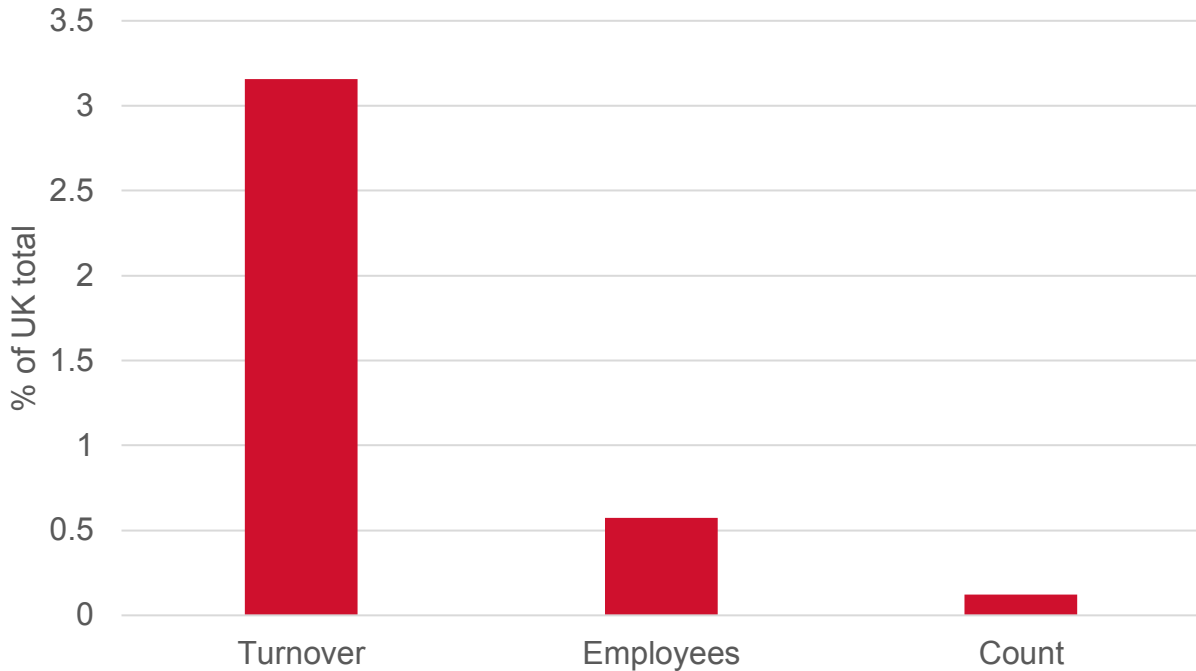


Figure 72 c: Turnover of Japanese-owned businesses in the UK, 1997-2019



Whilst the business count of Japanese-owned businesses accounted for 0.12% of all businesses in the UK in 2019, employment accounted for 0.57% and turnover accounted for 3.16%. This suggests that Japanese businesses are larger than domestic businesses on average and have a larger contribution to local economies.

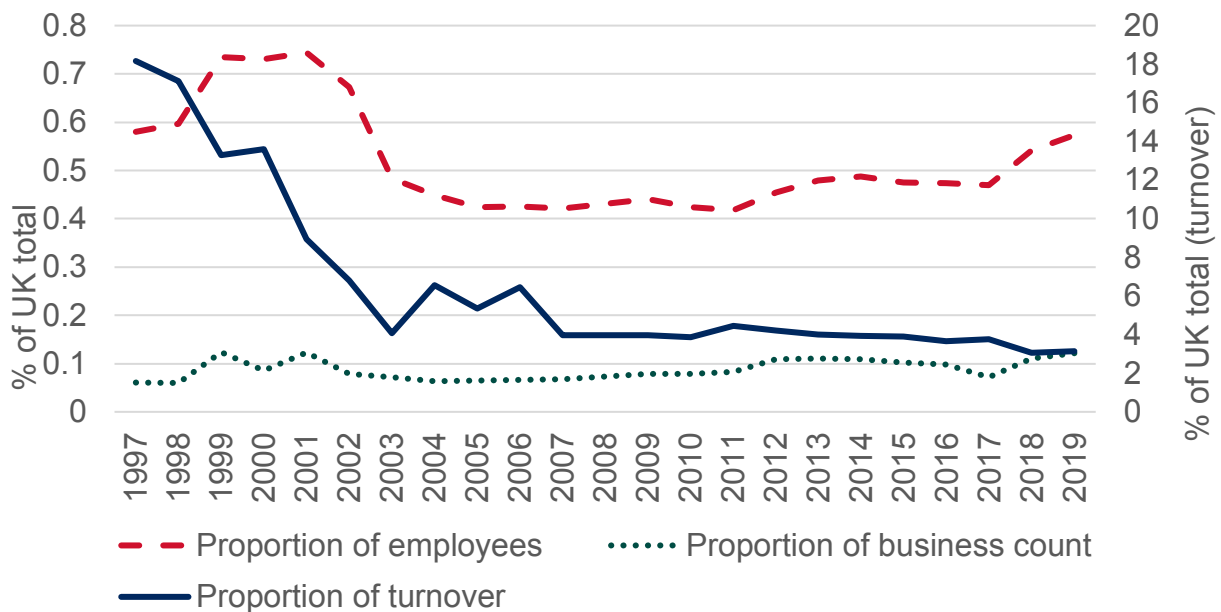
Figure 73: Proportional contribution of Japanese-owned businesses to the UK, 2019



The count, employment and turnover of Japanese-owned businesses between 1997 and 2019 has grown in line with the rest of the UK economy, though this has fluctuated in some years. As seen in figure 74, the proportional contribution of Japanese-owned businesses compared to the UK total has remained relatively stable over the same period, rising by just 0.06pp from 1997 to 2019. Employment also remained relatively stable with a decrease of 0.007pp.

Turnover was very volatile, however overall, the contribution of Japanese businesses in terms of turnover to the UK economy fell by 15pp, from 18.2% in 1997 to 3.2% in 2019. These proportional contributions reflect that the impact of Japanese direct investment has been consistent over the period, except measured by turnover where there has been a severe decline over the years.

Figure 74: Proportion of Japanese employees, turnover, and local business count in the UK, 1997-2019



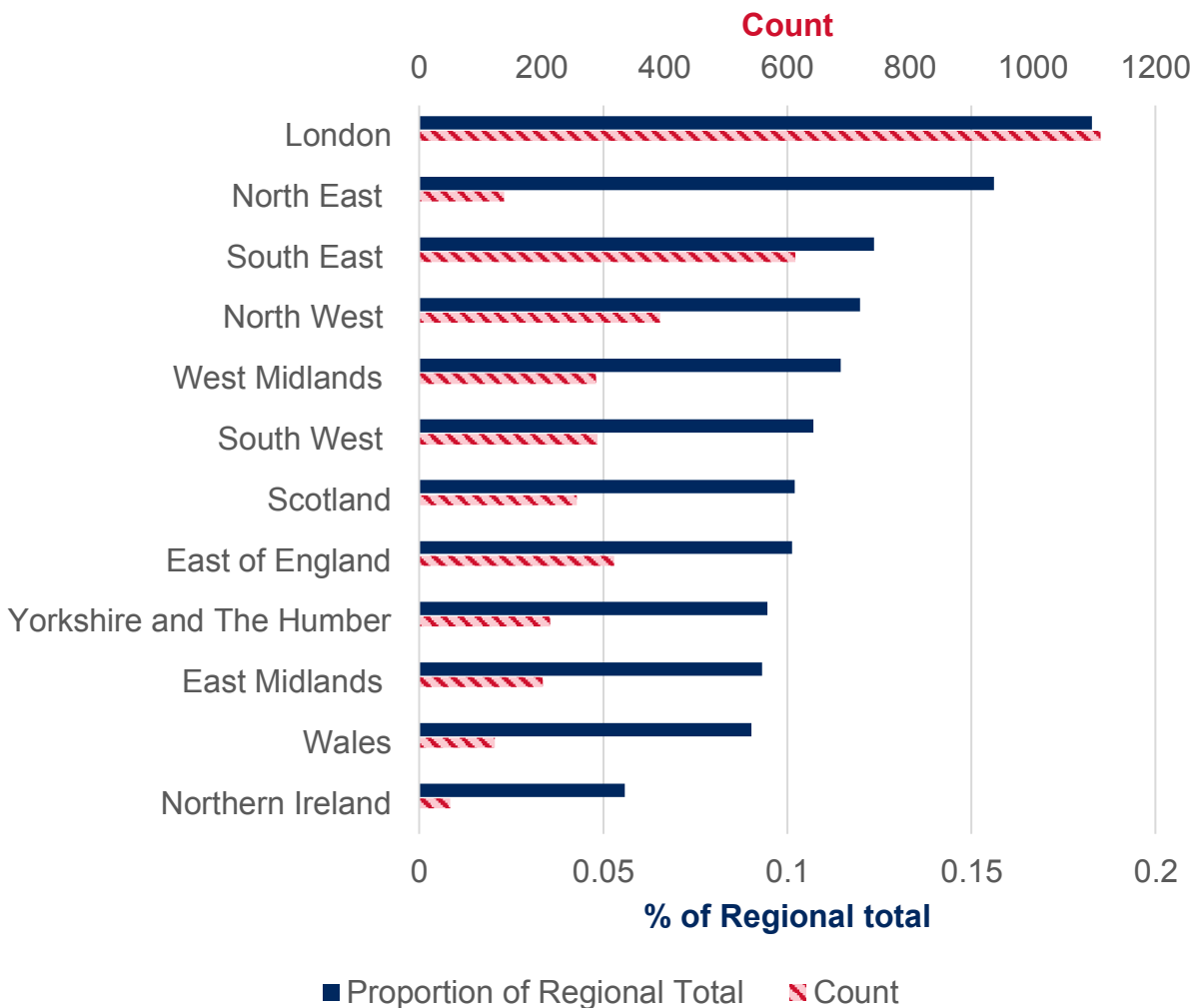
Regional Statistics at NUTS1 (12 Regions)

Count of Japanese-owned local businesses

In 2019, Japanese-owned local businesses could be found in all regions of the UK. London had the largest number of Japanese-owned local businesses, with 1,111 local businesses. This was followed by the Southeast (613) and the Northwest (393). The regions with the lowest number of Japanese-owned businesses were Northern Ireland (51), Wales (123) and the Northeast (139).

When analysing this relative to the size of the local economy, London and Northeast had the highest proportion of Japanese-owned business unit counts compared to the total count of regional businesses, at 0.18% and 0.16% respectively. This was closely followed by the Southeast (0.12%). Northern Ireland, Wales and East Midlands had the lowest proportions of Japanese-owned businesses at 0.06%, 0.09% and 0.09% respectively.

Figure 75: Count and proportional count of Japanese-owned local businesses by region, 2019



Employment from Japanese-owned local businesses

In 2019, Japanese-owned local businesses employed workers across all regions of the UK. London had the most employment from Japanese-owned local businesses, with 39,000 people employed. This was followed by Southeast (32,000) and Northeast (17,000). The regions with the lowest employment from Japanese-owned businesses were again Northern Ireland (2,000), Yorkshire and The Humber (7,000) and Scotland (8,000).

The region with the highest proportion of employment was the Northeast at 1.61%, this was followed by Southeast (0.73%) and Northern Ireland (0.27%) had the lowest proportions of employment from Japanese-owned local businesses.

Figure 76: Employment and proportional employment of Japanese-owned local businesses by region, 2019

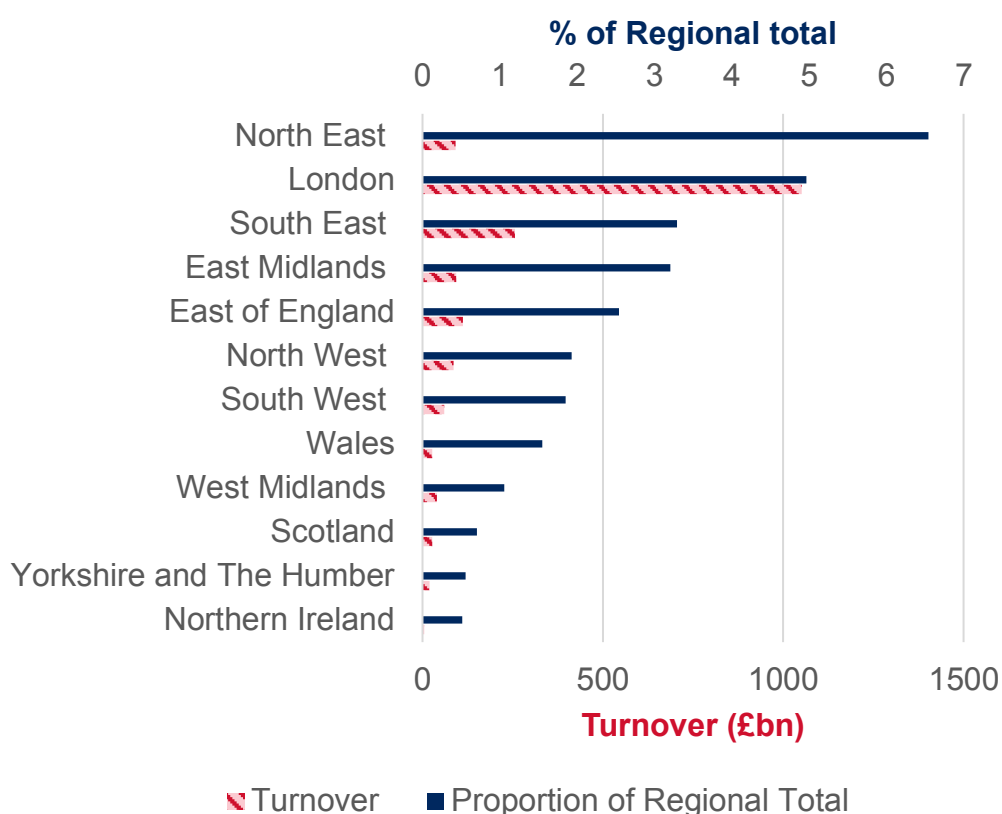


Turnover generated by Japanese-owned local businesses.

In 2019, Japanese-owned local businesses generated turnover in all UK regions. Japanese-owned local businesses in London generated by far the most turnover at £105billion. The next highest region was the Southeast with Japanese-owned local businesses generating around £25billion, followed by East of England at around £11billion. The regions generating the lowest amount of turnover from Japanese-owned local businesses were Northern Ireland (£526million), Yorkshire and The Humber (£1.9billion) and Wales (£2.7billion).

Japanese-owned local businesses generated proportionately the most turnover in Northeast, with around 6.5% of all business turnover generated in the region originating from Japanese-owned local businesses. London ranked second, which saw 5.0% of business turnover generated by Japanese-owned businesses, this was followed by Southeast at 3.3%. The regions with proportionately the lowest turnover generated by Japanese-owned businesses were Northern Ireland (0.5%), Yorkshire and The Humber (0.6%) and Scotland (0.7%).

Figure 77: Turnover and proportional turnover of Japanese-owned local businesses by region, 2019



Overview: Japanese-owned multinational presence and activity by sector³³

The wholesale and retail sector is the sector with the most Japanese-owned local businesses in the UK, this sector accounts for 47% of all Japanese-owned local businesses in the UK, and 0.3% of all UK businesses in the wholesale and retail sector overall. This was followed by Scientific, Technical and IT activities sector (14% of all Japanese-owned local businesses in the UK and 0.08% of all UK businesses in Scientific, Technical and IT activities sector) and the Manufacturing services (10% of all Japanese-owned local businesses in the UK and 0.3% of all UK businesses in manufacturing services).

When looking at the contribution of Japanese-owned employment compared to overall UK sectoral employment, the manufacturing sector is the largest sector; accounting for 38% of all employment from Japanese-owned businesses and 2.7% of all employment in that sector in the UK overall. This was followed by wholesale and retail (24% of all Japanese-owned employment and 0.9% of UK sectoral employment), and Scientific, Technical and IT activities sector (19% of all Japanese-owned employment and 0.8% of UK sectoral employment).

Japanese-owned local businesses generated the greatest turnover in the financial services sector, accounting for 49% of all turnovers from all Japanese-owned businesses in the UK and 5.8% of UK turnover in that sector. This was larger than the wholesale and retail sector, which makes up 25% of all turnovers from Japanese-owned local businesses and accounts for 3.3% total UK sectoral turnover. The manufacturing sector makes up 14% of Japanese turnover in the UK, contributing 4.6% of all UK turnover in that sector.

³³ Agriculture has not been included due to suppressed data.

