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Capital Markets in the UK
Key Performance Indicators

November 2026



Executive Summary

This report is an extension of the ninth edition of AFME's annual Capital Markets Union: Key Performance Indicators report, which tracks the development of the European capital markets ecosystem. The purpose of this report is to assess the UK's progress in enhancing and expanding its capital markets against a set of benchmark indicators.

We group our eight indicators into four areas which seek to measure the various features needed to develop an efficient, deep, and interconnected capital market, namely:

1. Access to capital
2. Availability of pools of capital for investment
3. Transition to sustainable finance and digitalisation
4. Efficiency of capital markets ecosystem and integration

Key findings

This year's report highlights the breadth and strength of UK financial markets, with strong private markets complementing an established public-market financing ecosystem. The UK remains a globally significant financial centre, with deep pools of capital, world-leading financial services exports, a strong FinTech ecosystem, and growing activity across sustainable finance and securitisation markets.

The UK has deep capital markets that provide an important source of financing for companies, with equity and bond issuances accounting for 23% of total corporate financing in the first half of 2026. Although down from 26% in 2025, this share remains above the European Union average of 14%, underlining the important role public markets play in financing UK businesses. Consistent with trends in other developed markets, IPO activity nevertheless remains substantially below historic levels, with delistings continuing to outpace new listings into 2026.

The UK financial services sector has a particular strength in providing risk capital. Pre-IPO risk capital investment reached 1.4% of GDP in 2026, significantly above the European average and second only to the United States. The expansion of venture capital, private equity, angel investment and direct lending over the past decade highlights the depth and diversity of funding available to support innovative businesses in the UK, which gives companies greater scope to access funding as they grow.

The report also highlights the important role of capital markets in supporting growth across the whole country. While London remains the principal location for listed and high-growth companies, capital markets support businesses in every region and nation of the UK. Sustainable finance issuance and financial services exports generate economic activity well beyond the City of London and the South East. UK financial services exports account for approximately 16% of the global total, making the UK one of the world's leading exporters in this sector.

Household investment has remained an area of concern across successive editions of this report, with financial assets per adult remaining below their 2022 level and below those in the United States and some other jurisdictions. UK households hold a larger proportion of their financial wealth in cash than in direct holdings of listed equities and investment funds. These findings suggest an opportunity to mobilise domestic savings, increase retail participation in capital markets and generate larger pools of long-term investment capital to support businesses, innovation and economic growth.

The report also highlights increasing global competition. The UK's share of global equity market capitalisation has fallen from 10% in 1990 to just 3.2% in 2026, while the United States now accounts for 55% and emerging Asian markets continue to gain market share. These long-term trends reinforce the importance of policies aimed at improving the attractiveness, depth and competitiveness of UK capital markets.

Overall, the UK possesses a successful capital markets ecosystem, with this year's report showing that bank lending and private capital have played an increasing role in financing businesses. The priority should be to build on the UK's strengths while reflecting on the decline in activity on public markets, increasing household investment, and broadening access to growth capital across the UK. A financing ecosystem with both robust private funding and attractive public markets will be critical if the UK is to maintain its position as a leading global financial centre and fully realise the Government's growth ambitions.

Overview of Indicators and Ranking of the United Kingdom

Table 1: Comparison of United Kingdom's 2026 Capital Markets Against Key Performance Indicators[1]

	Indicator	UK	UK (2025)	US	China	EU	DE	FR	NL
Access to capital	**Market Finance** NFC Equity and Bond issuance as % of total NFC annual financing	23%	26%	39%	24%	14%	12%	25%	21%
	Pre-IPO Risk Capital Equity crowdfunding, Business Angel Growth Private Equity investment, and venture capital investment as % of GDP	1.4%	0.4%	3%	1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Pools of investment capital	**Household Market Investment** Financial assets saved in financial instruments (listed equity, bonds, funds, pensions, and insurance reserves) per adult in GBP	50,107	49,523	220,696	-	42,013	53,973	42,173	98,526
Transition to sustainable finance and digitalisation	**ESG Finance** ESG bond issuance as % of total bond issuance	5.8%	5.4%	0.8%	1.3%	12.3%	11.0%	17.3%	24.8%
	FinTech Composite indicator of funding for FinTech companies, talent pool, regulatory environment, and innovation. Range 0-1	0.33	0.31	0.22	0.17	0.16	0.23	0.18	0.19
Efficiency of capital markets ecosystem, integration and competitiveness	**Loan Transfer Securitisation** Issuance and loan portfolio transactions as % of outstanding bank loans	2.3% Inc-SRT	1.8% Inc-SRT	9.2% Inc-SRT	0.8% Inc-SRT	1.5% Inc-SRT	0.6% Inc-SRT	0.5% Inc-SRT	1.2% Inc-SRT
		2.2% Ex-SRT	1.7% Ex-SRT	9.2% Ex-SRT	0.8% Ex-SRT	1.4% Ex-SRT	0.6% Ex-SRT	0.4% Ex-SRT	1.2% Ex-SRT
	Global cross-border Finance Financial services exports (% world's total)	16%	-	25%	0.4%	21%	5%	4%	2%
	Global equity footprint Market capitalisation as a % of world's total	3.2%	3.4%	55%	10%	15%	3%	3%	1%

*Data as of 2026H1 except for the Household Market Investment Indicator which is based on Q1 2026 data and for the Global cross-border Finance Indicator which is based on 2025 data.

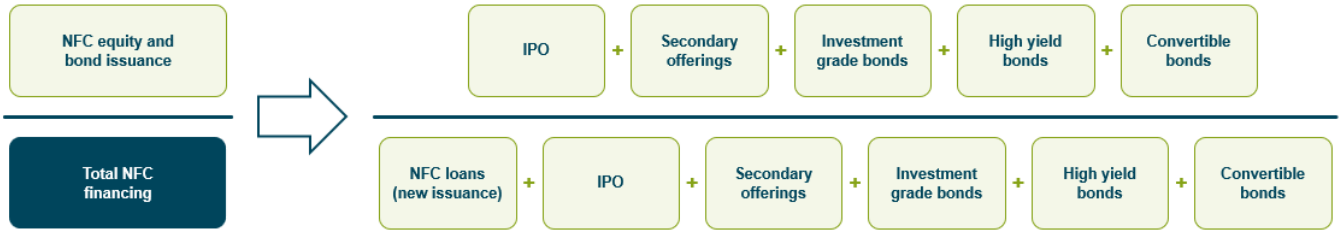
ACCESS TO CAPITAL



1. Market Finance Indicator

The Market Finance Indicator measures the capacity for companies to raise finance on public markets.

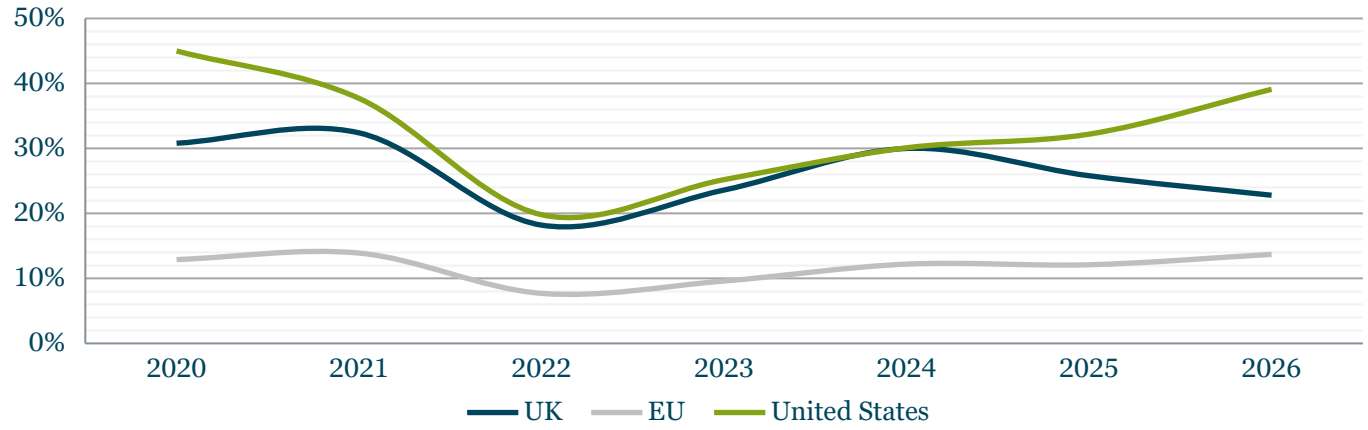
The indicator achieves this by quantifying the proportion of total finance for non-financial corporates (NFCs), which is provided by capital markets instruments (equity and bonds). The indicator is calculated as annual gross NFC equity and bond issuance as a percentage of the sum of annual gross lending (new loans) to NFCs and equity and bond issuance.



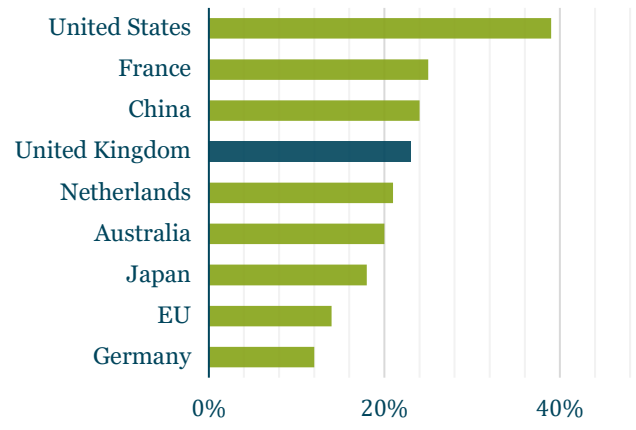
The UK continues to have a developed market-based financing ecosystem, with around 23% of corporate financing raised through capital markets. However, the UK remains substantially behind the United States, where the equivalent share is around 40%, but is comparable to France (25%) and China (24%).