Figure 78 a: Business Count Sector overview in Japanese-owned local businesses, 2019

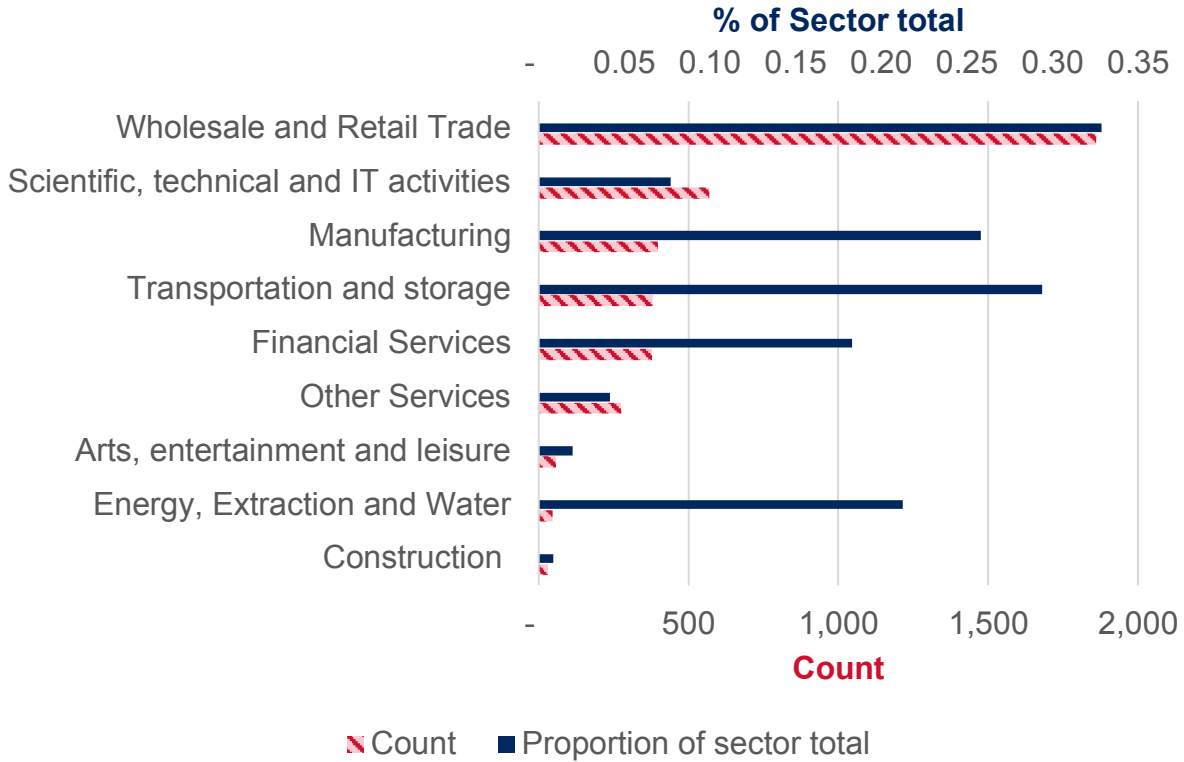


Figure 78 b: Employment Sector overview in Japanese-owned local businesses, 2019

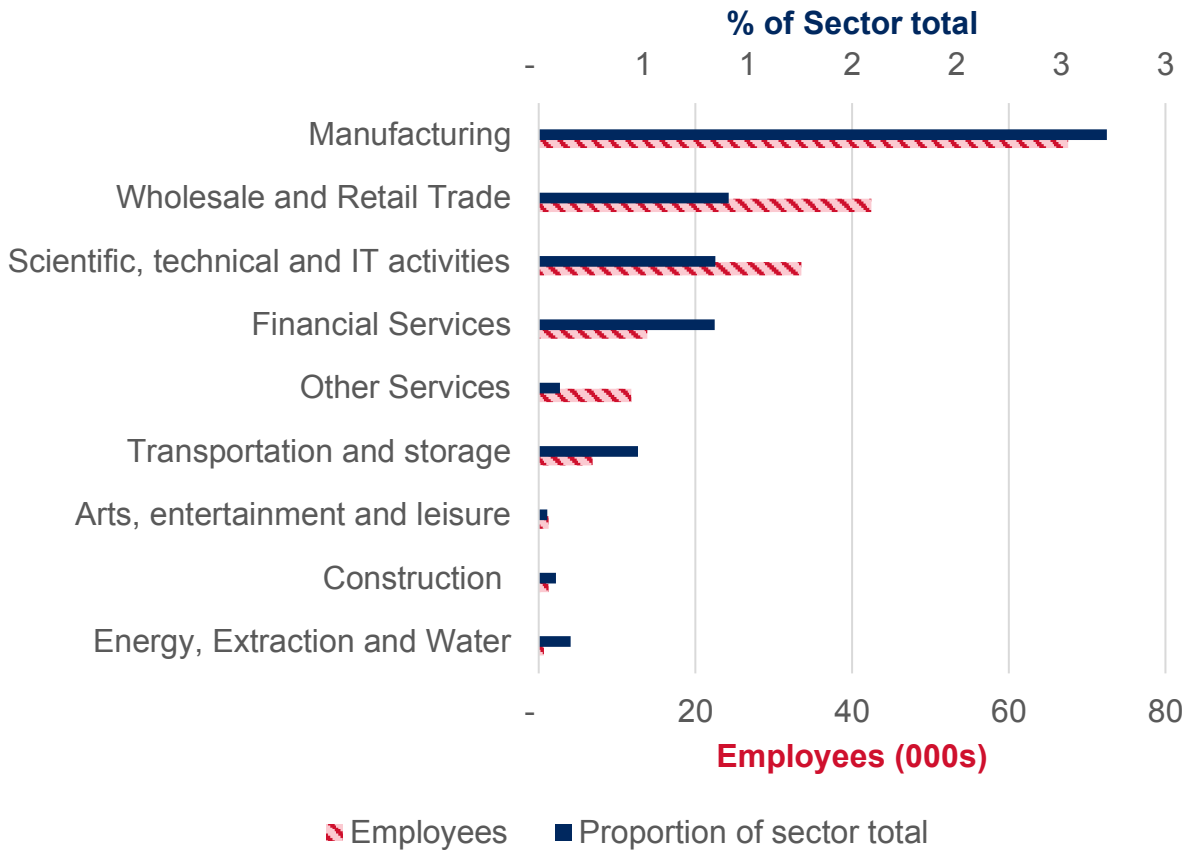
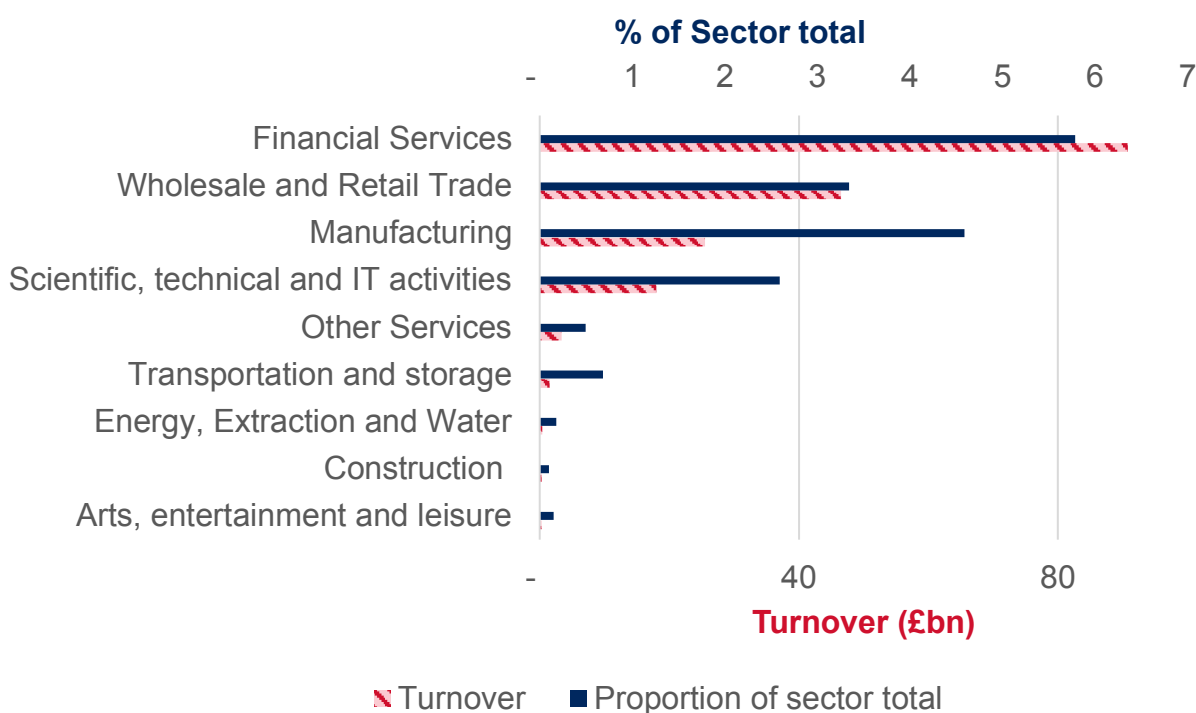


Figure 78 c: Turnover Sector overview in Japanese-owned local businesses, 2019



6.6 Malaysia

This section provides an overview of key descriptive statistics and analysis of Malaysian investment into the UK economy, including the number of Malaysian-owned local businesses, their turnover and employment, over time.

In 2019, there were 274 Malaysian-owned local businesses³⁴ in the UK, accounting for 0.008% of all businesses. These businesses employed more than 12,000 people (0.04% of UK total), generating a turnover of £2.03 billion (0.03% of UK total).

Since 1997, the count of active Malaysian-owned businesses has increased by 380%. In 1997, there were 57 active Malaysian-owned businesses, in 2013 the number of Malaysian businesses was at an all-time high of 406. Employment in Malaysian-owned businesses has been volatile with an overall increase. In 2019, Malaysian -owned local businesses employed over 12,000 people, this accounts for around 0.04% of total UK employment. This is a tripling from 1997, where there were under 4,000 people employed by Malaysian-owned businesses. Turnover has seen an overall increase. 2017 saw the highest turnover over the period, with Malaysian-owned businesses producing a total turnover of over £4.3 billion, accounting for 0.04% of total UK turnover. This increased 835% from £465 million in 1997.

³⁴ Further information on definitions of 'local businesses' and 'enterprises' is given in Section 2: Data and approach.

Figure 79 a: Count of Malaysian-owned businesses in the UK, 1997-2019

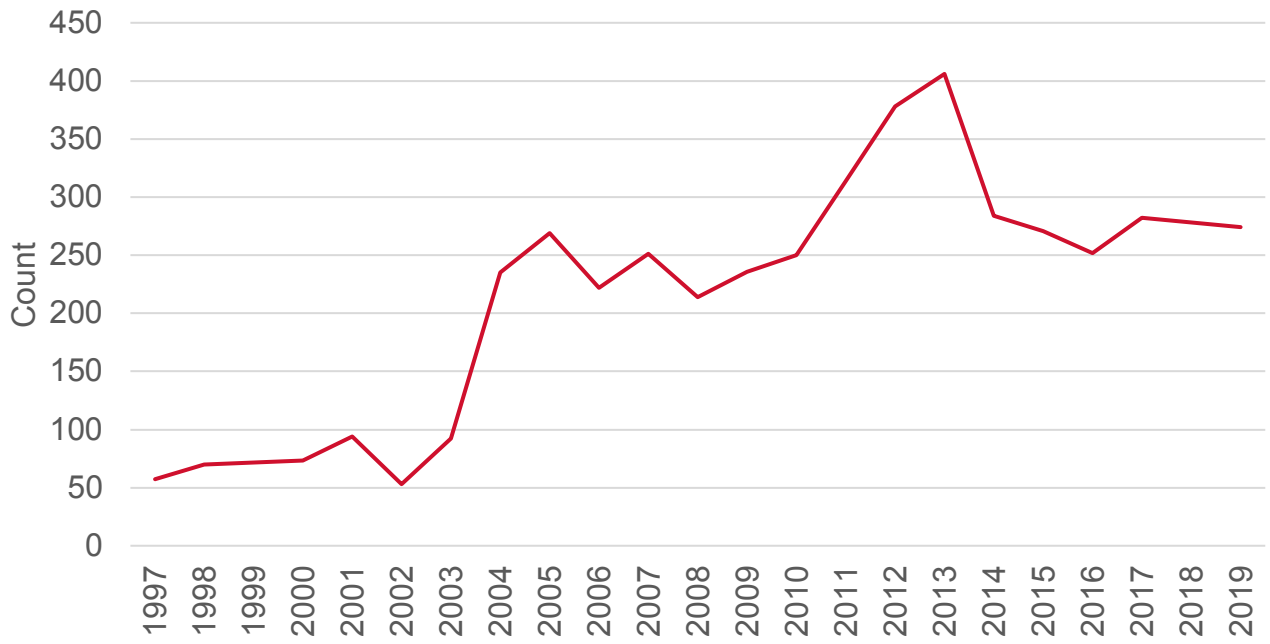
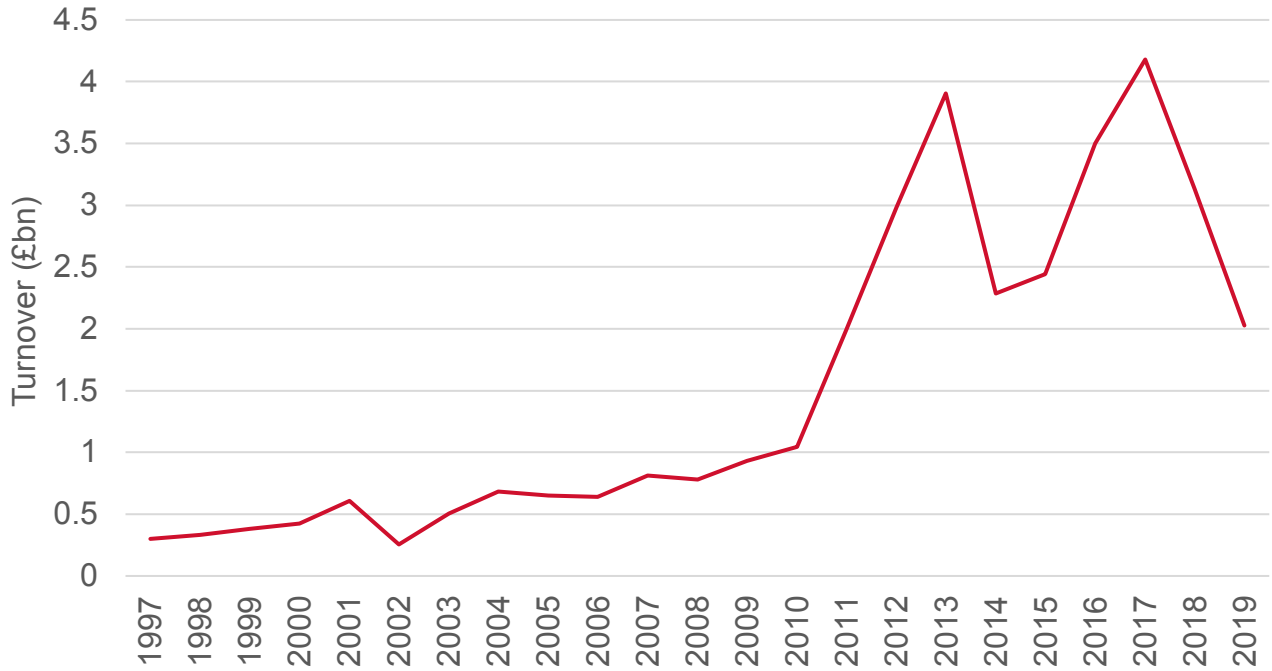


Figure 79 b : Employment of Malaysian-owned businesses in the UK, 1997-2019

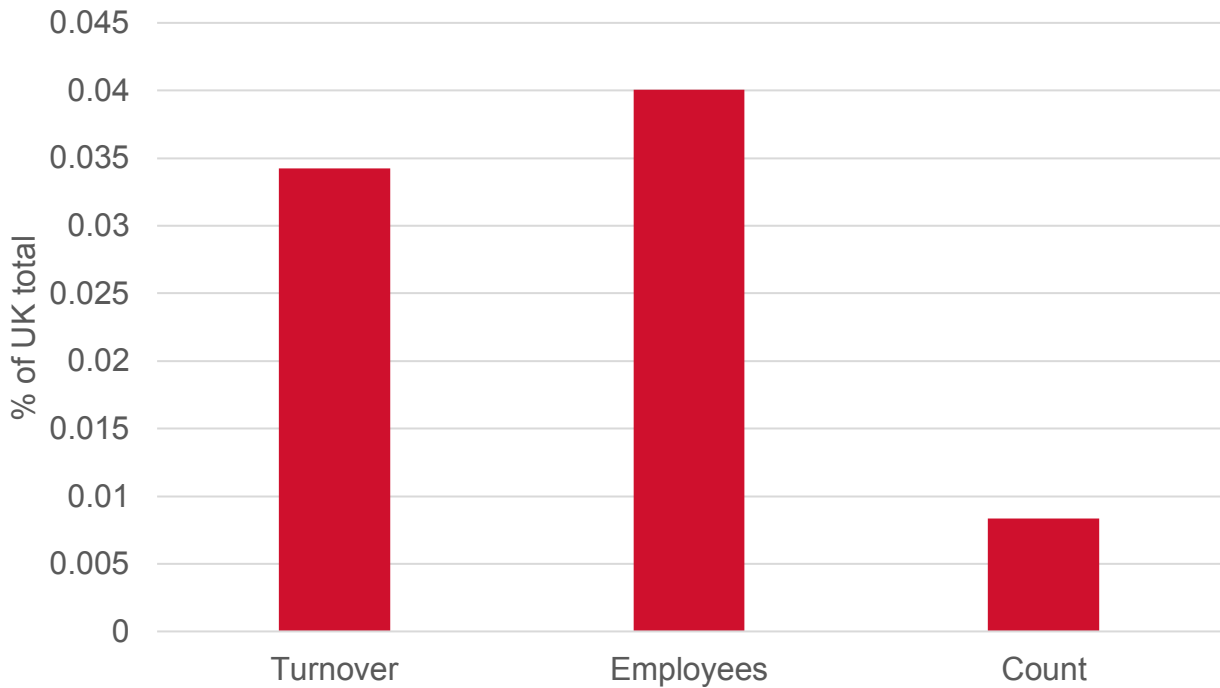


Figure 79 c : Turnover of Malaysian-owned businesses in the UK, 1997-2019



Whilst the business count of Malaysian-owned businesses accounted for 0.008% of all businesses in the UK in 2019, employment accounted for 0.04% and turnover accounted for 0.03%. This suggests that Malaysian businesses are bigger than domestic businesses on average.

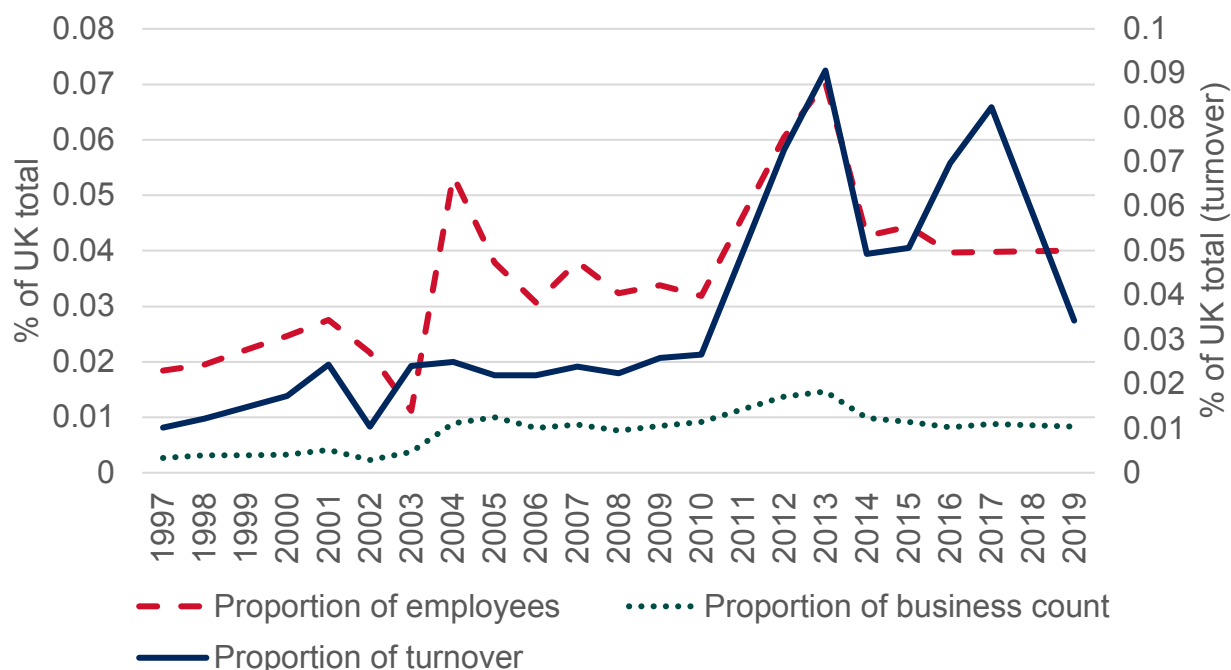
Figure 80: Proportional contribution of Malaysian-owned businesses to the UK, 2019



The count, employment and turnover of Malaysian-owned businesses between 1997 and 2019 have increased overall. As seen in figure 81, the proportional contribution of Malaysian-owned businesses compared to the UK total has remained relatively stable over the same period, falling by just 0.006pp from 1997 to 2019. Employment increased from 0.02% in 1997 to 0.04% in 2019.