While total financing raised by UK non-financial corporations has increased since 2023, growth has been driven by new bank lending rather than capital market activity - where we have seen a marginal decline in equity and bond issuances. This has resulted in market-based finance representing a smaller share of corporate financing in the UK. Despite growth in the overall availability of finance, UK corporates are not utilising capital markets in their financing as much as they have done in previous years.

1.1 Market Finance Indicator (NFC equity and bond issuance as a % of total NFC annual financing)

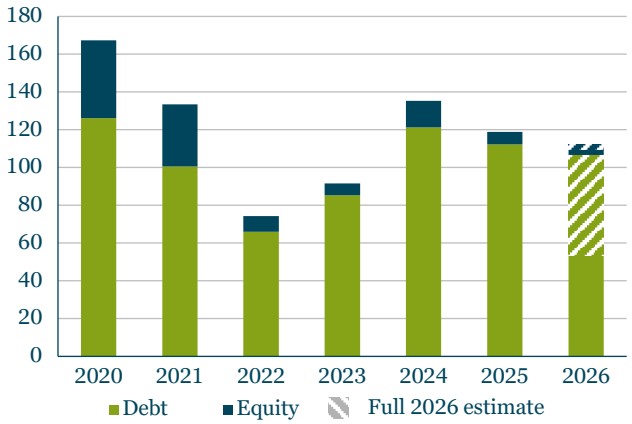


1.2 Market Finance Indicator by country



Source: Dealogic, US FED, ECB, BoE, and other European central banks

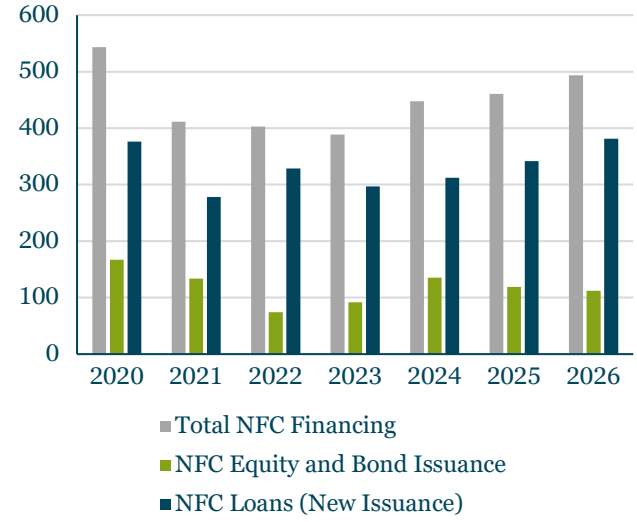
1.3 UK corporate bond and equity issuance (EUR bn)



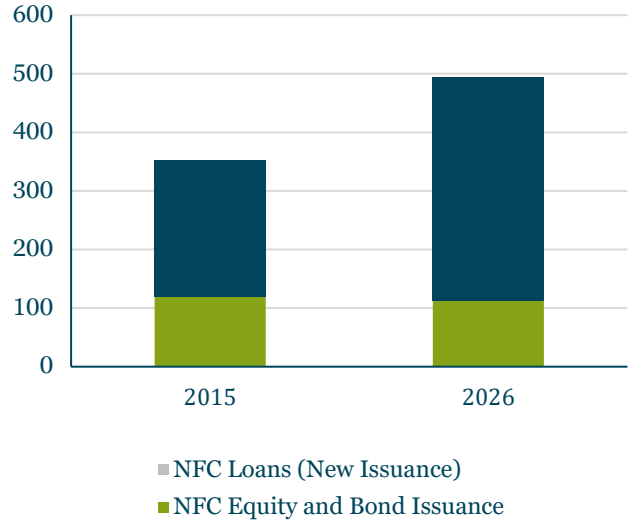
UK non-financial corporate bond and equity issuance declined through 2025 and the first half of 2026 but the total amount raised remained above the volumes recorded through 2022 and 2023. Increasing the role of market-based

finance (to levels we have seen previously in the UK) therefore represents an important opportunity to mobilise capital for productive investment and support long-term UK growth.

1.4 NFC funding by category (EUR bn)



1.5 NFC loan, equity and bond issuance (EUR bn)

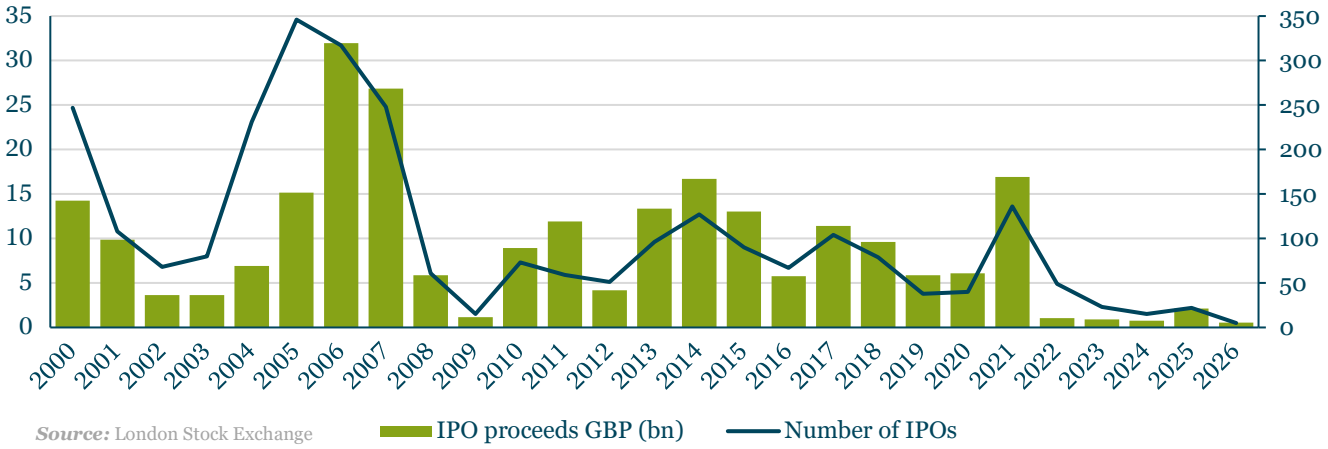


Source: Dealogic, US FED, ECB, BoE, and other European central banks

UK corporate financing has recovered strongly from its recent low in 2023, reaching almost £500bn in 2026, driven by an increase in bank lending, with new NFC loans rising to around £385bn. NFC market funding increased strongly between 2022 and 2024, rising from around £73bn to a peak of £135bn. This momentum has subsequently weakened, with funding declining to approximately £118bn in 2025 and £112bn in 2026. Nevertheless, issuance remains materially above 2022 levels, indicating that the recent decline represents a partial reversal of the strong growth recorded through 2024 rather than a return to previous lower levels.

The longer-term picture reinforces this trend: although total corporate financing has increased significantly since 2015, equity and bond issuance has remained broadly flat in cash terms. This indicates that the expansion in corporate financing has not been matched by a corresponding increase in market-based finance, with UK companies increasingly reliant on bank lending for new financing.