Turnover has seen an overall increase, the contribution of Malaysian businesses in terms of turnover to the UK economy rose by only 0.02pp.

Figure 81: Proportion of Malaysian employees, turnover, and local business count in the UK, 1997-2019



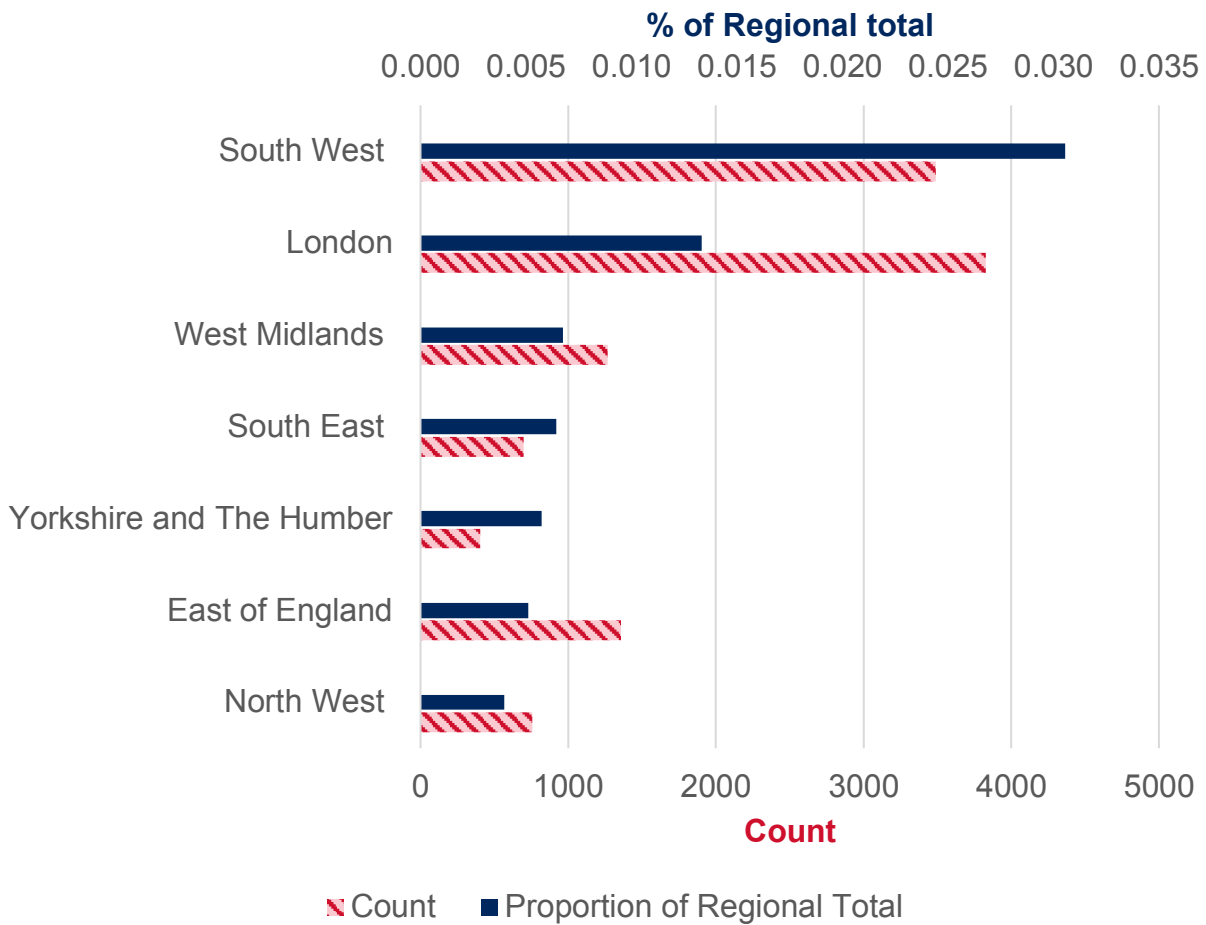
Regional Statistics at NUTS1 (12 Regions)

Count of Malaysian-owned local businesses

In 2019, Malaysian-owned local businesses could be found in 58% of regions in the UK. The Southwest had the largest number of Malaysian-owned local businesses, with 83 local businesses. This was followed by London (81) and the Southeast (32). The regions with the lowest number of Malaysian-owned businesses were Yorkshire and The Humber (13), Northwest (13) and the East of England (16).

When analysing this relative to the size of the local economy, Southwest had the highest proportion of Malaysian-owned business unit counts compared to the total count of regional businesses, at 0.03% respectively. This was closely followed by the London (0.01%). Northwest, East of England and the Yorkshire and The Humber had the lowest proportions of Malaysian-owned businesses at 0.004%, 0.005% and 0.006% respectively.

Figure 82: Count and proportional count of Malaysian-owned local businesses by region, 2019



Employment from Malaysian-owned local businesses

In 2019, London had the most employment from Malaysian-owned local businesses, with 3,800 people employed. This was followed by Southwest (3,500) and East of England (1,400). The regions with the lowest employment from Malaysian-owned businesses were Yorkshire and The Humber (400), Northwest (700) and West Midlands (800).

The region with the highest proportion of employment was the Southwest at 0.14%, this was followed by London (0.07%) and The West Midlands (0.05%). The Southeast (0.02%) had the lowest proportions of employment from Malaysian-owned local businesses.

Figure 83: Employment and proportional employment of Malaysian - owned local businesses by region, 2019

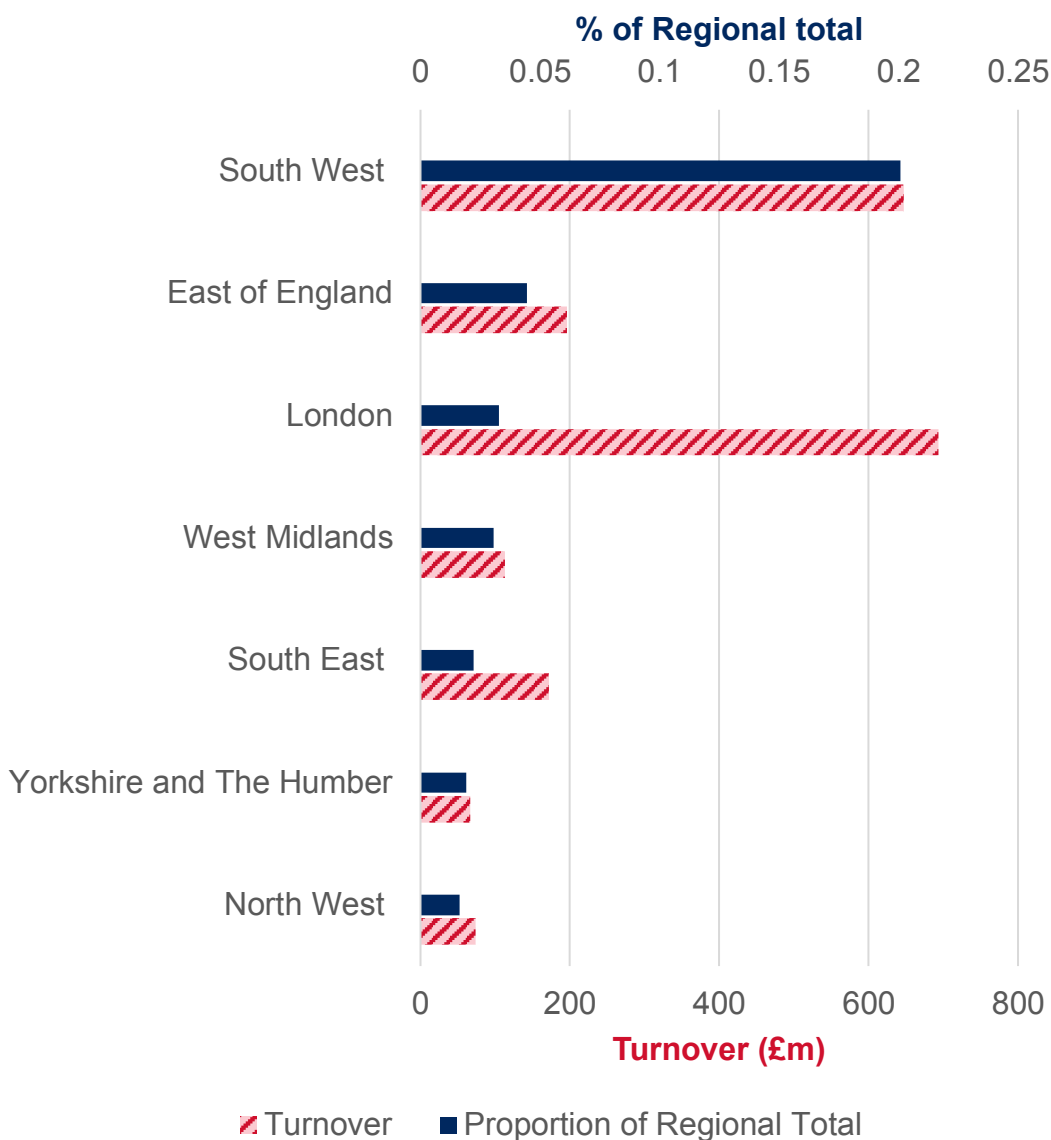


Turnover generated by Malaysian-owned local businesses.

In 2019, Malaysian-owned local businesses generated turnover in 58% of UK regions. Malaysian-owned local businesses in London generated the most turnover at £693 million. The next highest region was the Southwest with Malaysian-owned local businesses generating around £647 million, followed by East of England at around £196 million. The regions generating the lowest amount of turnover from Malaysian-owned local businesses were the Yorkshire and the Humber (£66.5 million), Northwest (£73.8 million) and West Midlands (£113 million).

Malaysian-owned local businesses generated proportionately the most turnover in the Southwest, with around 0.2% of all business turnover generated in the region originating from Malaysian-owned local businesses. The East of England ranked second, which saw 0.04% of business turnover generated by Malaysian-owned businesses, this was followed by London at 0.03%. The regions with proportionately the lowest turnover generated by Malaysian-owned businesses were Northwest, Yorkshire and The Humber, and the Southeast (0.02% for all).

Figure 84: Turnover and proportional turnover of Malaysian-owned local businesses by region, 2019



Overview: Malaysian-owned multinational presence and activity by sector³⁵

The Arts, entertainment and leisure sector is the sector with the most Malaysian-owned local businesses in the UK, this sector accounts for 29% of all Malaysian-owned local businesses in the UK, and 0.03% of all UK businesses in the Arts, entertainment and leisure sector overall. This was followed by the Wholesale and retail sector (23% of all Malaysian-owned local businesses in the UK and 0.01% of all UK businesses in the Wholesale and retail sector) and the the Energy, extraction and water sector (17% of all Malaysian-owned local businesses in the UK and 0.2% of all UK businesses in the Energy, extraction and water sector).

When looking at the contribution of Malaysian-owned employment compared to overall UK sectoral employment, the Arts, entertainment and leisure sector is also the largest sector; accounting for 50% of all employment from Malaysian-owned businesses and 0.2% of all employment in that sector in the UK overall. This was followed by the Energy, extraction and water sector (22% of all Malaysian-owned employment and 0.6% of UK sectoral employment), and the Manufacturing sector (9% of all Malaysian-owned employment and 0.04% of UK sectoral employment).

³⁵ Agriculture, Construction and Transport & storage sectors have not been included due to suppressed data.

Malaysian-owned local businesses generated the greatest turnover in the Arts, entertainment and leisure sector, accounting for 31% of all turnovers from all Malaysian-owned businesses in the UK and 0.3% of UK turnover in that sector. This was larger than the Energy, extraction and water sector, which makes up 26% of all turnovers from Malaysian-owned local businesses and accounts for 0.3% total UK sectoral turnover. The Wholesale and retail sector makes up 23% of Malaysian turnover in the UK, contributing 0.03% of all UK turnover in that sector.

Figure 85 a: Business Count Sector overview in Malaysian-owned local businesses, 2019

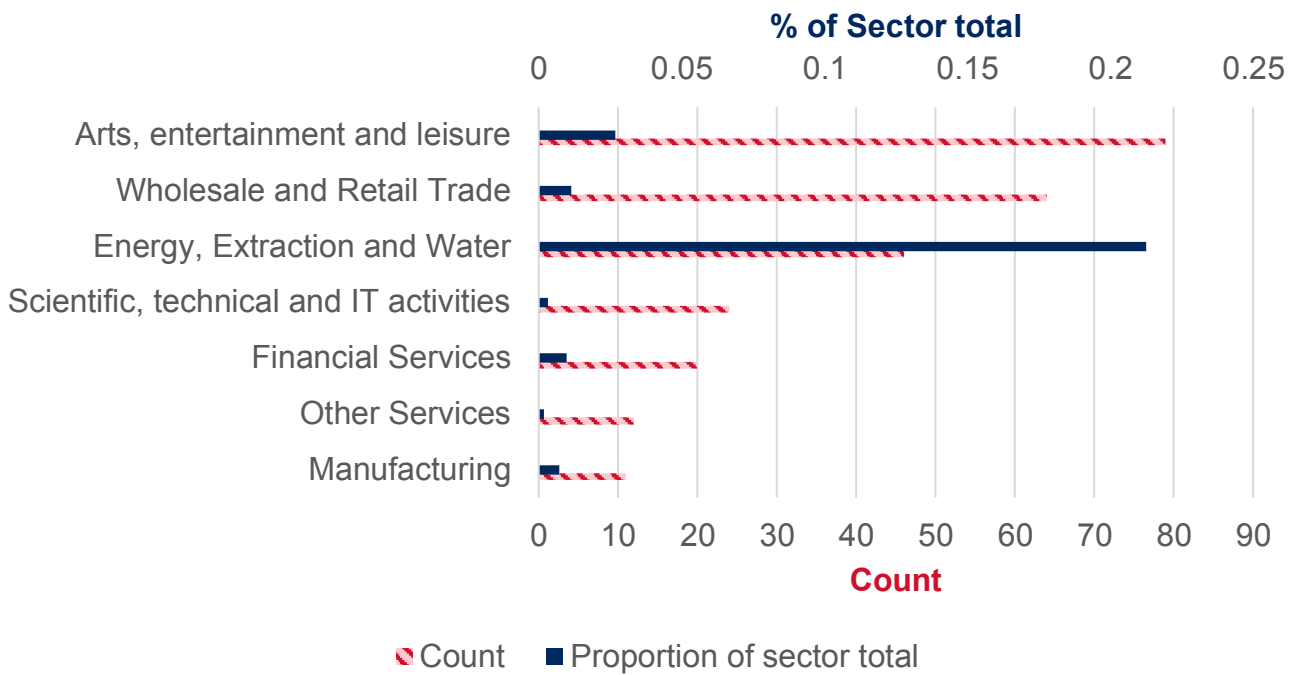


Figure 85 b: Employment Sector overview in Malaysian-owned local businesses, 2019

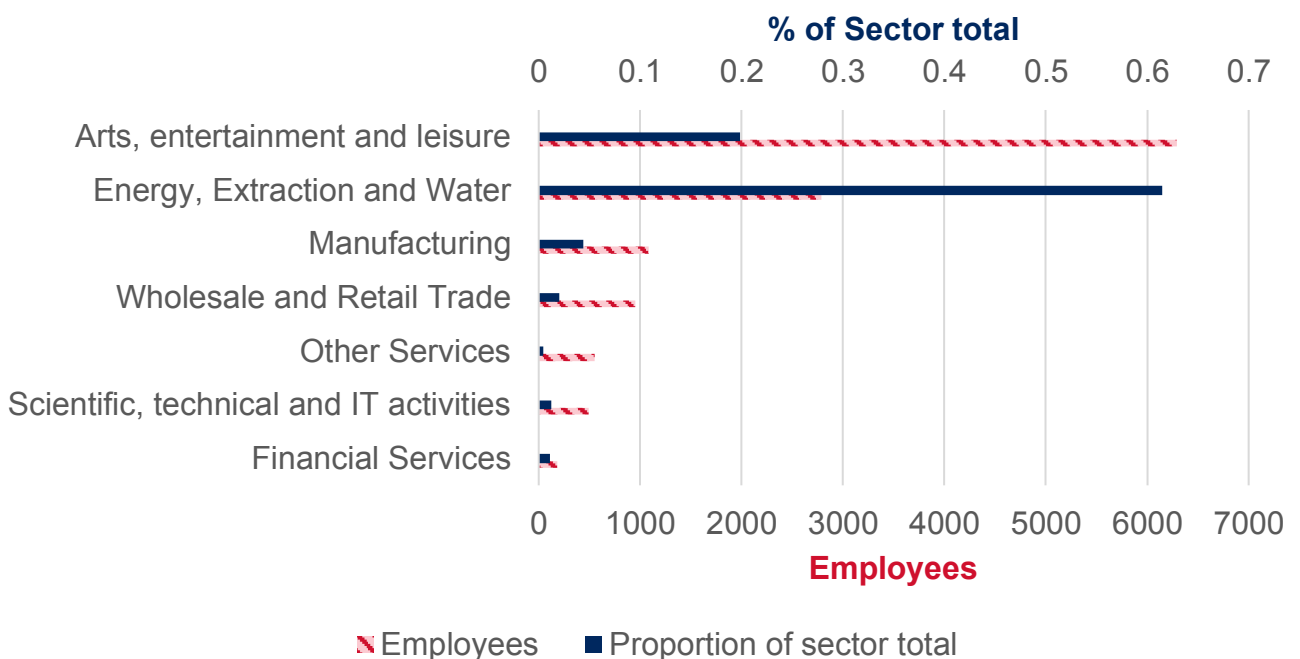
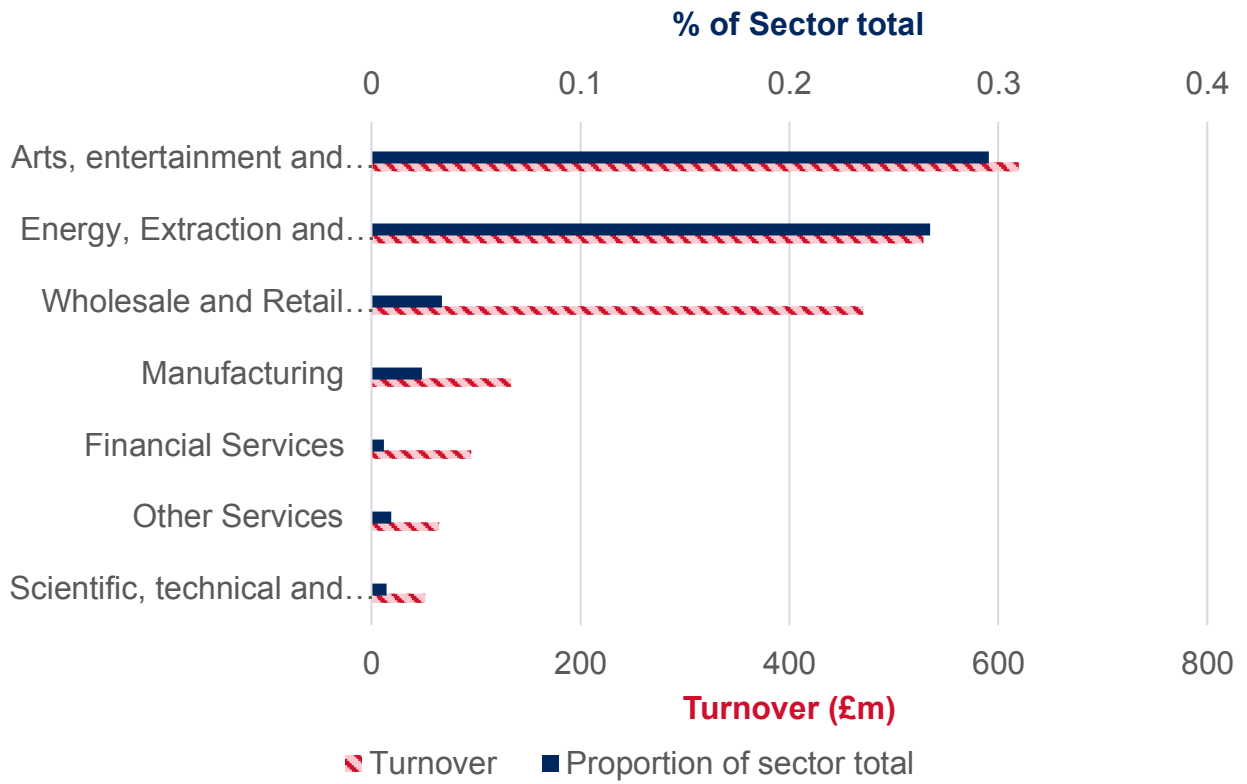


Figure 85 c: Turnover Sector overview in Malaysian-owned local businesses, 2019



6.7 Mexico³⁶

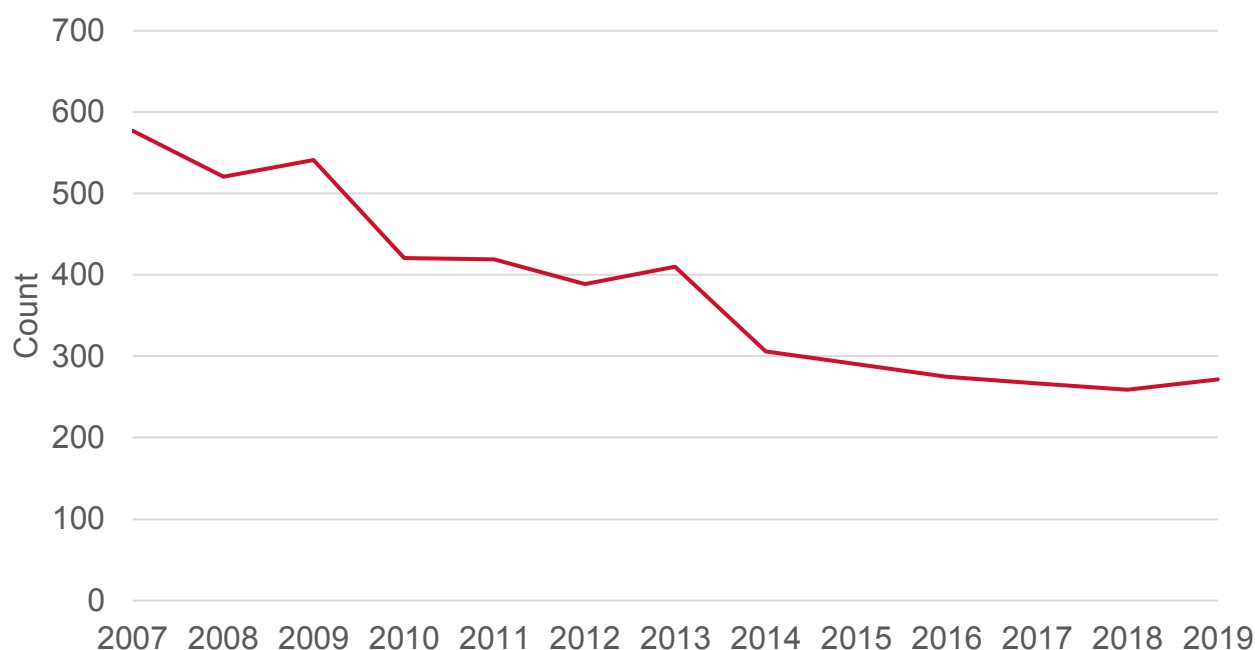
This section provides an overview of key descriptive statistics and analysis of Mexican investment into the UK economy, including the number of Mexican-owned local businesses, their turnover and employment, over time.

In 2019, there were 272 Mexican-owned local businesses³⁷ in the UK, accounting for 0.008% of all businesses. These businesses employed more than 5,000 people (0.02% of UK total), generating a turnover of over £12 billion (0.2% of UK total).

Since 2007, the count of active Mexican-owned businesses has decreased by 52%. In 2007, there were just under 600 active Mexican-owned businesses.

Employment in Mexican-owned businesses has been fairly stable with an overall decrease. In 2019, Mexican -owned local businesses employed around 5,000 people, accounting for around 0.02% of total UK employment. This is compared to 2007, where there were just over 6,000 people employed by Mexican-owned businesses. Turnover has seen an overall increase. 2019 saw the highest turnover over the period, with Mexican-owned businesses producing a total turnover of over £12 billion, accounting for 0.2% of total UK turnover. This increased 496% from £2 billion in 2007.

Figure 86 a: Count of Mexican-owned businesses in the UK, 2007-2019



³⁶ The data begins at 2007 due to suppressed data in previous years

³⁷ Further information on definitions of 'local businesses' and 'enterprises' is given in Section 2: Data and approach.

Figure 86 b: Employment of Mexican-owned businesses in the UK, 2007-2019

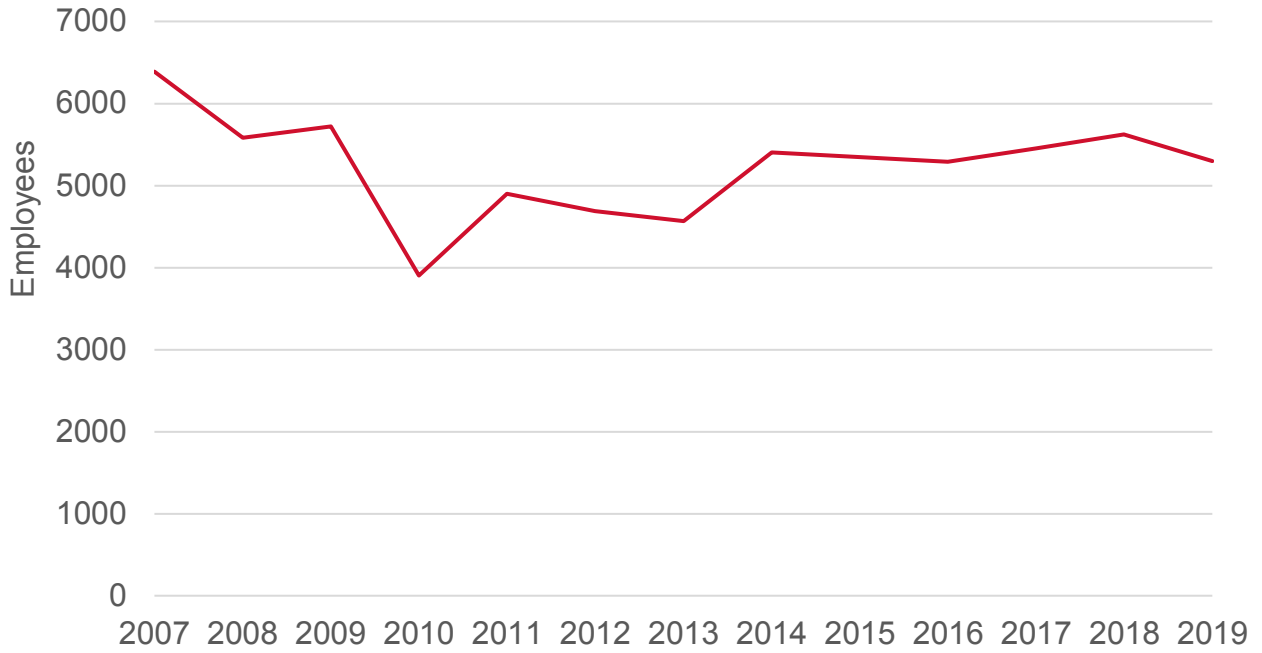
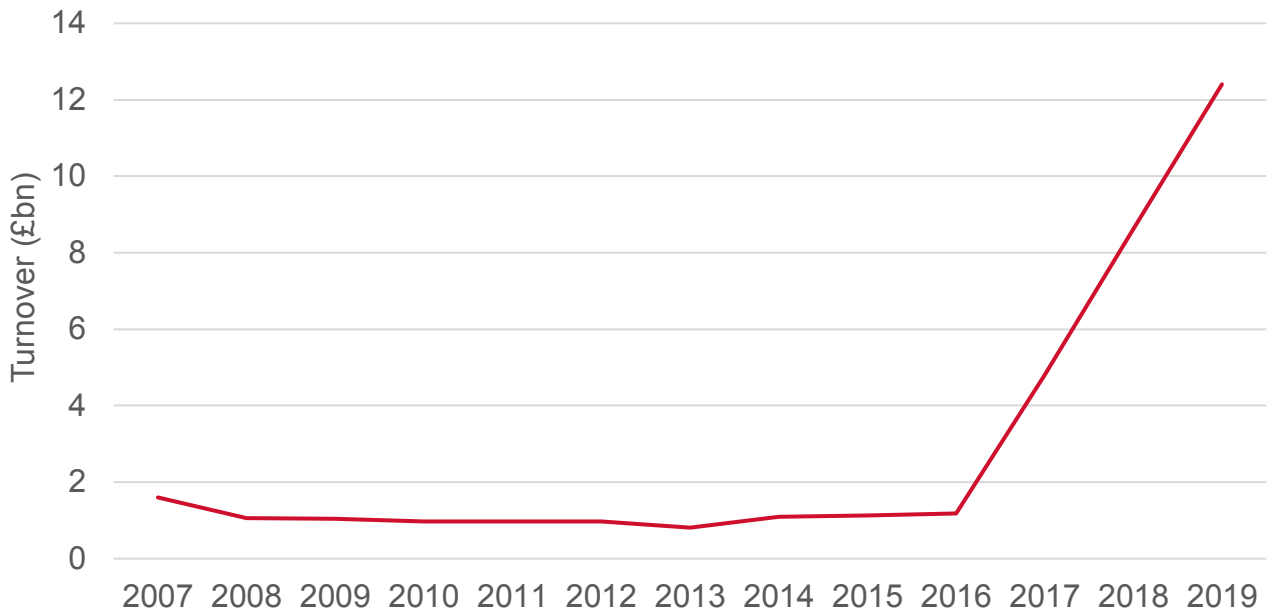


Figure 86 c: Turnover of Mexican-owned businesses in the UK, 2007-2019



Whilst the business count of Mexican-owned businesses accounted for 0.008% of all businesses in the UK in 2019, employment accounted for 0.02% and turnover accounted for 0.2%. This suggests that Mexican businesses are larger than domestic businesses on average and have a larger contribution to local economies.

Figure 87: Proportional contribution of Mexican-owned businesses to the UK, 2019

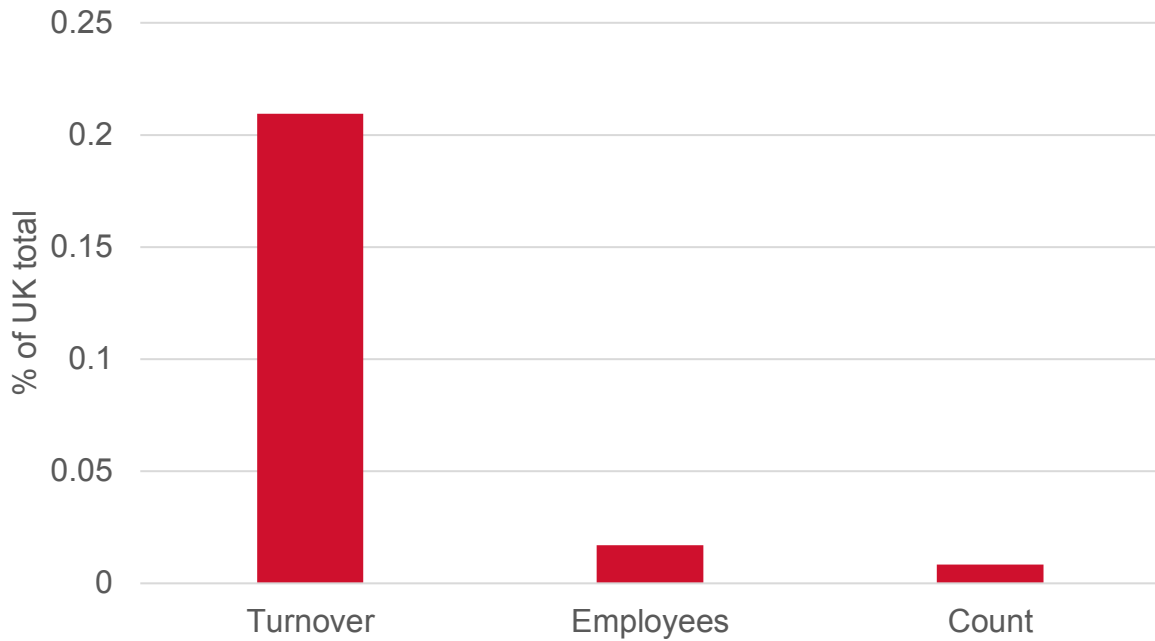
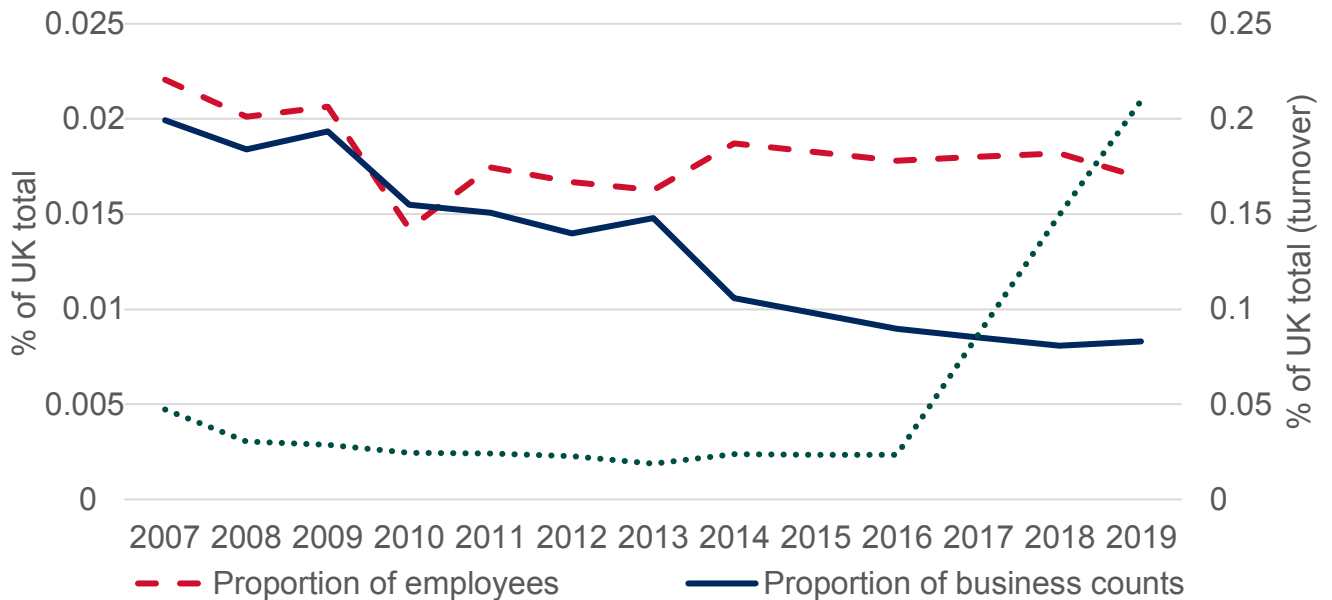


Figure 87 shows the proportional contribution of Mexican-owned businesses compared to the UK total has remained relatively stable over the same period, falling by just 0.01pp from 2007 to 2019. Employment also decreased by 0.01pp.

Turnover has seen an overall increase, the contribution of Mexican businesses in terms of turnover to the UK economy rose by 0.16pp, from 0.05% in 2007 to 0.21% in 2019.

Figure 88: Proportion of Mexican employees, turnover, and local business count in the UK, 2007-2019



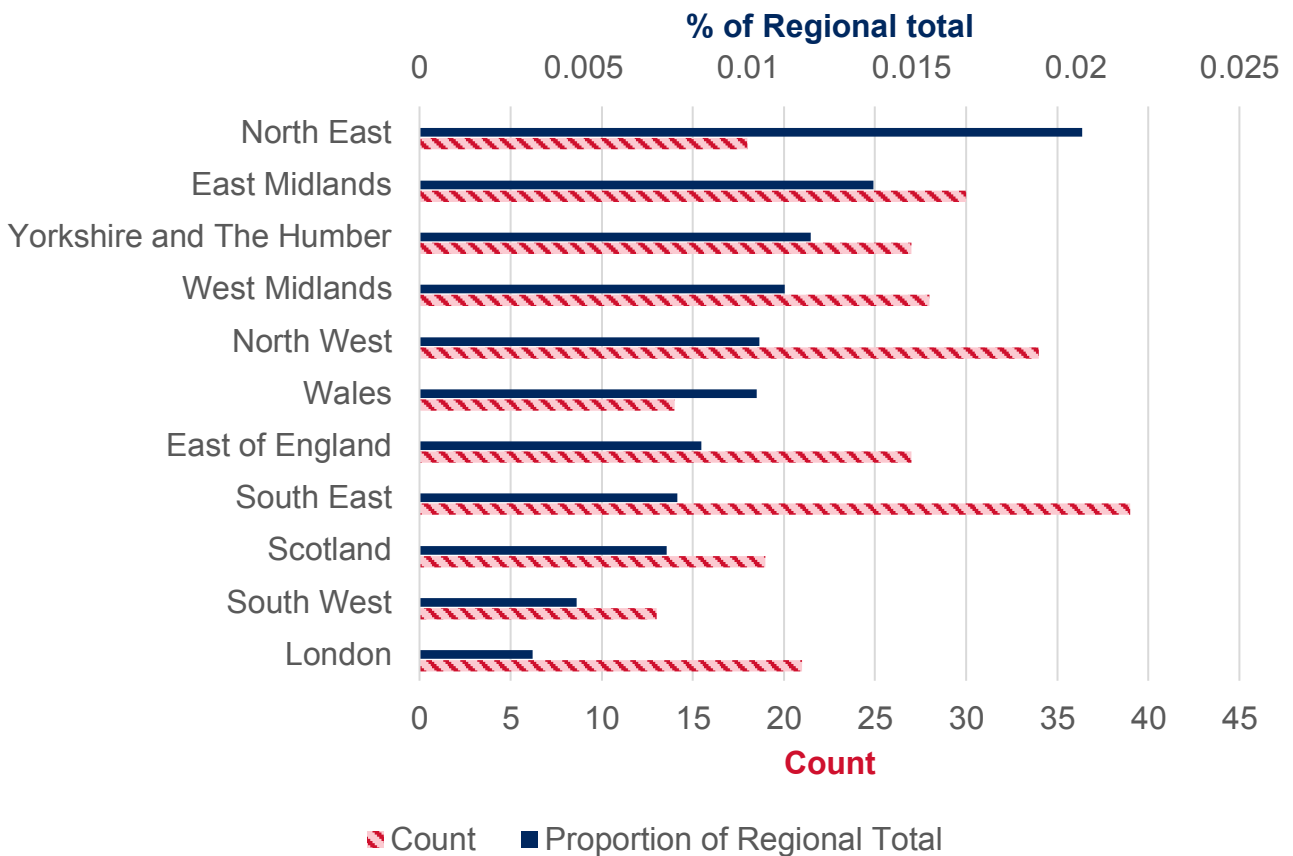
Regional Statistics at NUTS1 (12 Regions)

Count of Mexican-owned local businesses

In 2019, Mexican-owned local businesses could be found in all regions of the UK (data is suppressed for Northern Ireland). The Southeast had the largest number of Mexican-owned local businesses, with 39 local businesses. This was followed by the Northwest (34) and the East Midlands (30). The regions with the lowest number of Mexican-owned businesses were Southwest (13), Wales (14) and the Northeast (18).