1.6 UK IPO number and amount



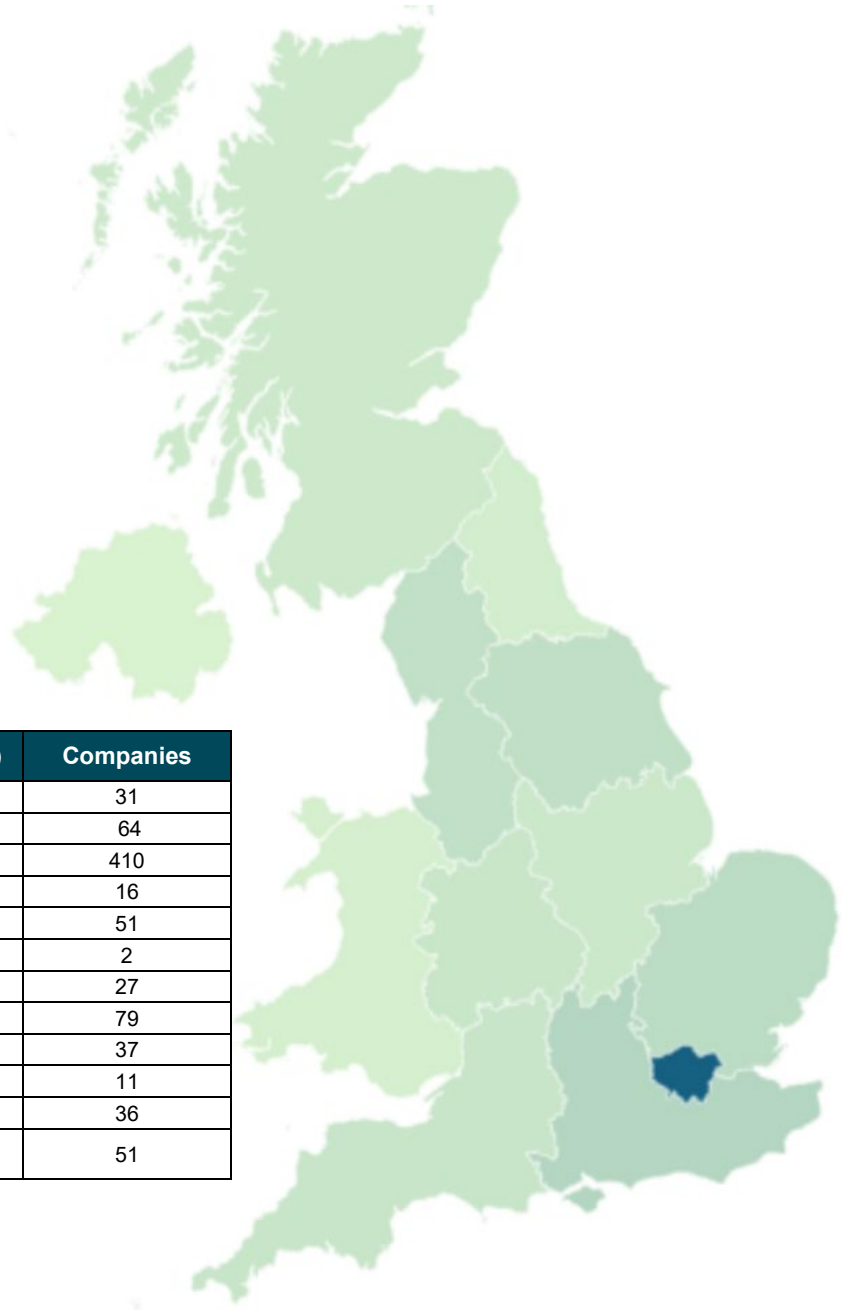
Source: London Stock Exchange

Examining other factors that have impacted the Market Finance Indicator, UK IPO activity has remained at historically low levels since 2022; both in the number of IPOs and the value of proceeds raised. Both measures are significantly below the levels seen during the mid-2000s, when London was one of the world's most active listing venues. This weakness suggests that the decline may be structural rather than solely cyclical.

Although IPO proceeds showed signs of recovery in 2025, the number of companies choosing to list remains low, suggesting that the overall IPO market in the UK remains fragile. The FCA[1] attributes the weakness to wider conditions rather than regulatory barriers.

[1] 13 October 2026 - Work of the Financial Conduct Authority - Oral evidence

1.7 Number of UK non-financial companies listed on the LSE by region



Region	Market Cap (£ bn)	Companies
East Midlands	£41	31
East of England	£290	64
London	£1,590	410
North East England	£19	16
North West England	£31	51
Northern Ireland	£0.9	2
Scotland	£93	27
South East England	£147	79
South West England	£42	37
Wales	£10	11
West Midlands	£23	36
Yorkshire and the Humber	£24	51

Source: London Stock Exchange

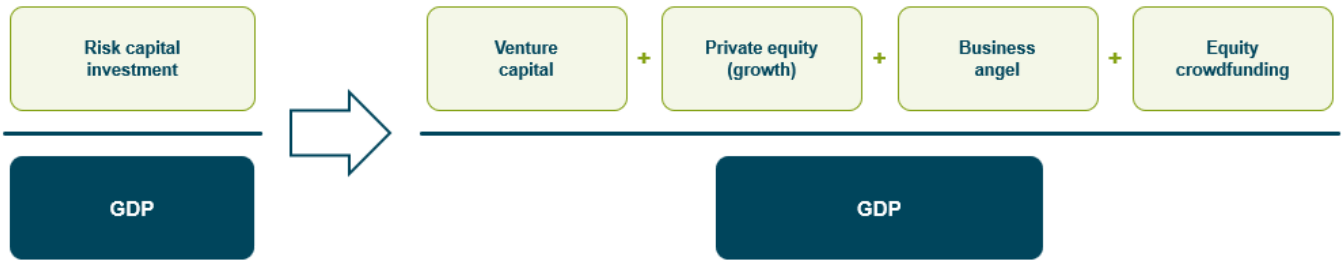
Looking at the geographical location of UK listed companies, the majority (410) are located in London. However, the data also shows the national importance of capital markets, with listed companies located across every region and nation of the UK. Public markets give companies across the country access to long-term growth capital, supporting investment, innovation and job creation. Strong domestic capital markets are therefore relevant not only to the City of London but also to regional economic growth and competitiveness. Strengthening the attractiveness of UK public markets could help businesses throughout the UK access the capital needed to scale, grow, improve productivity, and expand their workforces.



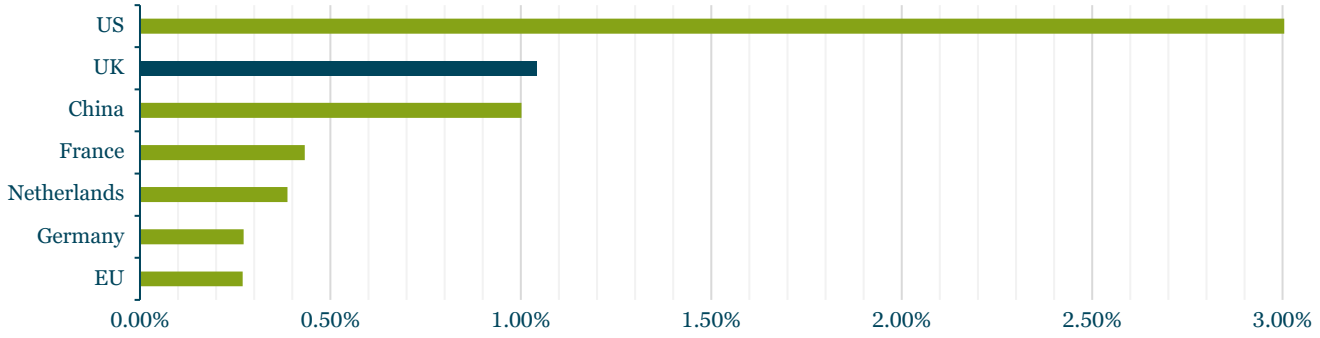


2. Pre-IPO Risk Capital Indicator

The pre-IPO risk capital indicator measures the capacity of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to raise equity risk capital from private markets. The indicator is measured as a ratio of the flow of equity risk capital investment relative to GDP.



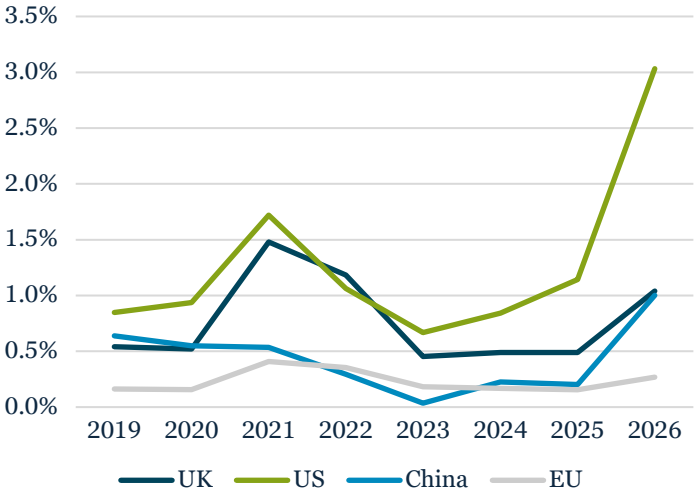
2.1 Venture capital, private equity (growth), business angel and equity crowdfunding investment (2026, %GDP)



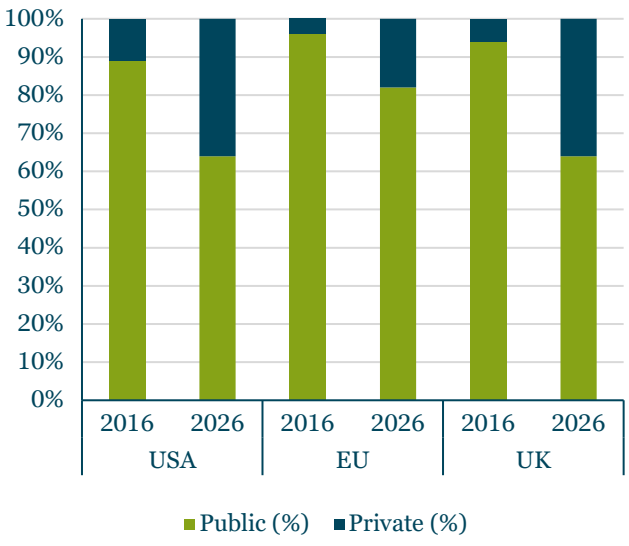
Source: EBAN, Invest Europe, Eikon and Dealroom

Risk capital as a percentage of GDP has increased since the last KPI report, ending three years of relatively little change. Venture capital, growth equity, angel investment and crowdfunding were equivalent to around 1.4% of UK GDP in 2026, reflecting the continued development of the UK's private capital ecosystem. This remains below the United States at 3.0% of GDP, with the gap in available growth-capital widening in recent years. Nevertheless, the UK has higher levels of risk capital than other major European economies: investment as a share of GDP is more than twice that in France and the Netherlands.