When analysing this relative to the size of the local economy, the Northeast and East Midlands had the highest proportion of Mexican-owned business unit counts compared to the total count of regional businesses, at 0.02% and 0.014% respectively. This was closely followed by Yorkshire and Humber (0.012%). On the other hand, London, Southwest and Scotland had the lowest proportions of Mexican-owned businesses at 0.003%, 0.005% and 0.008% respectively.

Figure 89: Count and proportional count of Mexican-owned local businesses by region, 2019



Employment from Mexican-owned local businesses

In 2019, Mexican-owned local businesses employed workers across all regions of the UK (again, data is suppressed for Northern Ireland). West Midlands had the most employment from Mexican-owned local businesses, with 1,100 people employed. This was followed by Yorkshire and The Humber (1,000) and East Midlands (600). The regions with the lowest employment from Mexican-owned businesses were again the Scotland (100), Wales (200) and London (200).

The region with the highest proportion of employment was the West Midlands at 0.04%, this was followed by Yorkshire and The Humber (0.04%) and The Northeast (0.03%). London had the lowest proportion of employment from Mexican-owned local businesses with 0.003%.

Figure 90: Employment and proportional employment of Mexican-owned local businesses by region, 2019

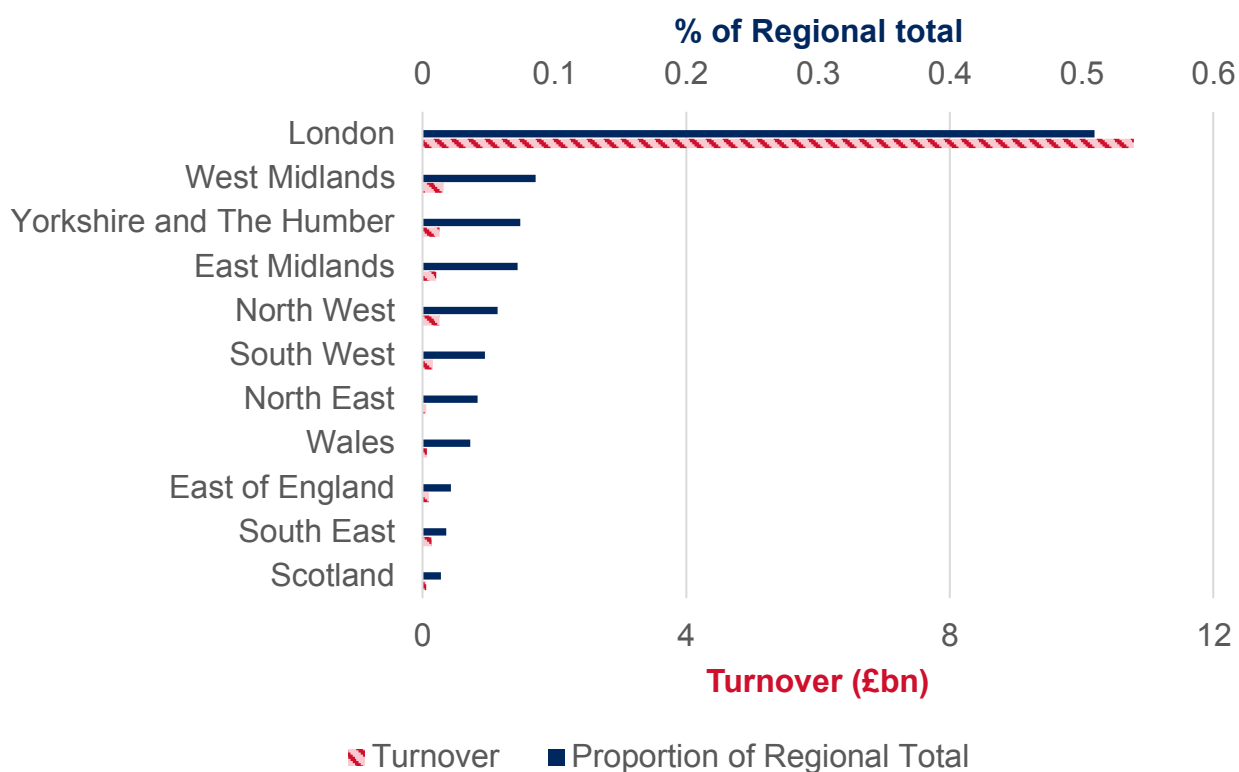


Turnover generated by Mexican-owned local businesses.

In 2019, Mexican-owned local businesses generated turnover in all UK regions except Northern Ireland. Mexican-owned local businesses in London generated by far the most turnover at £11 billion. The next highest region was the West Midlands with Mexican-owned local businesses generating around £320 million, followed by Yorkshire at £260 million. The regions generating the lowest amount of turnover from Mexican-owned local businesses were Scotland (£53 million), the Northeast (£58 million) and Wales (£62 million).

Mexican-owned local businesses generated proportionately the most turnover in London, with around 0.5% of all business turnover generated in the region originating from Mexican-owned local businesses. The West Midlands ranked second, which saw 0.09% of business turnover generated by Mexican-owned businesses, this was followed by Yorkshire and The Humber at 0.07%. The regions with proportionately the lowest turnover generated by Mexican-owned businesses were Scotland (0.01%), Southeast (0.02%) and the East of England (0.02%).

Figure 91: Turnover and proportional turnover of Mexican-owned local businesses by region, 2019



Due to suppressed data, there is no industry breakdown.

6.8 New Zealand

Due to suppressed data, there is no overview for New Zealand

6.9 Peru

Due to suppressed data, there is no overview for Peru.

6.10 Singapore

This section provides an overview of key descriptive statistics and analysis of Singapore’s investment into the UK economy, including the number of Singapore-owned local businesses, their turnover and employment, over time.

In 2019, there were 701 Singapore-owned local businesses³⁴ in the UK, accounting for 0.02% of all businesses. These businesses employed 29,000 people (0.09% of UK total), generating a turnover of over £10 billion (0.2% of UK total).

Since 1997, the count of active Singapore-owned businesses has increased by 28.6%. In 2019, there were 701 active Singapore-owned businesses, which was the all-time high of the time series.

Between 1997 and 2019 UK employment at Singapore owned businesses more than doubled from 12,000 to 29,000. In the same period turnover has increased from £0.4 billion to £10 billion.

Figure 92 a: Count of Singapore-owned businesses in the UK, 1997-2019

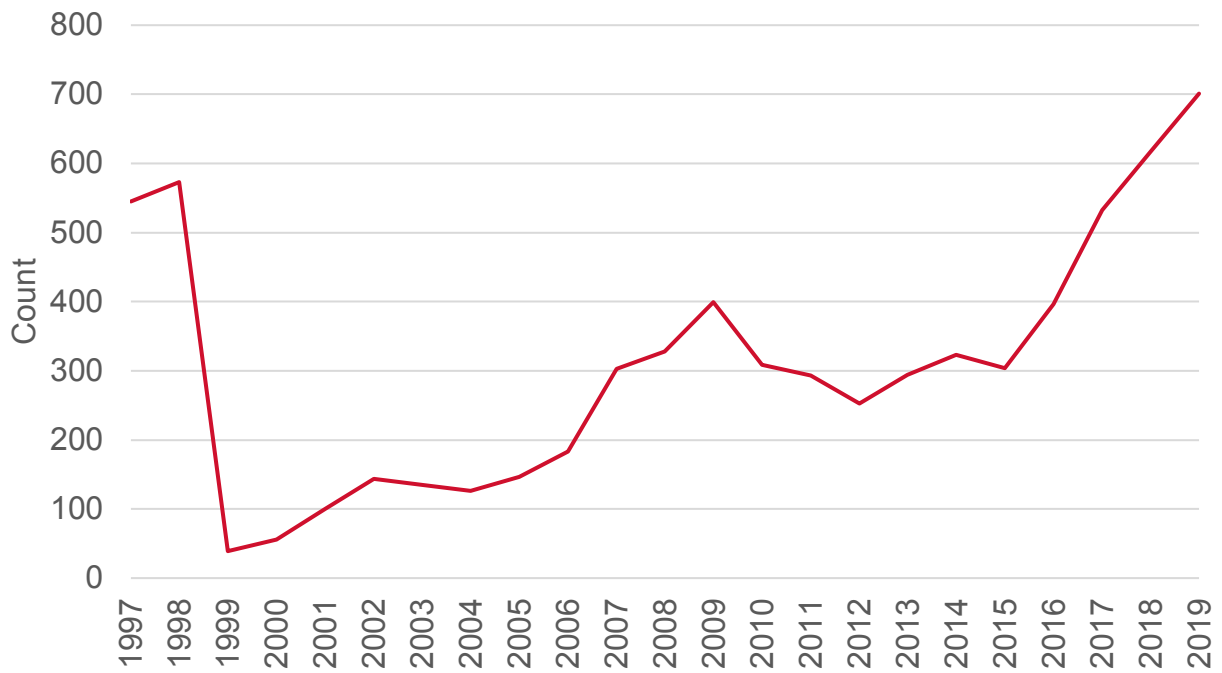


Figure 92 b: Employment of Singapore-owned businesses in the UK, 1997-2019

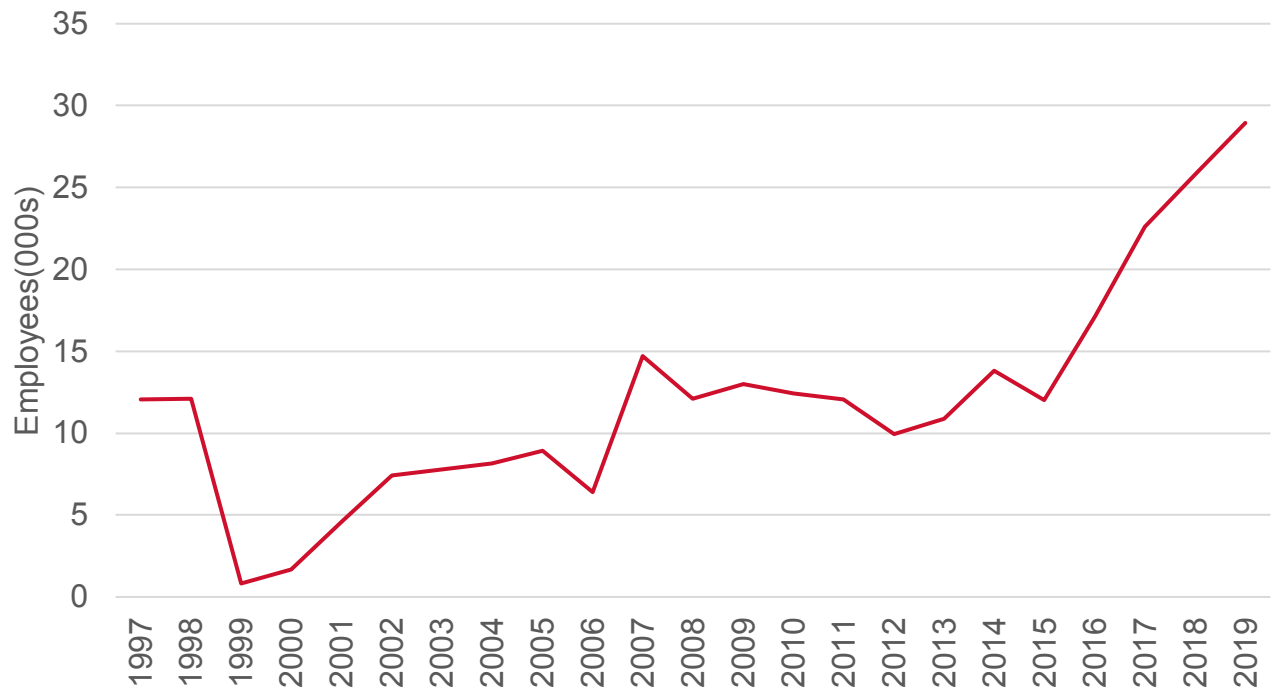
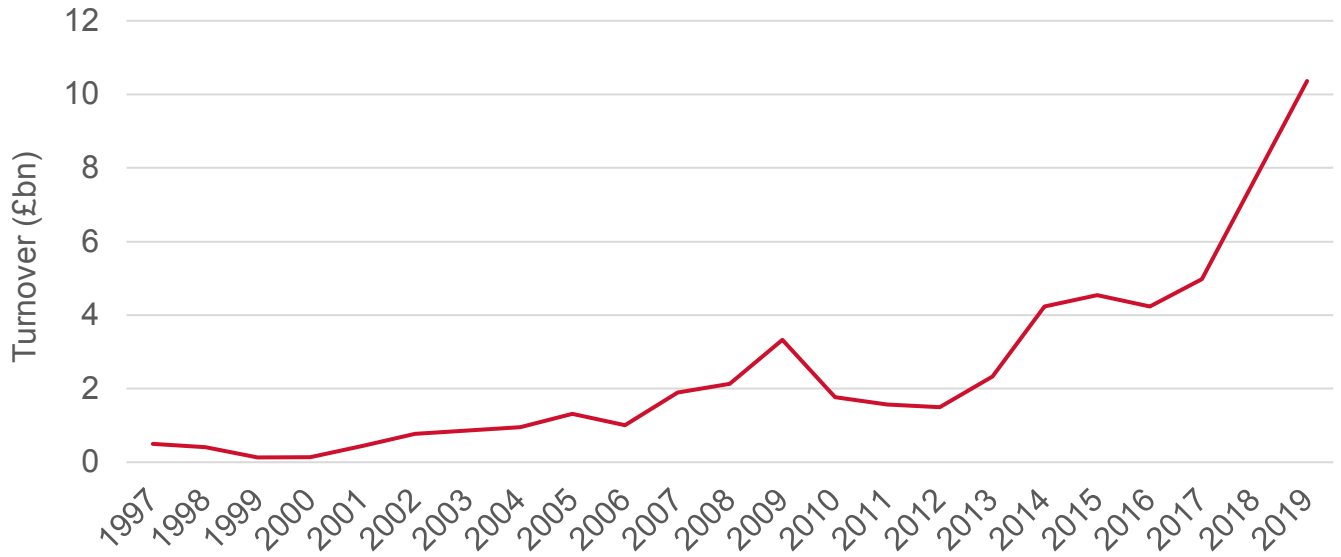
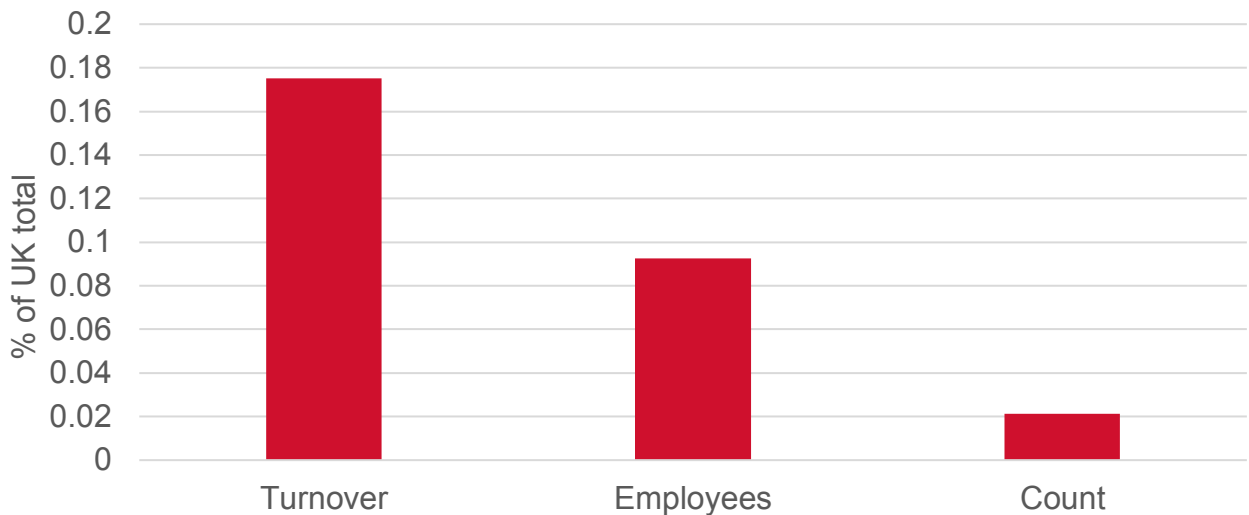


Figure 92 c: Turnover of Singapore-owned businesses in the UK, 1997-2019



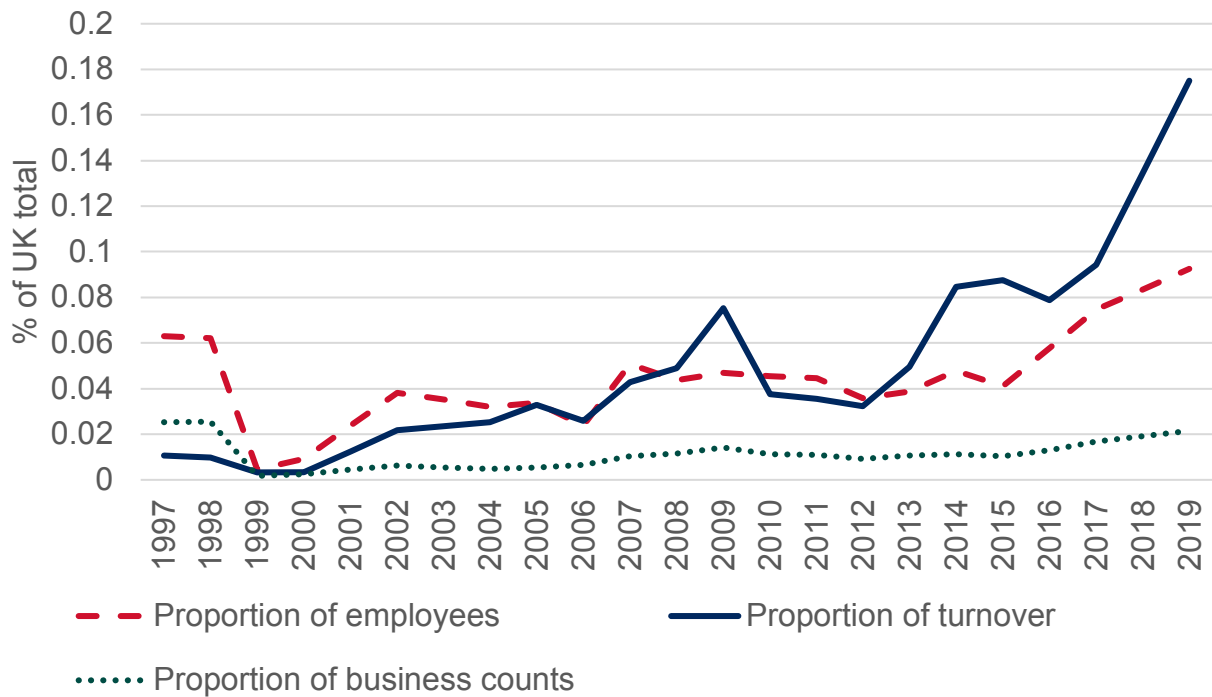
Whilst the business count of Singapore-owned businesses accounted for 0.02% of all businesses in the UK in 2019, employment accounted for 0.09% and turnover accounted for 0.2%. This suggests that Singapore businesses are larger than domestic businesses on average and have a larger contribution to local economies.