2.2 Risk capital as a % of GDP



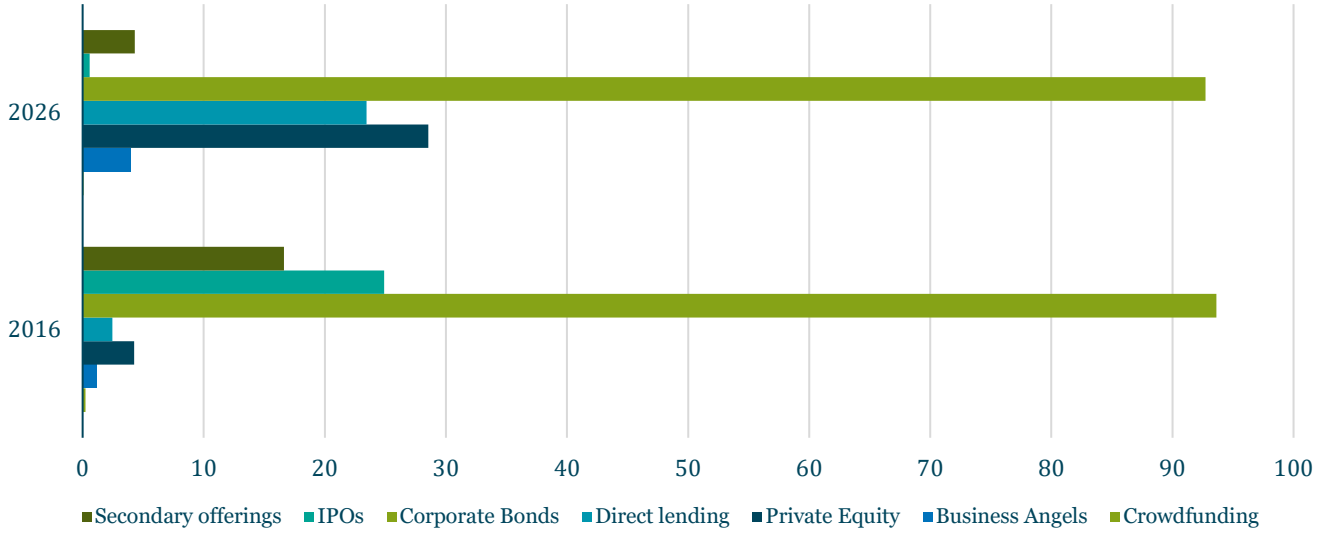
2.3 Sources of market finance (% of total funding)



Source: AFME with InvestEurope, USVCA, Pitchbook, Dealroom

As can been seen in chart 2.3 above, the composition of capital raising has shifted markedly over the past decade. Private equity, private credit and direct lending have all seen an increase in terms of the percentage of total funding, while public market financing through IPOs, corporate bonds, and secondary equity offerings has declined.

2.4 Capital from UK public and private markets (2016 vs 2026, £bn)



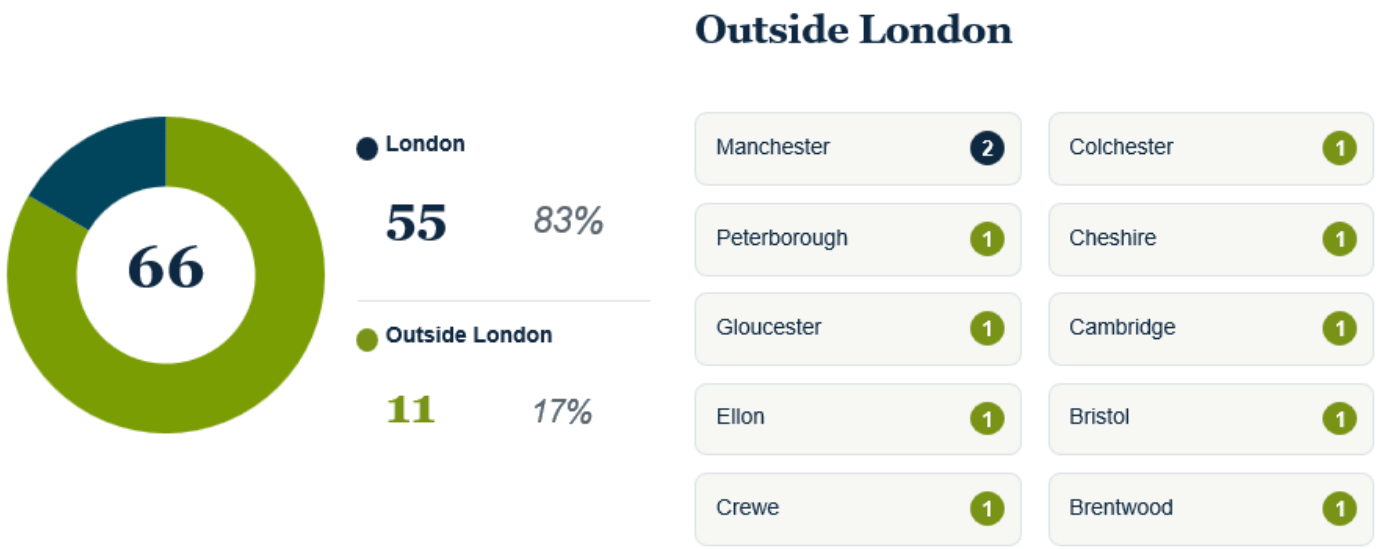
Source: Dealogic, InvestEurope, Dealroom, Octus

The makeup of capital raising through UK public and private markets has evolved since 2016. Corporate bonds remain the largest source of funding, remaining largely unchanged in cash terms between 2016 and 2026. Funding from private equity has grown, rising from £4.2 billion to £28.5 billion, while direct lending has increased from a relatively low base to around £23 billion. By contrast, public equity markets have weakened: capital raised through IPOs fell from £24.9billion in 2016 to under £1bn, while secondary offerings declined from around £16.6 billion to approximately £4 billion. Overall, the figures point to a fundamental shift in the sources of UK financing, with direct lending and private equity increasing their role within the UK economy.

As with listed companies, London remains the focus of the UK's scale-up economy, accounting for 55 of the UK's 66 unicorn companies, with 11 located elsewhere across the country. This concentration reflects the strength of London's world-class investor and talent base but also highlights a significant opportunity for the Government's regional growth agenda.

Unlocking the UK's full growth potential means not simply creating more unicorns but enabling them to emerge in more places across the UK.

2.5 UK Unicorn companies by city of headquarters

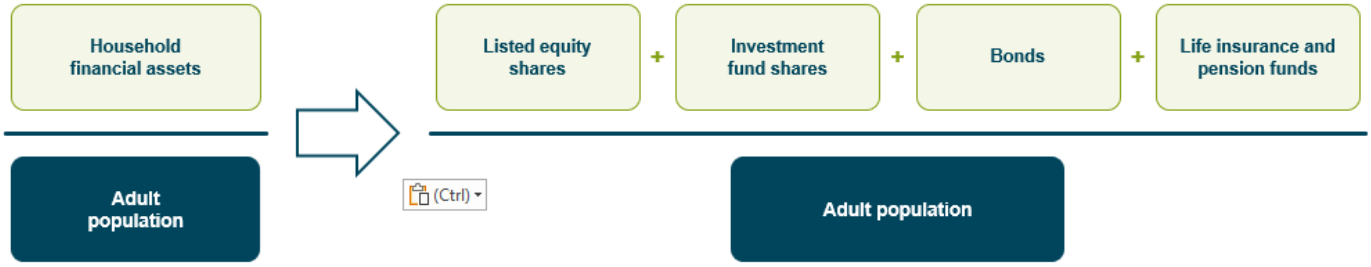


Source: CBinsights

POOLS OF INVESTMENT CAPITAL

3. Household market investment indicator

The household market investment indicator measures the availability of savings from retail investors to invest in capital markets instruments. This ratio is estimated as household financial assets (excluding cash, deposits, and unlisted equity) relative to the size of the adult population. The asset classes aggregated as "Household financial assets" in this indicator include listed equity shares, investment fund shares, bonds, life insurance reserves and pension fund holdings.

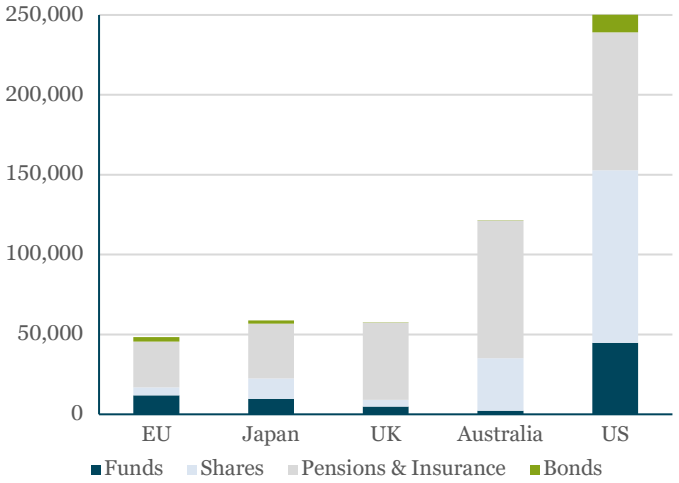


In the UK, household financial assets per adult remain below levels seen in 2022, despite this year recovering slightly from £49,523 to £50,107. The longer-term reduction may raise concerns about the pool of capital available for investment in businesses and economic growth but is also driven by changes in asset values which alone do not establish that household participation has fundamentally weakened.

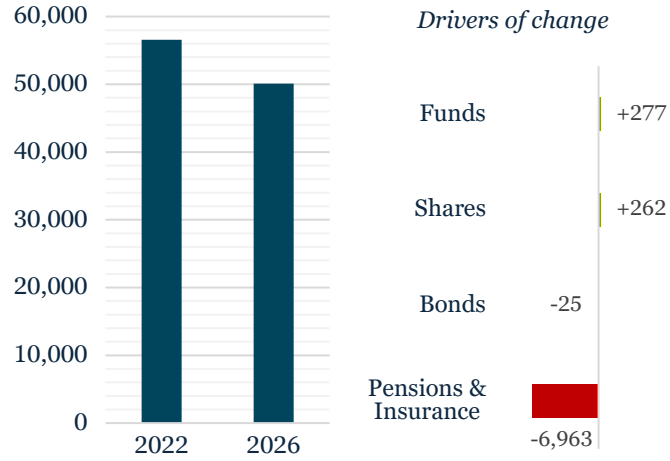
Nevertheless, this decline should be monitored to ensure that both household financial resilience and the Government's wider growth agenda are supported by putting domestic capital to use in financing productive investment across the UK economy.

As illustrated below in chart 3.2, the reported decline in UK household financial assets between 2022 and 2026 is driven by a reduction in the value of pension and insurance assets, while holdings of funds and shares remained broadly stable. This underscores the critical role of long-term savings vehicles, particularly pensions, in the UK's investment ecosystem.

3.1 Household market financial assets per adult (£)



3.2. Changes in market financial assets (£)

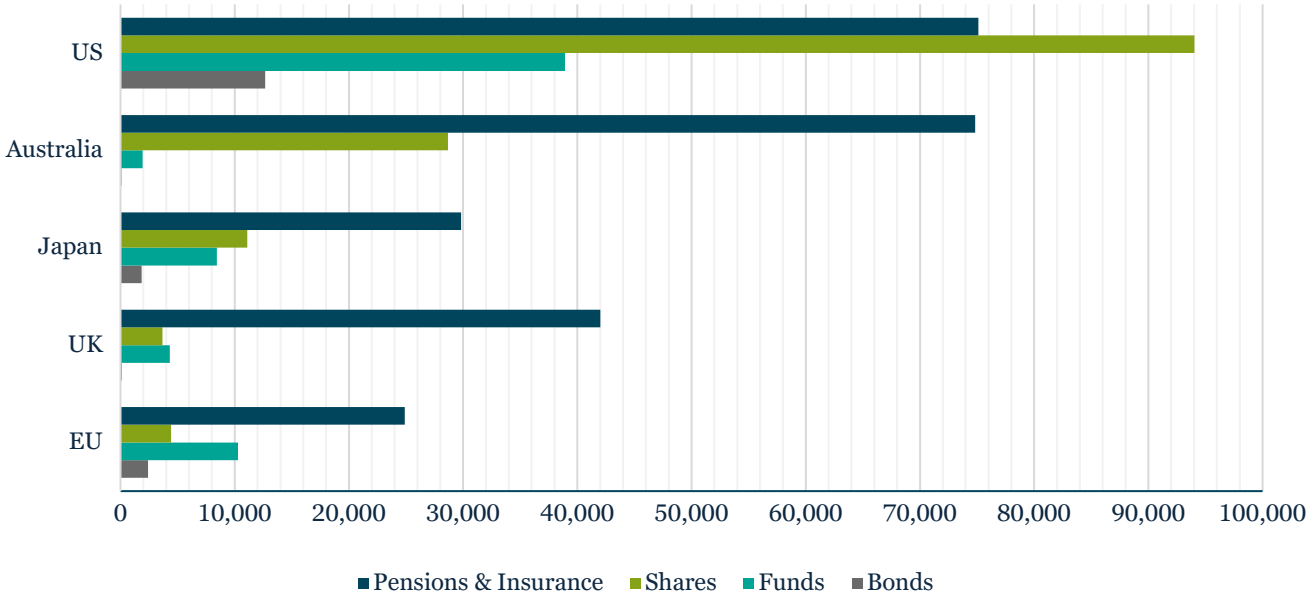


Source: ONS, EUROSTAT, US FED, OECD

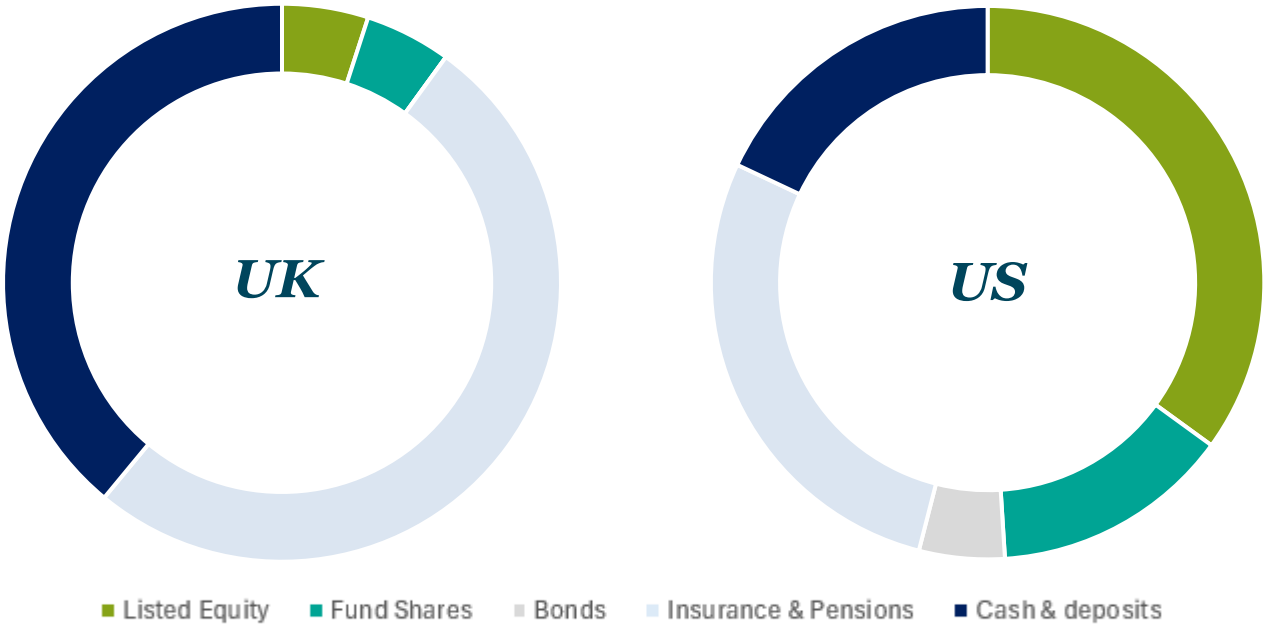
There is sizeable gap in household assets held in market instruments between the UK and some international peers. UK households hold considerably fewer financial assets per adult than those in the United States and Australia, and only modestly more than the EU average.

In particular, US households have larger holdings across equities, investment funds and pension assets, reflecting deeper direct participation in capital markets and a stronger culture of long-term investing. The UK also holds less per adult in both shares and funds than the EU average, with higher pension and insurance holdings resulting in a marginally larger holding per adult in the UK. UK household investments are also heavily concentrated in pension and insurance products, with 84% of total invested assets compared to the EU average of 59% and 34% in the United States.

3.3 Household market financial assets (listed equity, bonds, funds, pensions, insurance reserves) per adult (£)



3.4 Distribution of household financial assets



Source: ONS, US FED

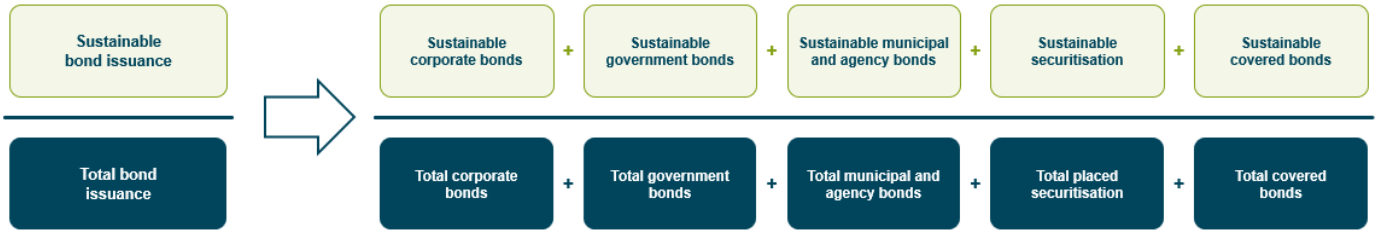
Looking at total household holdings, chart 3.4 highlights further the differences in the allocation of financial assets between the UK and the United States. UK households hold a much larger share of cash and a smaller share directly in growth-oriented assets than their US counterparts. Pensions and insurance products account for 51% of total UK household financial assets (demonstrating again the concentration of these products in a household's portfolio), followed by cash deposits at 39%, with 5% held directly in listed equities and 5% in investment funds.

By contrast, United States households have a broader distribution; allocating around a third of their financial assets directly to listed equities and a further 14% to investment funds. These figures show differences in direct holdings, but do not capture the underlying investments held through pensions and insurance products. UK households may have indirect exposure to equities through those vehicles.