Figure 93: Proportional contribution of Singapore-owned businesses to the UK, 2019



Employment, count, and turnover of Singapore-owned businesses between 1997 and 2019 has grown overall. As seen in figure 94, the proportional contribution of Singapore-owned businesses compared to the UK total has remained relatively stable over the same period, falling by just 0.004 p from 1997 to 2019. Employment fluctuated but has increased from 0.06% in 1997 to 0.09% in 2019. Turnover had the largest overall increase from 0.01% 1997 to 0.2% in 2019.

Figure 94: Proportion of Singapore employees, turnover, and local business count in the UK, 2007-2019



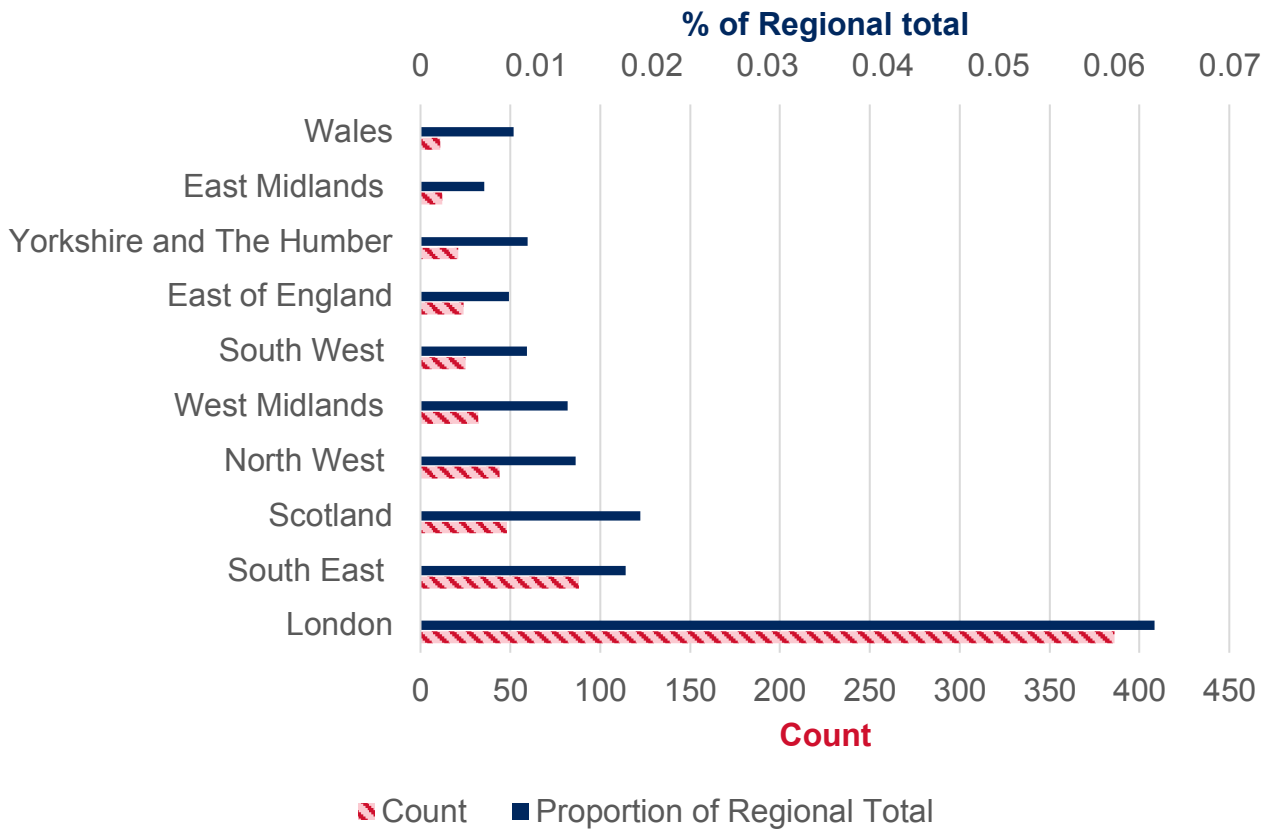
Regional Statistics at NUTS1 (12 Regions)

Count of Singapore-owned local businesses

In 2019, Singapore-owned local businesses could be found in all regions of the UK (data is suppressed for the Northeast and Northern Ireland). London had the largest number of Singapore-owned local businesses, with 386 local businesses. This was followed by the Southeast (88) and Scotland (48). The regions with the lowest number of Singapore-owned businesses were Wales (11), the East Midlands (12) and Yorkshire and The Humber (21).

When analysing this relative to the size of the local economy, London and Scotland had the highest proportion of Singapore-owned business unit counts compared to the total count of regional businesses, at 0.06% and 0.02% respectively. This was closely followed by the Southeast (0.02%). The East Midlands, East of England and Wales had the lowest proportions of Singapore-owned businesses at 0.005%, 0.008% and 0.008% respectively.

Figure 95: Count and proportional count of Singapore-owned local businesses by region, 2019



Employment from Singapore-owned local businesses

In 2019, Singapore-owned local businesses employed workers across all regions of the UK (data is suppressed for Northern Ireland and the Northeast). London also had the most employment from Singapore-owned local businesses, with 13,000 people employed. This was followed by the Northwest (3,000) and Yorkshire and The Humber (3,000). The regions with the lowest employment from Singapore-owned businesses were East Midlands (400), Wales (800) and the Southwest (1,000).

The region with the highest proportion of employment was London at 0.2%, this was followed by Yorkshire and The Humber (0.1%) and West Midlands (0.1%) had the lowest proportions of employment from Singapore-owned local businesses.

Figure 96: Employment and proportional employment of Singapore owned local businesses by region, 2019

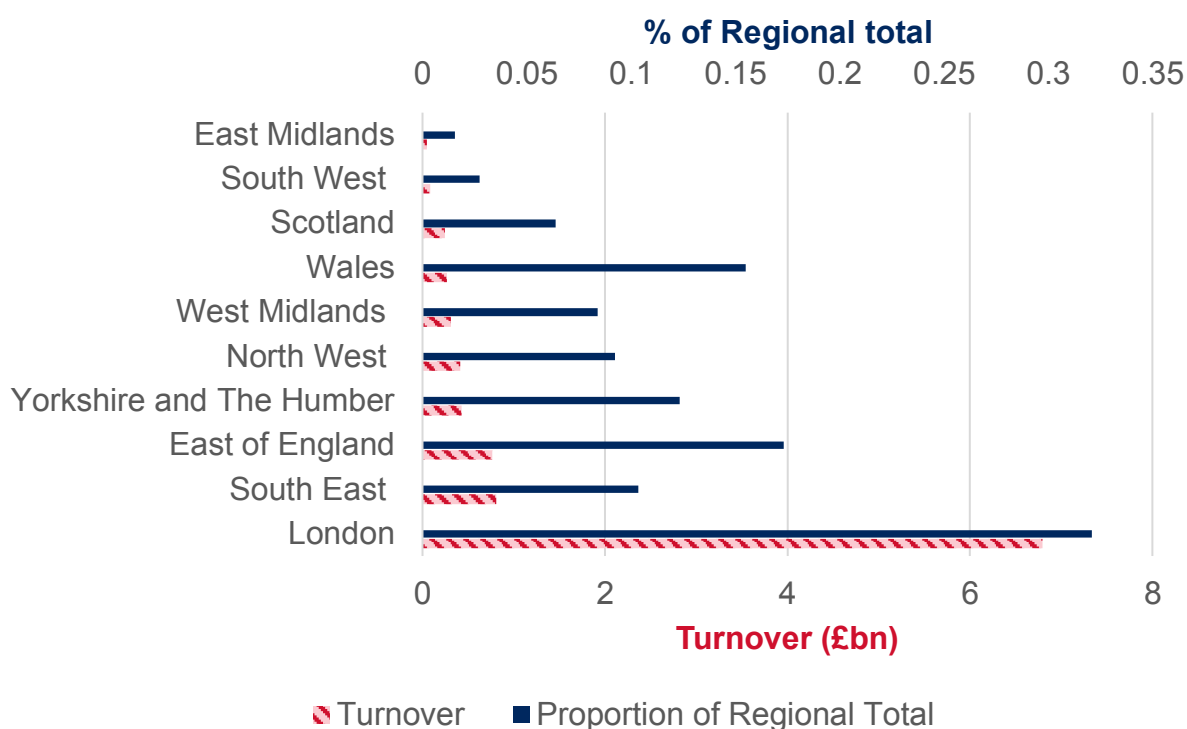


Turnover generated by Singapore-owned local businesses.

In 2019, Singapore-owned local businesses generated turnover in all UK regions (data is suppressed for Northeast and Northern Ireland). Singapore-owned local businesses in London generated by far the most turnover at £7 billion. The next highest region was Southeast with Singapore-owned local businesses generating around £800 million, followed by East of England at around £800 million. The regions generating the lowest amount of turnover from Singapore-owned local businesses were the East Midlands (£50 million), The Southwest (£90 million) and Scotland (£200 million).

Singapore-owned local businesses generated proportionately the most turnover in London, with around 0.3% of all business turnover generated in the region originating from Singapore-owned local businesses. The East of England ranked second, which saw 0.2% of business turnover generated by Singapore-owned businesses, this was followed by Wales at 0.2%. The regions with proportionately the lowest turnover generated by Singapore-owned businesses were East Midlands (0.02%), Southwest (0.03%) and Scotland (0.06%).

Figure 97: Turnover and proportional turnover of Singapore-owned local businesses by region, 2019



Overview: Singapore-owned multinational presence and activity by sector

The scientific, technical and IT activities sector is the sector with the most Singapore-owned local businesses in the UK, representing 21% of all Singapore-owned local businesses in the UK, and 0.02% of all UK businesses in the Scientific, Technical and IT activities sector overall. This was followed by Financial Services (14% of all Singapore-owned local businesses in the UK and 0.05% of all UK businesses in Financial Services) and Other Services³⁸ (14% of all Singapore-owned local businesses in the UK and 0.01% of all UK businesses in the industry).

When looking at the contribution of Singapore-owned businesses to overall UK sectoral employment, Manufacturing is the largest sector; accounting for 23% of all employment from Singapore-owned businesses and 0.3% of all employment in that sector in the UK overall. This was followed by Transportation and Storage (22% of all Singapore-owned employment and 0.4% of UK sectoral employment), and Other Services³⁹ (18% of all Singapore-owned employment and 0.04% of UK sectoral employment).

Singapore-owned local businesses generated the greatest turnover in the Wholesale Sector, accounting for 41% of all turnovers from all Singapore-owned businesses in the UK and 0.3% of UK turnover in that sector. This was significantly larger than Manufacturing Sector, which makes up 13% of all turnovers from Singapore-owned local businesses and accounts for 0.2% total UK sectoral turnover. Other Services⁴⁰ makes up 11% of Singapore’s turnover in the UK, contributing 0.2% of all UK turnover in that sector.

³⁸ ‘Other Services’ includes sector codes N, O, P, Q, S, T and U. Please refer to annex 2 for further details.

³⁹ ‘Other Services’ includes sector codes N, O, P, Q, S, T and U. Please refer to annex 2 for further details.

⁴⁰ ‘Other Services’ includes sector codes N, O, P, Q, S, T and U. Please refer to annex 2 for further details.

Figure 98 a: Business Count Sector overview in Singapore-owned local businesses, 2019

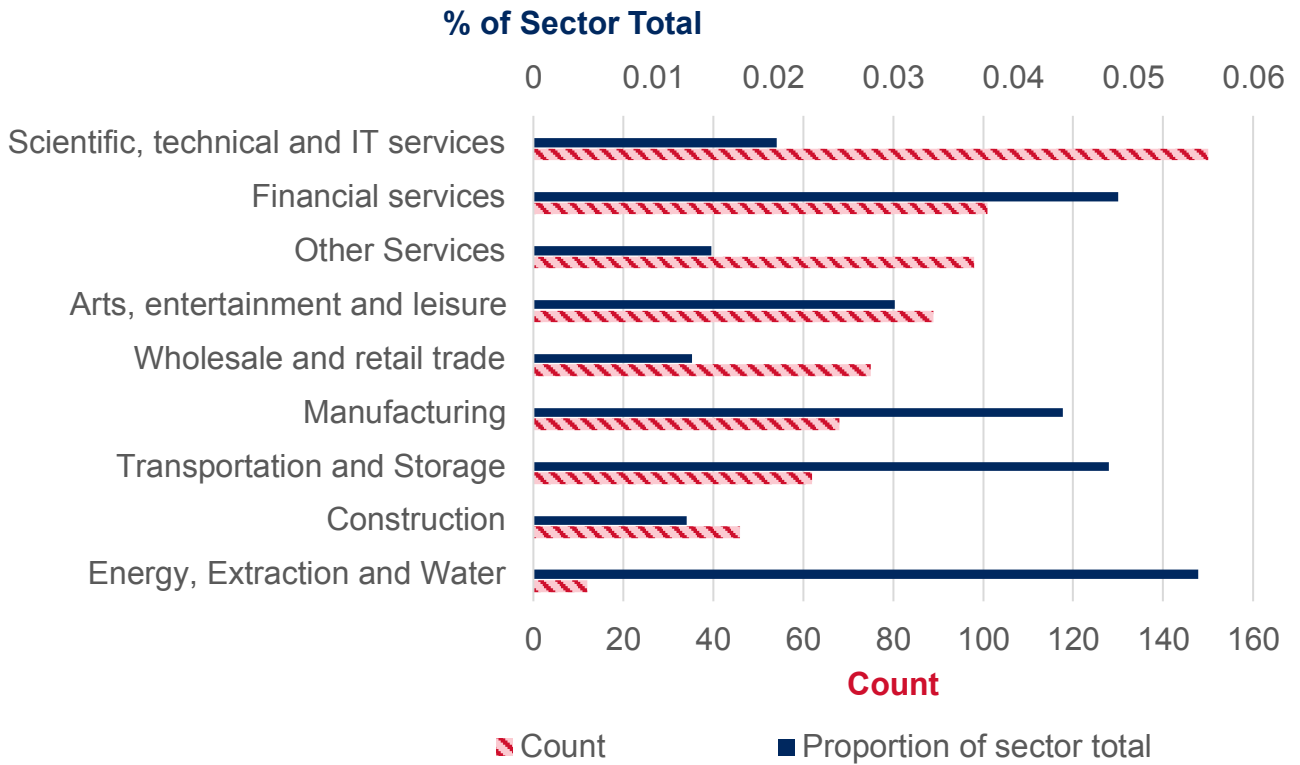


Figure 98 b: Employment Sector overview in Singapore-owned local businesses, 2019

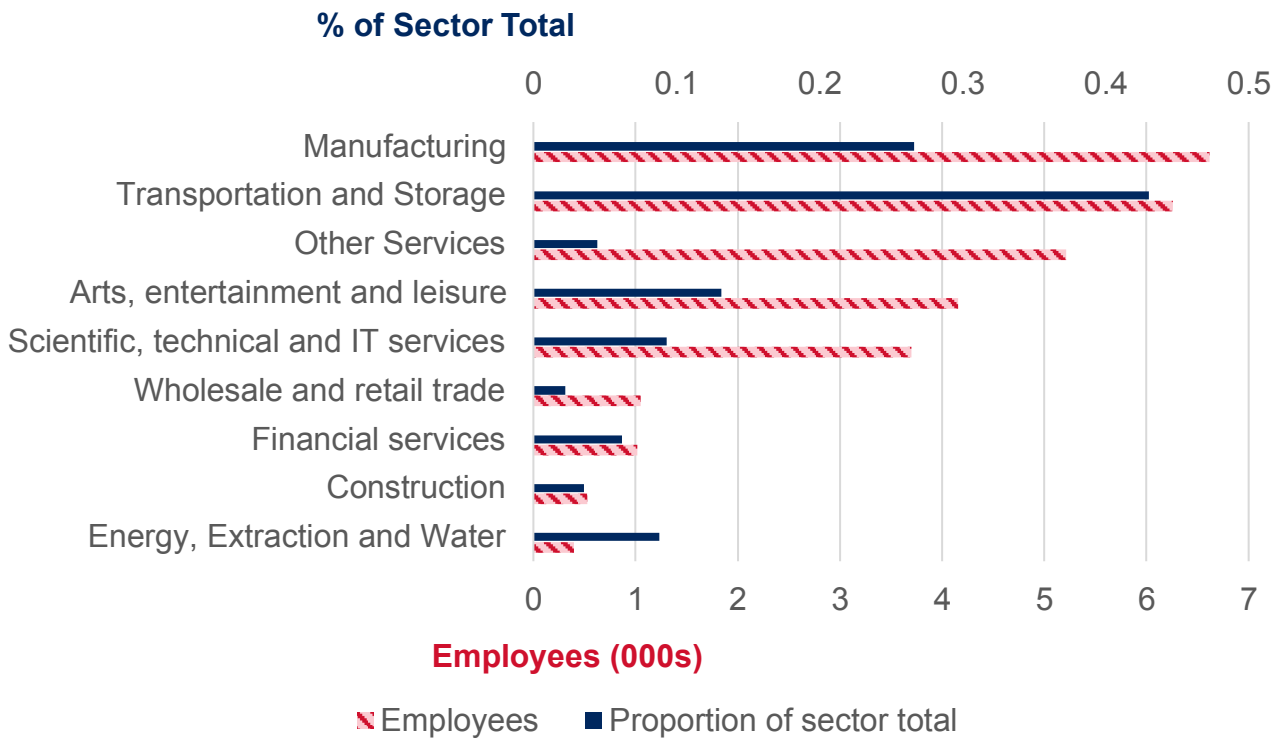
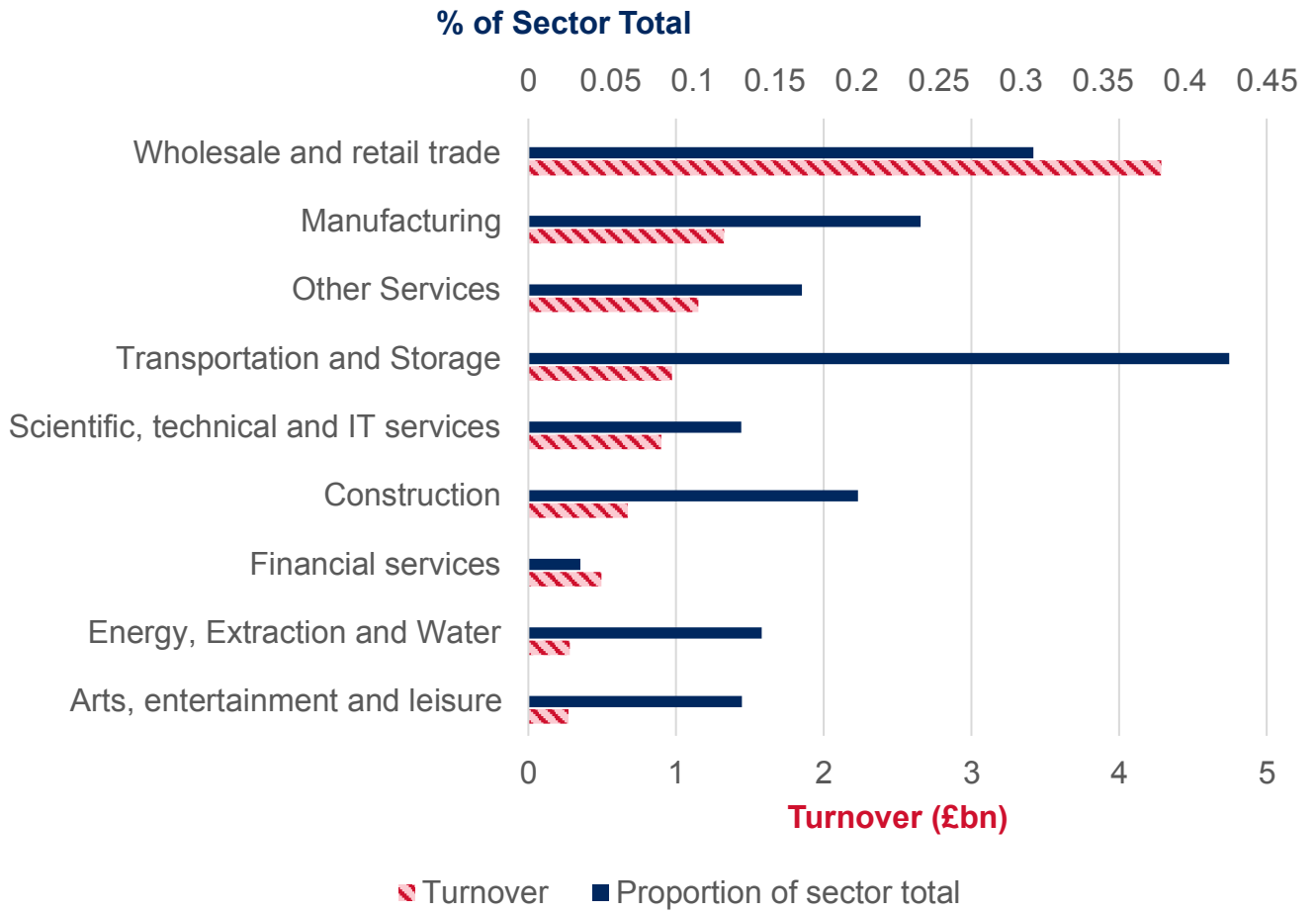


Figure 98 c: Turnover Sector overview in Singapore-owned local businesses, 2019c



6.11 Vietnam

Due to suppressed data, there is no overview for Vietnam.

Section 7: Conclusion

FDI has been important in the rapid evolution of international economic integration in recent decades, with its ability to create long-term links between economies. Under the right policy environment, FDI has served as an important vehicle for business development. It has helped improve the competitive position of both the recipient (host) and the investing (home) economy, including through increased production and innovation. This is largely achieved through increased competition, knowledge, and technological spill overs between economies, and providing the host economy an opportunity to promote its products in international markets and benefit from the products of overseas companies that enhance consumer variety.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of the activities and presence of CPTPP-owned multinationals across the UK. It leverages the Business Structural Database (BSD), a comprehensive database capturing almost all businesses in the UK, derived from a range of sources. It maps CPTPP-owned local businesses geographically and across industries for the years 1997 to 2019. It provides a detailed snapshot of the number of CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK, their employment of the UK workforce, as well as their estimated turnover.

The report estimates the gross value add (GVA), as a measure of economic impact, of CPTPP-owned businesses on the UK economy over the period 2010 to 2019.

Main Findings

CPTPP-owned local businesses have a significant presence across the whole of the UK, and a positive impact on the UK economy. This includes job creation and generation of turnover, among other factors. In 2019, there were 9,743 CPTPP-owned local businesses in the UK, employing over 400,000 people and generating a turnover of £363 billion.

CPTPP-owned local businesses make a positive contribution to the UK economy. CPTPP-owned local businesses accounted for 0.3% of all businesses in the UK in 2019 but generated 6.1% of business turnover. CPTPP employment accounted for 1.3% of all UK employment in 2019.

CPTPP-owned local businesses continue to invest in all regions in the UK and make substantial contributions to local economies. Around 60% of all employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses falls outside of London and the Southeast. This suggests investment from the CPTPP is contributing to levelling up.

It is estimated that employment in CPTPP-owned local businesses positively benefits the UK economy. Over the period 2010 to 2019, we estimate an increase in UK GVA of at least £33.6 billion from CPTPP-owned businesses.

CPTPP-owned businesses are spread over a variety of industries throughout the UK. CPTPP-owned businesses accounted for 4.3% employment in the manufacturing industry in 2019. They also accounted for 3.9% employment in the energy, extraction and water industry and 2.3% employment in the scientific, technical and IT services industry.

In 2019, CPTPP-owned businesses generated proportionately the most turnover in financial services. 13.3% of total UK turnover in this industry, or £208 billion, was generated by CPTPP-

owned businesses. CPTPP-owned businesses also generated 6.2% of total UK turnover in manufacturing, at £34 billion. This was followed by the scientific, technical and IT services industry with CPTPP-owned businesses accounting for 5.6% of all turnovers in the UK in that industry, or £38 billion.

Limitations

It should be noted that there are some limitations to the analysis presented in this report. Turnover data in the BSD is only available at an enterprise level, rather than for local businesses. Turnover across regionally based local businesses is estimated by apportioning it to the regional share of employees. Whilst not perfect, this approach is likely to partially overcome the greater challenge of a 'headquarters effect'. This is where economic activity is inflated for regions that are home to headquarters such as London, even when only a small proportion of activity takes place there. However, turnover figures presented at a regional level throughout the report should be seen as estimates. There is also interpolated data within the report in order to create graphs, so it is not advised quote a figure for a specific year.

It should be noted that the wider GVA impacts of investment from CPTPP-owned businesses in the UK estimated in this report have some limitations. The full indirect impact on GVA estimated here may not yet have occurred, as there is a time lag in economic impacts of foreign investment. The estimates of foreign investment impacts from DBT's model⁴¹ were estimated using data from all foreign direct investment, rather than CPTPP investments specifically.

Policy implications and future research

The findings from this report have some potential policy implications for the UK. Investment from CPTPP-owned businesses continue to have positive impacts on UK employment, as well as estimated positive impacts on the wider UK economy. This includes impacts on gross value added (GVA), productivity, innovation and exports. The findings presented here support the case for the UK government continuing its investment policies and promotion activities. These are expected to attract greater investment from CPTPP-owned local businesses across all parts of the UK. They also support the case for DBT facilitating investments through provisions in a new UK-CPTPP Free Trade Agreement. This is expected to support the government's policy objective of levelling up all regions of the UK.

The report supports further research in the area. This includes building on ONS evidence that foreign-owned businesses accounted for the majority of UK exports in 2018⁴² DBT aims to undertake further research to understand the relationship between foreign investment and exports, identifying the subsequent impact from exports by foreign-owned businesses. It also aims to explore the role the UK government can play in supporting these foreign-owned businesses to export from the UK.

The report findings also support DBT's continued research to understand the drivers and barriers of foreign investment into the UK. They support DBT's research into the role that the UK government can play in promoting and unlocking future foreign investment opportunities. Finally, it supports ongoing research on inward investment flows from other UK trading partners, and on sustaining the UK as a leading global investment destination.

⁴¹ DIT (2021), [Estimating FDI and its impact in the United Kingdom](#)

⁴² ONS (2020), [UK trade in goods by business characteristics](#); ONS (2020), [UK trade in services by business characteristics](#)

Annexes

Annex 1: Industry aggregations

Code	SIC CODES, 2007	DBT Aggregation
A	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	Agriculture
B	MINING AND QUARRYING	Energy, Extraction and Water
D	ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	Energy, Extraction and Water
E	WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES	Energy, Extraction and Water
C	MANUFACTURING	Manufacturing
F	CONSTRUCTION	Construction
G	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	Wholesale and retail trade
H	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	Transportation and warehousing
I	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES	Arts, entertainment and leisure
J	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	Scientific, technical and IT services
K	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	Financial services
L	REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	Financial services
M	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES	Scientific, technical and IT services
N	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES	Other services
O	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	Other services
P	EDUCATION	Other services
Q	HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES	Other services
R	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	Arts, entertainment and leisure
S	OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES	Other services
T	ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS; UNDIFFERENTIATED GOODS-AND SERVICES-PRODUCING ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR OWN USE	Other services
U	ACTIVITIES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES	Other services

A further breakdown of these industries is provided by the ONS (2016)⁴³.

Annex 2: Data tables

The following data tables were produced using statistical data from ONS's Business Structural Database, accessed using the Secure Research Service. The use of the ONS statistical data in this work does not imply the endorsement of the ONS in relation to the interpretation or analysis of the statistical data.

To avoid statistical disclosure, some fields have been suppressed and these are labelled with "...". This is to prevent private information from individual local business units being either explicitly listed or otherwise inferred from the data tables.

Proportions in this section refer to the percentage of the regional/industry UK total that are comprised of US-owned local business units. For example, Table 2 shows that in 1997, 4.5% of all employees in the UK were employed by US-owned local business units.

⁴³ ONS (2016), [UK SIC 2007](#)

Table 1: Count, employment and turnover of CPTPP-owned local business units in the UK, 1997 to 2019

Year	Number of local business units	Employees (000s)	Turnover (2019 prices, £ billions)
1997	5,271	261,212	£1,439.3
1998	5,340	263,108	£1,241.1
1999	6,126	247,674	£971.1
2000	3,959	203,912	£919.8
2001	4,788	232,327	£616.5
2002	4,415	253,405	£529.5
2003	3,965	199,748	£201.0
2004	4,760	253,180	£420.9
2005	5,103	236,926	£341.9
2006	4,994	240,600	£418.3
2007	5,350	249,199	£319.7
2008	7,292	261,311	£351.6
2009	8,169	295,587	£347.4
2010	7,859	264,918	£354.6
2011	7,485	254,646	£353.8
2012	7,804	279,336	£374.7
2013	7,979	311,828	£404.1
2014	8,218	330,447	£325.8
2015	8,016	314,451	£345.7
2016	7,676	316,158	£349.4
2017	6,890	327,763	£351.9
2018	8,813	384,750	£403.7
2019	9,743	409,259	£363.4

Table 2: Count, employment and turnover of CPTPP-owned local business units in NUTS1 regions, 1997 to 2019

Region	Year	Number of local business units	Employees (000s)	Turnover (2019 prices, £ billions)
East Midlands	1997	...	...	...
East Midlands	1998	266	12,859	£3.7
East Midlands	1999	285	13,297	£5.2
East Midlands	2000	195	10,921	£5.9
East Midlands	2001	227	12,120	£5.1
East Midlands	2002	174	11,359	£6.8
East Midlands	2003	156	12,009	£3.8
East Midlands	2004	220	16,308	£4.9
East Midlands	2005	...	...	...
East Midlands	2006	270	21,200	£6.3

East Midlands	2007	317	20,238	£6.9
East Midlands	2008	401	19,125	£6.7
East Midlands	2009	441	20,528	£7.1
East Midlands	2010	401	17,279	£6.7
East Midlands	2011	380	17,087	£6.9
East Midlands	2012	398	18,051	£7.3
East Midlands	2013	419	22,341	£11.6
East Midlands	2014	432	23,889	£11.1
East Midlands	2015	415	21,084	£13.4
East Midlands	2016	373	18,525	£11.9
East Midlands	2017	304	17,512	£10.4
East Midlands	2018	406	18,961	£10.9
East Midlands	2019	444	24,209	£11.5
East of England	1997	302	24,427	£7.6
East of England	1998	368	21,490	£9.9
East of England	1999	439	21,189	£16.7
East of England	2000	335	15,037	£12.1
East of England	2001	437	17,052	£7.4
East of England	2002	...	...	...
East of England	2003	319	14,934	£6.7
East of England	2004	...	...	...
East of England	2005	331	14,406	£9.6
East of England	2006	369	14,468	£8.8
East of England	2007	454	17,115	£10.0
East of England	2008	593	19,670	£12.0
East of England	2009	689	24,089	£10.7
East of England	2010	668	19,766	£10.5

East of England	2011	645	20,678	£16.3
East of England	2012	570	21,506	£16.6
East of England	2013	599	25,399	£16.7
East of England	2014	646	28,031	£18.0
East of England	2015	610	25,475	£18.8
East of England	2016	560	23,924	£20.1
East of England	2017	470	25,645	£15.4
East of England	2018	669	32,176	£16.8
East of England	2019	716	34,025	£17.7
London	1997	1,270	54,556	£1,374.5
London	1998	1,207	51,526	£1,160.1
London	1999	1,378	46,174	£869.0
London	2000	1,098	39,475	£849.4
London	2001	1,221	44,633	£524.2
London	2002	1,207	47,164	£407.2
London	2003	1,269	40,345	£138.5
London	2004	1,134	47,599	£311.1
London	2005	1,316	45,158	£255.5
London	2006	1,294	48,255	£335.6
London	2007	1,382	51,469	£230.9
London	2008	1,974	52,884	£248.3
London	2009	2,271	64,661	£236.0
London	2010	2,219	62,706	£242.2
London	2011	2,146	57,455	£246.4
London	2012	2,055	63,069	£269.5
London	2013	2,019	70,306	£293.7

London	2014	2,056	77,022	£208.6
London	2015	2,114	75,804	£230.1
London	2016	2,163	83,269	£231.6
London	2017	2,190	86,704	£239.7
London	2018	2,655	103,609	£288.4
London	2019	3,147	102,713	£243.8
North East	1997	...	...	...
North East	1998	172	11,936	£4.1
North East	1999	206	10,981	£6.0
North East	2000	118	11,504	£5.3
North East	2001	...	...	...
North East	2002	128	13,536	£6.9
North East	2003	84	10,960	£4.1
North East	2004	...	...	...
North East	2005	...	...	...
North East	2006	...	...	...
North East	2007	139	13,534	£6.5
North East	2008	...	...	...
North East	2009	...	...	...
North East	2010	187	11,414	£5.8
North East	2011	171	11,856	£4.8
North East	2012	...	...	...
North East	2013	265	16,099	£6.6
North East	2014	284	17,529	£7.9
North East	2015	270	18,979	£8.0
North East	2016	243	19,294	£8.8
North East	2017	202	19,192	£7.7
North East	2018	...	...	...
North East	2019	277	23,698	£10.0
North West	1997	377	14,863	£3.9

North West	1998	420	16,905	£4.8
North West	1999	511	16,254	£5.6
North West	2000	292	11,336	£4.2
North West	2001	331	12,591	£5.0
North West	2002	...	...	...
North West	2003	288	13,401	£5.1
North West	2004	370	17,876	£6.0
North West	2005	...	...	...
North West	2006	401	17,453	£5.7
North West	2007	427	19,902	£5.8
North West	2008	572	21,176	£7.3
North West	2009	651	24,626	£8.3
North West	2010	686	21,619	£10.3
North West	2011	643	19,348	£8.1
North West	2012	672	22,692	£8.6
North West	2013	763	26,375	£9.7
North West	2014	792	27,238	£10.5
North West	2015	729	25,650	£9.9
North West	2016	693	25,214	£10.1
North West	2017	581	25,881	£10.1
North West	2018	762	33,827	£12.2
North West	2019	827	36,029	£12.3
Northern Ireland	1997	204	13,591	£1.9
Northern Ireland	1998	220	14,373	£1.9
Northern Ireland	1999	245	7,981	£7.4
Northern Ireland	2000	49	4,609	£0.9
Northern Ireland	2001	...	...	...
Northern Ireland	2002	228	13,206	£6.2

Northern Ireland	2003	18	796	£0.2
Northern Ireland	2004	...	...	...
Northern Ireland	2005	221	10,698	£4.3
Northern Ireland	2006	30	8,216	£1.1
Northern Ireland	2007	62	8,801	£1.2
Northern Ireland	2008	...	...	...
Northern Ireland	2009	...	...	...
Northern Ireland	2010	...	...	...
Northern Ireland	2011	110	9,676	£5.2
Northern Ireland	2012	124	10,359	£5.0
Northern Ireland	2013	138	15,459	£5.2
Northern Ireland	2014	98	15,213	£5.0
Northern Ireland	2015	...	...	...
Northern Ireland	2016	...	...	...
Northern Ireland	2017	69	8,787	£4.4
Northern Ireland	2018	...	...	...
Northern Ireland	2019	99	7,302	£1.5
Scotland	1997	...	...	...
Scotland	1998	668	28,048	£10.5
Scotland	1999	810	26,414	£11.5
Scotland	2000	314	17,021	£4.9
Scotland	2001	481	19,188	£15.2
Scotland	2002	513	21,998	£13.1
Scotland	2003	301	17,683	£3.7
Scotland	2004	558	20,626	£10.2
Scotland	2005	...	...	...
Scotland	2006	543	20,418	£9.2
Scotland	2007	359	13,994	£6.0
Scotland	2008	655	17,424	£8.8
Scotland	2009	668	19,181	£9.0