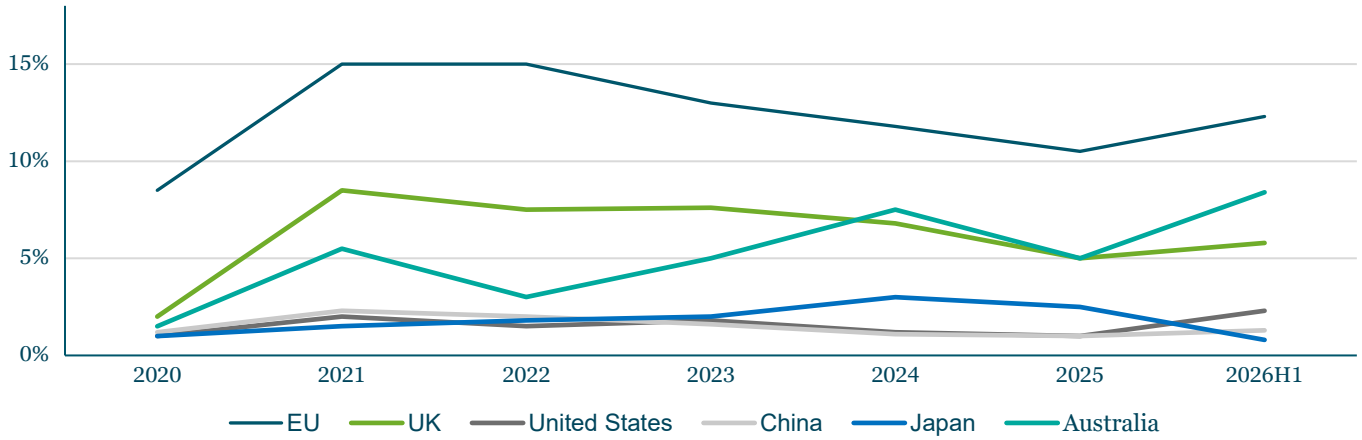
TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE FINANCE AND DIGITALISATION

4. ESG Finance Indicator

Capital markets play a critical role in supporting the financing of the investments needed for the energy transition, energy security, growth and resilience. This indicator seeks to quantify the labelling of ESG bond instruments and is estimated as a ratio of issuance of ESG bond instruments (corporate, government, municipal, agency, securitisation, and covered bonds) relative to total bond issuances. The definition of ESG is based on the Climate Bonds Initiative proceeds-based criteria (green, social, and sustainable). These ratios measure the share of bond issuance carrying an ESG label, rather than the overall volume of investment supporting sustainability or the competitiveness of a financial centre.



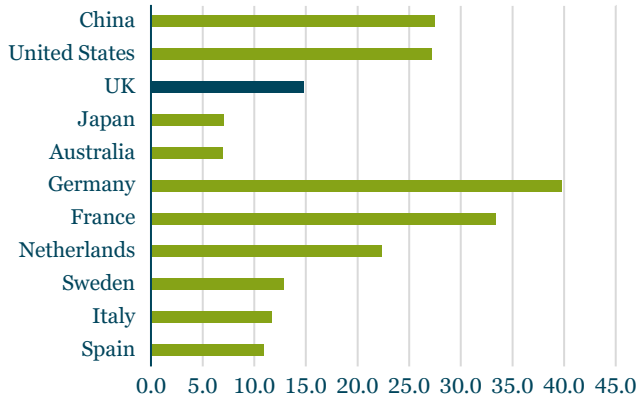
4.1 Indicator evolution (2020-2026H1)



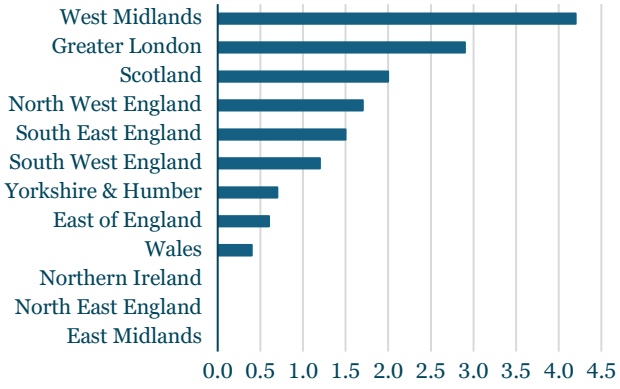
Source: Dealogic

The UK's performance against the ESG finance indicator has improved since 2025, reaching 5.8% in the first half of 2026, compared with 12.3% in the European Union and 8.4% in Australia.

4.2 Green bond issuance by country of issuer: 2026H1, EURbn



4.3 Issuance of ESG bond instruments by company region (GBPbn)

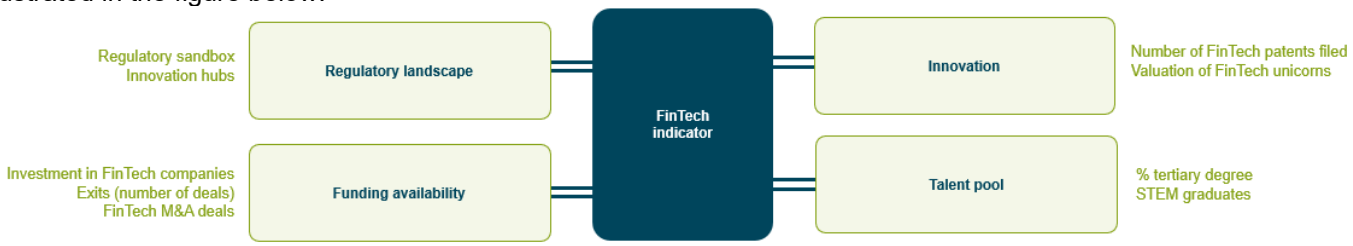


Source: CBI, Dealogic

UK issuers raised €14.8 billion through green bonds in the first half of 2026, although issuance remained below that in larger European markets such as Germany and France. ESG bond issuance was spread across UK regions including the West Midlands, Greater London and Scotland. This activity illustrates the potential for sustainable finance to mobilise capital for infrastructure, the energy transition, and business investment throughout the country. Expanding these markets offers an opportunity to attract investment, support local economic growth and strengthen the UK's position as a global hub for financing the transition to a net-zero economy.

5. FinTech Indicator

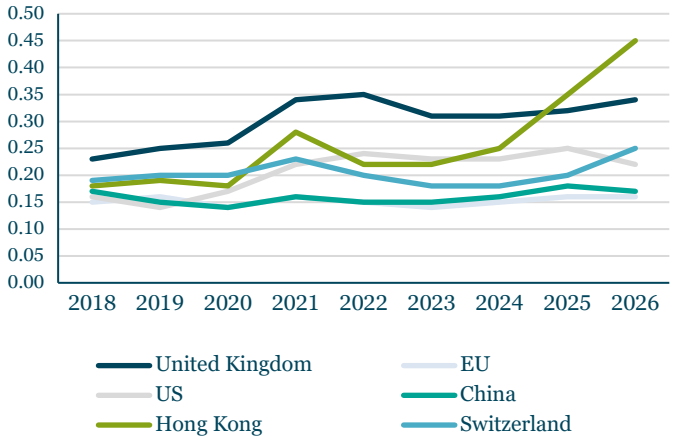
The FinTech Composite Indicator seeks to evaluate countries by their capacity to host a fintech ecosystem. The indicator is constructed based on four sub-indicators: (i) regulatory landscape; (ii) availability of finance for companies; (iii) degree of innovation; and (iv) talent pool. Each of the four sub-indicators is composed of individual metrics as illustrated in the figure below:



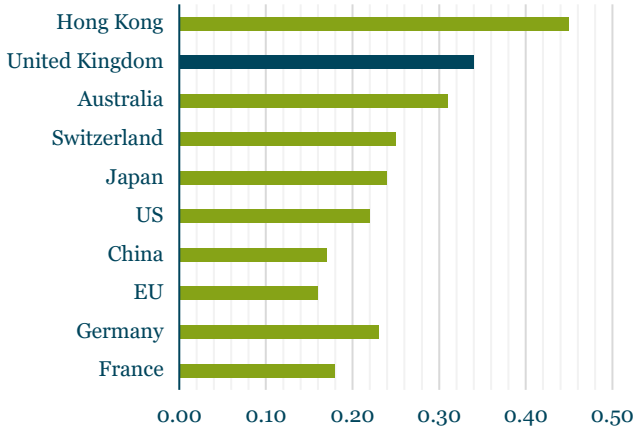
As seen in previous editions, the UK remains one of the world's leading FinTech centres, only behind Hong Kong on this composite measure of funding availability, innovation and talent. The underlying data highlighting the relative strength of the UK's financial services ecosystem, regulatory framework and access to skilled talent, which have underpinned the growth of this sector since 2018.

However, international competition is intensifying, while the UK has maintained a strong position over recent years, Hong Kong has accelerated rapidly and Australia has narrowed the gap - demonstrating that other jurisdictions are actively investing, and adapting regulatory regimes to attract FinTech firms, talent and capital. Maintaining the UK's leadership in this space will therefore require continued focus on access to growth capital, policies that support the scaling of these businesses, and the market infrastructure that accompanies them.

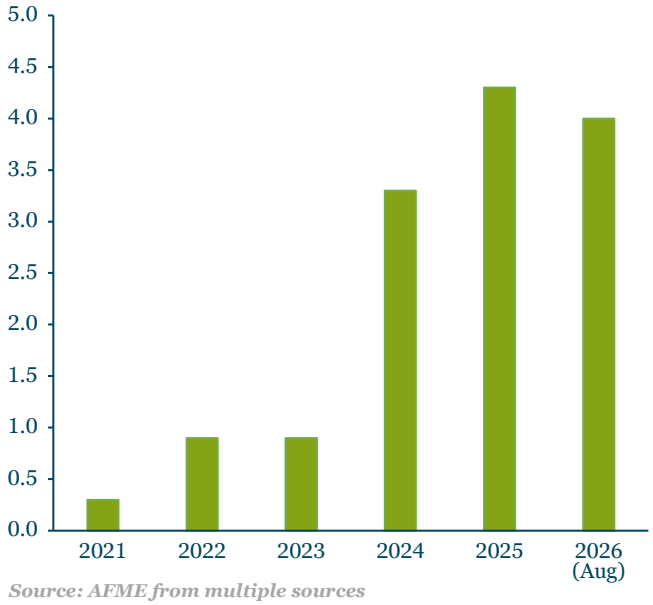
5.1 Evolution of the FinTech Indicator (0: Min, 1: Max)



5.2 FinTech Indicator by country (2026)



5.3 Global DLT bond issuance (EURbn)



Source: AFME from multiple sources

For the UK, FinTech represents a significant opportunity to boost productivity, support high-skilled employment and cement the UK's position as a global centre for innovation.