Scotland	2010	719	16,443	£9.6
Scotland	2011	572	15,622	£6.4
Scotland	2012	648	18,052	£5.8
Scotland	2013	...	...	...
Scotland	2014	...	...	...
Scotland	2015	670	18,735	£8.3
Scotland	2016	609	18,348	£8.0
Scotland	2017	524	18,646	£8.7
Scotland	2018	...	...	...
Scotland	2019	547	21,871	£6.9
South East	1997	...	...	...
South East	1998	725	35,025	£19.8
South East	1999	869	34,400	£21.5
South East	2000	676	30,186	£20.4
South East	2001	791	34,680	£26.0
South East	2002	...	...	...
South East	2003	...	...	...
South East	2004	712	32,687	£24.1
South East	2005	748	30,210	£19.9
South East	2006	774	28,733	£23.8
South East	2007	989	37,699	£29.5
South East	2008	1,166	38,186	£31.8
South East	2009	1,311	42,099	£36.7
South East	2010	1,202	42,625	£37.0
South East	2011	1,149	41,056	£37.2
South East	2012	...	...	...
South East	2013	1253	44,932	£29.2
South East	2014	1,337	47,548	£31.5
South East	2015	1,318	46,287	£29.0

South East	2016	1,242	44,890	£31.0
South East	2017	1,076	48,818	£32.7
South East	2018	1,428	55,009	£36.0
South East	2019	1,503	60,398	£34.4
South West	1997	...	...	...
South West	1998	280	14,451	£5.4
South West	1999	330	13,565	£6.7
South West	2000	237	12,111	£4.3
South West	2001	269	15,951	£5.9
South West	2002	186	20,470	£9.3
South West	2003	230	14,375	£5.6
South West	2004	319	18,669	£8.1
South West	2005	...	...	...
South West	2006	349	18,087	£8.0
South West	2007	441	19,364	£9.9
South West	2008	501	19,746	£12.7
South West	2009	553	22,747	£13.4
South West	2010	...	...	...
South West	2011	438	16,914	£7.6
South West	2012	508	19,391	£8.2
South West	2013	544	22,681	£8.2
South West	2014	580	23,483	£8.9
South West	2015	533	23,157	£9.1
South West	2016	508	22,937	£9.2
South West	2017	457	24,745	£8.7
South West	2018	641	31,288	£8.7
South West	2019	703	31,872	£9.3
Wales	1997	295	21,059	£5.3

Wales	1998	254	18,994	£5.7
Wales	1999	197	17,575	£5.9
Wales	2000	155	17,516	£4.4
Wales	2001	128	17,826	£7.0
Wales	2002	114	17,498	£8.6
Wales	2003	...	...	...
Wales	2004	133	15,628	£4.6
Wales	2005	...	...	...
Wales	2006	142	11,366	£4.3
Wales	2007	179	11,613	£3.5
Wales	2008	...	...	...
Wales	2009	224	11,387	£5.1
Wales	2010	...	...	...
Wales	2011	...	...	...
Wales	2012	227	10,724	£4.7
Wales	2013	...	...	...
Wales	2014	212	12,123	£4.8
Wales	2015	199	11,342	£3.8
Wales	2016	...	...	...
Wales	2017	170	12,314	£3.2
Wales	2018	244	14,640	£3.8
Wales	2019	281	16,573	£4.1
West Midlands	1997	315	19,893	£5.4
West Midlands	1998	356	21,662	£12.2
West Midlands	1999	408	22,950	£10.0
West Midlands	2000	...	...	...
West Midlands	2001	295	23,757	£5.6
West Midlands	2002	...	...	...
West Midlands	2003	269	18,551	£5.5
West Midlands	2004	323	21,725	£7.9

West Midlands	2005	343	22,659	£6.8
West Midlands	2006	...	...	...
West Midlands	2007	360	23,002	£6.0
West Midlands	2008	476	23,805	£6.6
West Midlands	2009	530	26,495	£7.4
West Midlands	2010	471	19,954	£6.7
West Midlands	2011	538	19,820	£6.0
West Midlands	2012	581	20,287	£6.3
West Midlands	2013	592	22,437	£7.0
West Midlands	2014	605	22,321	£6.8
West Midlands	2015	594	22,916	£6.8
West Midlands	2016	569	23,544	£7.5
West Midlands	2017	471	22,860	£6.7
West Midlands	2018	648	26,832	£7.2
West Midlands	2019	677	28,177	£7.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	1997	...	...	...
Yorkshire and the Humber	1998	404	15,839	£3.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	1999	448	16,894	£5.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	2000	205	11,140	£3.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	2001	240	13,284	£3.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	2002	271	13,796	£3.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	2003	183	10,299	£2.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	2004	...	...	...
Yorkshire and the Humber	2005	...	...	...
Yorkshire and the Humber	2006	325	15,019	£4.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	2007	241	12,468	£3.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	2008	433	14,613	£4.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	2009	...	...	...

Yorkshire and the Humber	2010	520	15,716	£5.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	2011	466	15,753	£4.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	2012	...	...	...
Yorkshire and the Humber	2013	...	...	...
Yorkshire and the Humber	2014	501	16,396	£4.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	2015	486	16,602	£4.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	2016	461	16,733	£3.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	2017	376	16,659	£4.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	2018	447	19,200	£4.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	2019	522	22,392	£4.5

Table 3 : Count, employment and turnover of CPTPP-owned local business units in the UK by NUTS2 region, 2019

Region	Number of local business units	Employees (000s)	Turnover (2019 prices, £ billions)
Inner London - West	2003	61,616	£227.9
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	163	16,677	£7.8
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	268	13,404	£12.0
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	217	13,896	£9.2
Surrey, East and West Sussex	438	22,730	£13.4
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	566	23,904	£15.4
Cheshire	106	3,745	£3.7
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bath/Bristol area	451	24,323	£8.2
Merseyside	155	7,095	£2.8
Tees Valley and Durham	114	7,021	£2.2
North Eastern Scotland	80	3,779	£1.9
Outer London - South	133	3,734	£2.7
East Wales	162	9,191	£2.3

Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	187	7,446	£2.4
Outer London - West and North West	377	15,022	£4.2
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	280	8,444	£4.1
Shropshire and Staffordshire	152	7,376	£2.1
Greater Manchester	411	16,233	£4.3
Cumbria	47	3,488	£0.6
West Wales and The Valleys	119	7,382	£1.8
Southern Scotland	78	3,423	£1.2
East Anglia	280	13,276	£3.6
Lincolnshire	55	2,644	£0.7
Essex	168	7,345	£2.1
Eastern Scotland	226	8,987	£2.7
West Midlands	338	13,355	£2.9
West Yorkshire	235	10,543	£2.2
Kent	219	5,320	£1.4
South Yorkshire	104	6,248	£1.2
Northern Ireland	99	7,302	£1.5
Inner London - East	544	19,864	£8.5
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	172	7,669	£1.6
Lancashire	108	5,468	£1.0
Highlands and Islands	37	765	£0.3
West Central Scotland	126	4,917	£0.9
Devon	94	3,517	£0.5
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	83	2,614	£0.6
North Yorkshire	100	2,987	£0.5
Outer London - East and North East	90	2,477	£0.6

Dorset and Somerset	118	2,867	£0.5
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	40	1,165	£0.1

Table 4: Count, employment and turnover of CPTPP-owned local business units by industry, 1997 to 2019

Industry	Year	Number of local business units	Employees (000s)	Turnover (2019 prices, £ billions)
Wholesale and retail trade	1997	777	36,281	£78.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1998	840	28,585	£38.4
Wholesale and retail trade	1999	1,335	40,637	£68.0
Wholesale and retail trade	2000	1,094	31,346	£61.1
Wholesale and retail trade	2001	1,024	28,810	£34.3
Wholesale and retail trade	2002	...	...	...
Wholesale and retail trade	2003	936	31,060	£33.9
Wholesale and retail trade	2004	916	33,661	£29.1
Wholesale and retail trade	2005	1,097	38,514	£38.7
Wholesale and retail trade	2006	1,341	41,085	£42.7
Wholesale and retail trade	2007	1,210	39,204	£50.1
Wholesale and retail trade	2008	1,362	40,661	£43.5
Wholesale and retail trade	2009	...	...	...
Wholesale and retail trade	2010	1,458	43,217	£47.6
Wholesale and retail trade	2011	1,500	43,020	£43.7
Wholesale and retail trade	2012	2,234	48,175	£45.9
Wholesale and retail trade	2013	...	...	...
Wholesale and retail trade	2014	2,269	49,825	£41.4
Wholesale and retail trade	2015	2,185	47,748	£43.2
Wholesale and retail trade	2016	2,231	49,030	£42.5
Wholesale and retail trade	2017	1,618	56,919	£46.8
Wholesale and retail trade	2018	2,712	68,868	£52.4
Wholesale and retail trade	2019	2,636	58,323	£56.4

Transportation warehousing	and	1997	166	14,652	£2.3
Transportation warehousing	and	1998	135	12,411	£1.8
Transportation warehousing	and	1999	166	13,938	£2.4
Transportation warehousing	and	2000	...	...	...
Transportation warehousing	and	2001	67	2,860	£0.8
Transportation warehousing	and	2002	...	...	...
Transportation warehousing	and	2003	93	6,781	£1.8
Transportation warehousing	and	2004	58	4,724	£0.6
Transportation warehousing	and	2005	...	...	...
Transportation warehousing	and	2006	59	3,070	£0.5
Transportation warehousing	and	2007	273	17,556	£2.3
Transportation warehousing	and	2008	811	18,318	£2.7
Transportation warehousing	and	2009	833	20,336	£3.7
Transportation warehousing	and	2010	...	...	...
Transportation warehousing	and	2011	1090	15,550	£4.1
Transportation warehousing	and	2012	312	14,192	£3.6
Transportation warehousing	and	2013	...	...	...
Transportation warehousing	and	2014	363	18,234	£4.9
Transportation warehousing	and	2015	322	15,098	£3.8
Transportation warehousing	and	2016	310	14,956	£3.9
Transportation warehousing	and	2017	...	...	...
Transportation warehousing	and	2018	291	14,733	£3.0
Transportation warehousing	and	2019	576	17,706	£3.4
Scientific, technical and IT services		1997	941	31,361	£16.3
Scientific, technical and IT services		1998	777	34,065	£11.8
Scientific, technical and IT services		1999	516	22,206	£11.0

Scientific, technical and IT services	2000	557	30,341	£7.6
Scientific, technical and IT services	2001	663	36,982	£10.4
Scientific, technical and IT services	2002	740	40,517	£9.4
Scientific, technical and IT services	2003	962	30,776	£7.3
Scientific, technical and IT services	2004	931	38,074	£9.8
Scientific, technical and IT services	2005	1,097	34,597	£10.5
Scientific, technical and IT services	2006	992	36,481	£9.2
Scientific, technical and IT services	2007	871	29,785	£9.9
Scientific, technical and IT services	2008	983	27,117	£10.0
Scientific, technical and IT services	2009	...	...	...
Scientific, technical and IT services	2010	1,279	46,487	£19.9
Scientific, technical and IT services	2011	1,228	42,600	£17.3
Scientific, technical and IT services	2012	1209	44,722	£18.0
Scientific, technical and IT services	2013	1,244	50,963	£20.7
Scientific, technical and IT services	2014	...	...	...
Scientific, technical and IT services	2015	1,371	56,783	£20.8
Scientific, technical and IT services	2016	1,353	59,500	£22.0
Scientific, technical and IT services	2017	1,417	68,299	£25.2
Scientific, technical and IT services	2018	1,703	88,973	£34.3
Scientific, technical and IT services	2019	2,093	92,577	£38.6
Other services	1997	...	...	...
Other services	1998	993	14,165	£5.1
Other services	1999	1,844	20,342	£6.8
Other services	2000	986	10,901	£2.6
Other services	2001	212	5,448	£2.2
Other services	2002	595	9,446	£3.2
Other services	2003	625	9,949	£3.3

Other services	2004	606	10,441	£3.3
Other services	2005	643	11,275	£2.9
Other services	2006	616	11,197	£2.9
Other services	2007	554	10,660	£1.8
Other services	2008	1,051	23,362	£3.8
Other services	2009	1,105	31,341	£4.5
Other services	2010	718	19,276	£3.8
Other services	2011	766	18,930	£3.2
Other services	2012	863	22,399	£4.1
Other services	2013	956	27,446	£4.9
Other services	2014	1,231	35,818	£4.7
Other services	2015	1,250	40,367	£5.5
Other services	2016	1,094	37,624	£7.9
Other services	2017	757	29,205	£8.0
Other services	2018	1,250	42,347	£9.2
Other services	2019	1,368	48,652	£9.8
Manufacturing	1997	743	103,682	£25.1
Manufacturing	1998	760	114,498	£29.9
Manufacturing	1999	...	...	...
Manufacturing	2000	719	107,188	£31.6
Manufacturing	2001	632	114,440	£41.2
Manufacturing	2002	621	120,254	£36.1
Manufacturing	2003	637	92,947	£28.4
Manufacturing	2004	656	106,812	£29.2
Manufacturing	2005	693	104,610	£30.0
Manufacturing	2006	646	105,594	£31.7
Manufacturing	2007	1,142	105,166	£32.3

Manufacturing	2008	952	90,638	£31.1
Manufacturing	2009	966	91,110	£33.2
Manufacturing	2010	827	76,836	£32.7
Manufacturing	2011	778	70,643	£29.1
Manufacturing	2012	806	72,693	£28.7
Manufacturing	2013	840	87,976	£30.5
Manufacturing	2014	...	...	...
Manufacturing	2015	814	86,311	£34.3
Manufacturing	2016	...	...	...
Manufacturing	2017	772	83,354	£30.7
Manufacturing	2018	844	94,679	£31.1
Manufacturing	2019	944	105,929	£34.6
Financial services	1997	1,353	46,780	£1,304.4
Financial services	1998	1,342	43,499	£1,150.8
Financial services	1999	1,397	43,701	£851.0
Financial services	2000	348	14,961	£813.9
Financial services	2001	2,032	37,846	£525.8
Financial services	2002	1,243	39,482	£441.1
Financial services	2003	395	17,092	£123.6
Financial services	2004	1,102	33,356	£343.5
Financial services	2005	1,053	26,680	£253.0
Financial services	2006	885	25,844	£322.5
Financial services	2007	554	20,827	£212.3
Financial services	2008	1,227	31,409	£246.9
Financial services	2009	1,484	35,073	£224.3
Financial services	2010	1,467	35,087	£226.6
Financial services	2011	1,128	32,502	£234.2

Financial services	2012	1,210	35,080	£251.3
Financial services	2013	1,185	35,434	£276.4
Financial services	2014	1,144	36,579	£195.5
Financial services	2015	1,117	36,451	£217.6
Financial services	2016	...	...	...
Financial services	2017	970	34,479	£224.4
Financial services	2018	945	33,072	£264.3
Financial services	2019	1,057	33,709	£208.2
Energy, extraction and water	1997	...	...	...
Energy, extraction and water	1998	98	2,414	£2.0
Energy, extraction and water	1999	...	...	...
Energy, extraction and water	2000	72	1,250	£1.2
Energy, extraction and water	2001	56	982	£1.0
Energy, extraction and water	2002	...	...	...
Energy, extraction and water	2003	48	1,077	£0.8
Energy, extraction and water	2004	109	2,583	£2.6
Energy, extraction and water	2005	...	...	...
Energy, extraction and water	2006	142	4,918	£6.2
Energy, extraction and water	2007	387	11,389	£8.2
Energy, extraction and water	2008	...	...	...
Energy, extraction and water	2009	351	11,133	£10.6
Energy, extraction and water	2010	...	...	...
Energy, extraction and water	2011	360	11,777	£11.6
Energy, extraction and water	2012	408	13,461	£10.9
Energy, extraction and water	2013	...	...	...
Energy, extraction and water	2014	403	14,753	£11.2
Energy, extraction and water	2015	381	12,900	£10.1

Energy, extraction and water	2016	367	11,923	£9.9
Energy, extraction and water	2017	409	12,063	£8.3
Energy, extraction and water	2018	381	14,514	£6.0
Energy, extraction and water	2019	466	17,875	£7.6
Construction	1997	16	387	£0.2
Construction	1998	31	1,218	£0.1
Construction	1999	45	1,688	£0.2
Construction	2000	...	...	...
Construction	2001	45	2,437	£0.3
Construction	2002	...	...	...
Construction	2003	150	6,141	£0.9
Construction	2004	139	4,884	£1.5
Construction	2005	...	...	...
Construction	2006	163	5,092	£1.4
Construction	2007	313	5,666	£1.8
Construction	2008	500	6,585	£2.4
Construction	2009	456	5,904	£2.6
Construction	2010	...	...	...
Construction	2011	436	6,719	£3.3
Construction	2012	335	5,183	£2.2
Construction	2013	...	...	...
Construction	2014	353	4,802	£1.2
Construction	2015	...	...	...
Construction	2016	330	4,360	£1.2
Construction	2017	343	4,818	£1.3
Construction	2018	177	4,015	£1.5
Construction	2019	336	177	£2.2
Arts, entertainment and leisure	1997	179	12,633	£4.1
Arts, entertainment and leisure	1998	370	12,960	£1.0

Arts, entertainment and leisure	1999	45	4,232	£0.6
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2000	...	...	...
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2001	63	3,890	£0.5
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2002	...	...	...
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2003	102	3,606	£0.5
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2004	221	17,174	£1.2
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2005	171	7,409	£1.0
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2006	...	...	...
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2007	161	9,292	£0.8
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2008	233	12,226	£2.1
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2009	181	11,505	£1.4
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2010	...	...	...
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2011	188	13,475	£7.8
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2012	320	21,865	£9.7
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2013	373	25,113	£10.8
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2014	234	17,349	£9.0
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2015	213	13,803	£8.8
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2016	266	18,730	£9.8
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2017	323	24,618	£2.2
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2018	338	22,596	£1.7
Arts, entertainment and leisure	2019	415	29,948	£2.2
Agriculture	1997	...	...	...
Agriculture	1998	...	...	...
Agriculture	1999	...	...	...
Agriculture	2000	...	...	...
Agriculture	2001	...	...	...
Agriculture	2002	...	...	...
Agriculture	2003	12	227	£0.03
Agriculture	2004	...	...	...

Agriculture	2005	12	174	£0.03
Agriculture	2006	...	...	...
Agriculture	2007	35	228	£0.05
Agriculture	2008	...	...	...
Agriculture	2009	13	340	£0.06
Agriculture	2010	...	...	...
Agriculture	2011	...	...	...
Agriculture	2012	...	...	...
Agriculture	2013	...	...	...
Agriculture	2014	25	435	£0.05
Agriculture	2015	...	...	...
Agriculture	2016	...	...	...
Agriculture	2017	...	...	...
Agriculture	2018	...	...	...
Agriculture	2019	11	525	£0.04

Department for Business and Trade

We are the department for economic growth. We support businesses to invest, grow and export, creating jobs and opportunities across the country.

Legal disclaimer

Whereas every effort has been made to ensure that the information in this document is accurate, the Department for Business and Trade does not accept liability for any errors, omissions or misleading statements, and no warranty is given or responsibility accepted as to the standing of any individual, firm, company or other organisation mentioned.

Copyright

© Crown Copyright 2023

You may re-use this publication (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence.

To view this licence visit:

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence

or email:

psi@nationalarchives.gov.uk.

Where we have identified any third party copyright information in the material that you wish to use, you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holder(s) concerned.

All enquiries regarding this material should be sent to us at

enquiries@trade.gov.uk