Looking ahead to Q1 2027, the launch of the UK's first Digital Gilt Instrument (DIGIT) could represent a significant milestone not only for the sovereign debt market, but for the wider fintech sector. As the first digitally native sovereign security issued in the UK, DIGIT has the potential to provide a real-world demonstration of how tokenisation can be applied to mainstream financial markets.

Looking at the broader picture, global DLT bond issuance accelerated from 2024 onwards after modest volumes between 2021 and 2023, with issuance more than tripling to over €4 billion. This growth reflects increasing interest from sovereign, supranational and financial-sector issuers, alongside improvements in digital issuance platforms and settlement infrastructure.

INTEGRATION AND EFFICIENCY OF CAPITAL MARKETS ECOSYSTEM

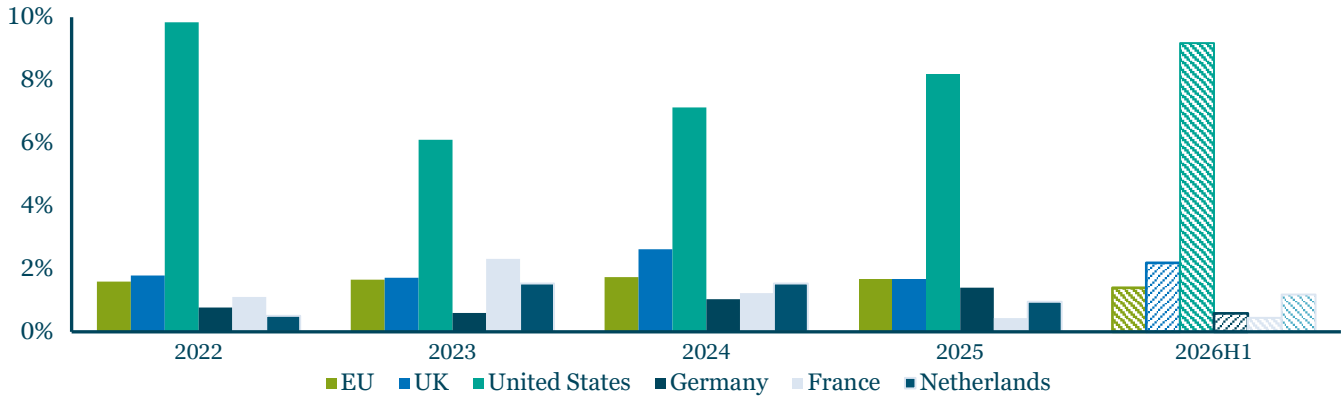
6. Loan Transfer Indicator

The Loan Transfer Indicator measures the capacity to transform bank loans into capital markets vehicles such as securitisation and loan portfolio transactions. The transformation of loans is crucial for enabling additional lending to the real economy by freeing up bank balance sheet capacity. The indicator is estimated as a ratio of securitisation issuance (placed and retained) and loan portfolio sales relative to outstanding loans to businesses and households.



Securitisation and portfolio sales remain significantly more developed in the United States than in other major jurisdictions. Following a dip from around 10% of outstanding loans in 2022 to 6% in 2023, the US market has recovered steadily, reaching over 9% by H1 2026. By contrast, activity in the UK and EU remains much lower, at approximately 2.2% and 1.4% of outstanding loans respectively in H1 2026. The UK has seen a modest increase over the period, rising from around 1.8% in 2022 to just over 2% in H1 2026, with a temporary peak in 2024. The EU has remained broadly stable at around 1.5% to 1.8% throughout the period. Japan, China and Australia exhibit the lowest levels of securitisation and portfolio sales, all remaining below 1% of outstanding loans.

6.1 Securitisation and portfolio sales as % of outstanding loans



UK securitisation markets have demonstrated resilience and modest growth. In the first half of 2026, UK securitisation and portfolio sales represented 2.2% of outstanding loans, compared with 0.6% in Germany, 0.4% in France and 1.2% in the Netherlands.

6.2 UK securitisation issuance, loan portfolio sales, and SRT issuance (GBP bn)

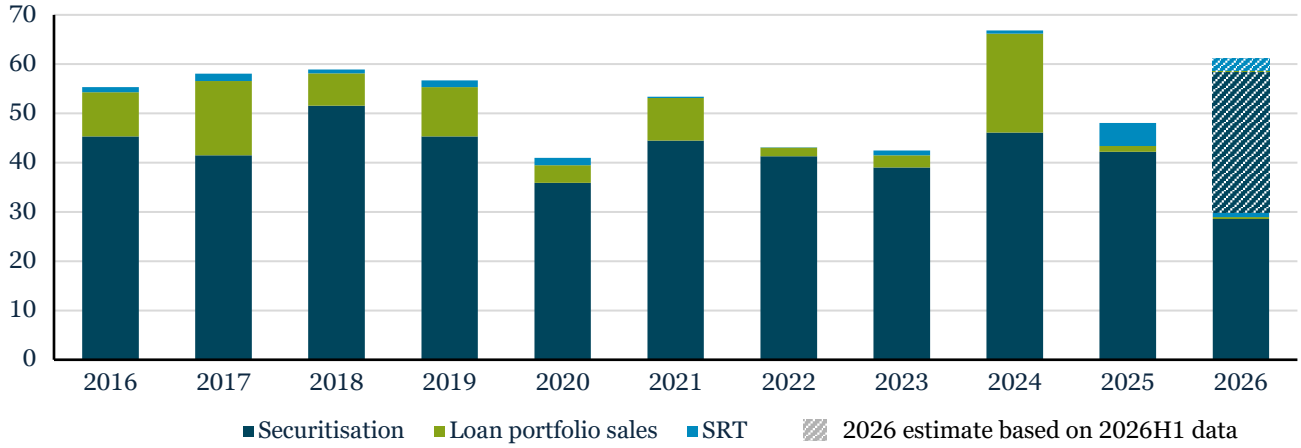
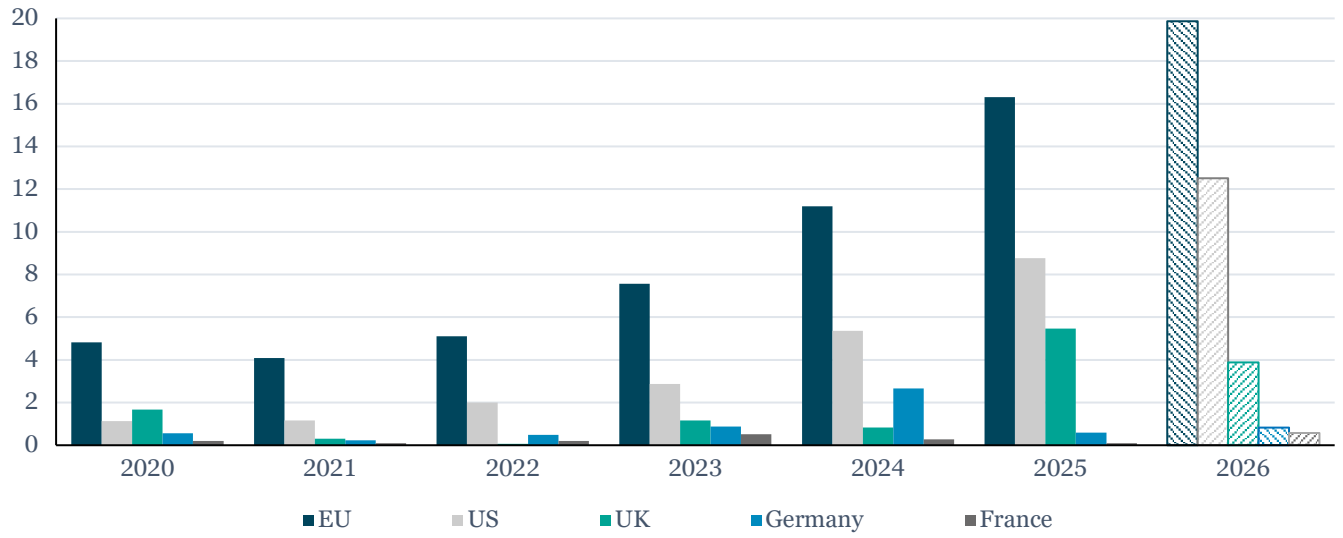


Chart 6.2 illustrates a sustained upward trajectory in UK securitisation issuance, loan portfolio sales and SRT issuance since 2022, following a prolonged period of relatively low activity. Growth accelerated markedly between 2023 and 2025, culminating in a peak in 2025 that significantly exceeded historical levels. Annualised projections for 2026 indicate that

this momentum is expected to be maintained, with activity remaining substantially above the levels recorded before 2022.

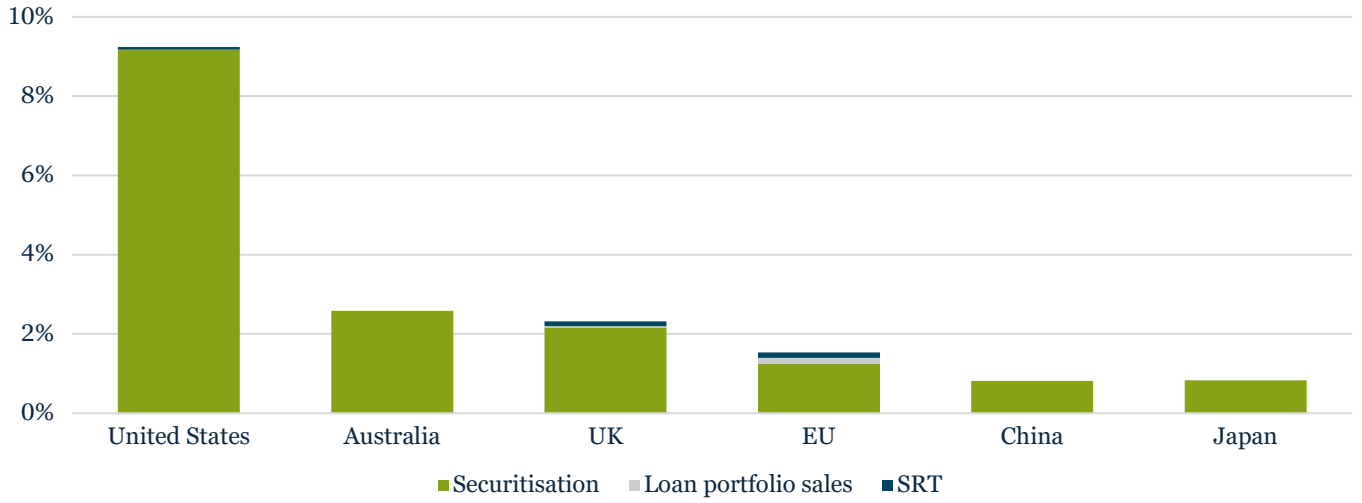
6.3 SRT issuance (EURbn)



2026 annualised data based on H1 issuance

Chart 6.4 highlights that while the UK and Australia demonstrate meaningful levels of activity, both remain substantially below the scale of the US market. The EU lags further behind, despite the presence of securitisation, loan portfolio sales and SRT instruments. Overall, the data suggests considerable scope for growth in UK and EU capital markets if regulatory and market conditions can support greater use of these financing and risk-transfer tools.

6.4 Global comparison of loan transfer instruments issuance (as % of outstanding loans)



Source: *AFME, SIFMA, Bank of America, JP Morgan, NAB (National Australian Bank), Macquarie, S&P, World Bank, IMF. US and Australian volumes include ABS, RMBS, CMBS and CDO.*

Looking ahead to 2027, attention will increasingly turn to whether the UK's programme of securitisation reform delivers a meaningful increase in issuance activity and market participation. Over recent years, the FCA and PRA have sought to make the UK securitisation framework more proportionate and better aligned with the needs of investors and issuers, while maintaining high prudential and transparency standards. The impact of regulatory reform is often difficult to isolate from wider macroeconomic and market conditions, but 2027 may provide the first meaningful opportunity to evaluate whether recent policy changes are beginning to influence market behaviour.

US volumes exclude Agency issuance. Australia volumes include ABS and RMBS. European volumes include placed issuance only. This is a flow measure and quantifies new issuance in a given year as a proportion of GDP. Securitisation issuance in 2025 estimated via the annualisation of 2025H1 issued volumes. Latest GDP data is as of 2024FY, with calculations for 2025 estimated using IMF GDP growth figures

7. *Cross-border Finance*

Financial services is one of the UK's most internationally competitive industries, generating around one-sixth of global financial services exports and making a substantial contribution to UK trade and economic output.

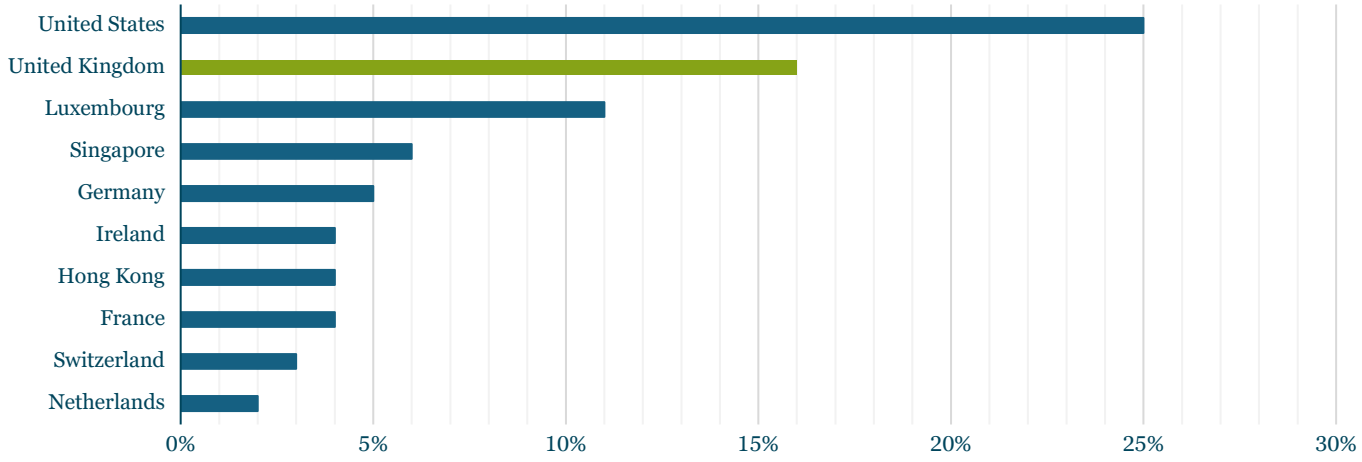
16%
Share of global financial services exports

20%
of the UK's services exports

11.7%
Share of total UK exports

3.6%
of the UK's GDP

7.1 Financial services exports (% world's total)

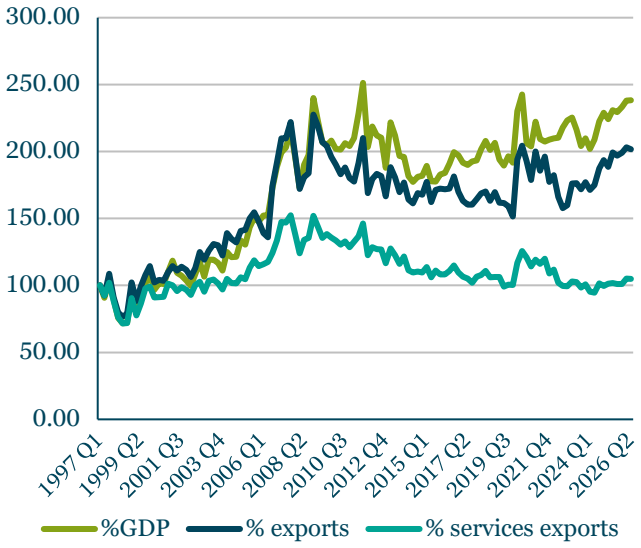


Source:UNCTAD

The UK is a world leader in financial services exports, second only to the United States in terms of global reach. Financial services exports have also become increasingly more important to the UK economy as a share of GDP and total exports, as the 1997 to 2026 time series shows below.

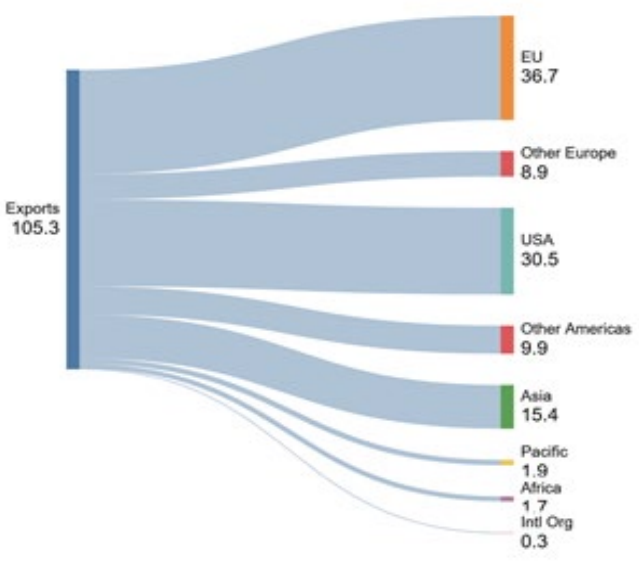
Looking at more recent trends, financial services exports as a share of GDP have risen from 2.6% in 2008 to 3.6% in 2024, while their contribution to total UK exports has increased from 9.9% to 11.7% over the same period. Financial services exports also grew as a proportion of UK services exports, rising from around one-fifth in 2010 to a peak of almost 30% before stabilising at around 20% in recent years. Taken together, these trends demonstrate the sector's important role as a source of export earnings and contribution to global economic activity.

7.2 UK financial services exports (% GDP, % Exports, %Service Exports 1997Q1=100)



Source:ONS

7.3 UK financial services exports (% exports)



8. Global equity markets

The data in this report highlights the significant shift in the global distribution of market capitalisation over the past three decades. The United States has substantially increased its share of global equities, rising from 30% in 1990 to 55% in 2026, reinforcing its position as the dominant global market for equities. At the same time, the United Kingdom's share has fallen by around two-thirds, from 10% to 3.2%.

Japan's share also fell sharply from 35% in 1990 to 6% in 2026, reflecting a long-term decline in its relative global standing. Over the same period, the EU's share declined from 20% to 15%.

Asian emerging markets have also grown in importance. The combined share of China and Hong Kong increased from 1% in 1990 to 10% in 2026, while India's share rose from 0.3% to 4%. Although these markets remain smaller than the United States, their expansion illustrates Asia's growing influence in the global financial landscape.

Overall, the figures point to a shift in the distribution of global equity market capitalisation away from Europe and Japan towards the United States and emerging Asian markets.

8.1 Market capitalisation by geographic region (% world's total)

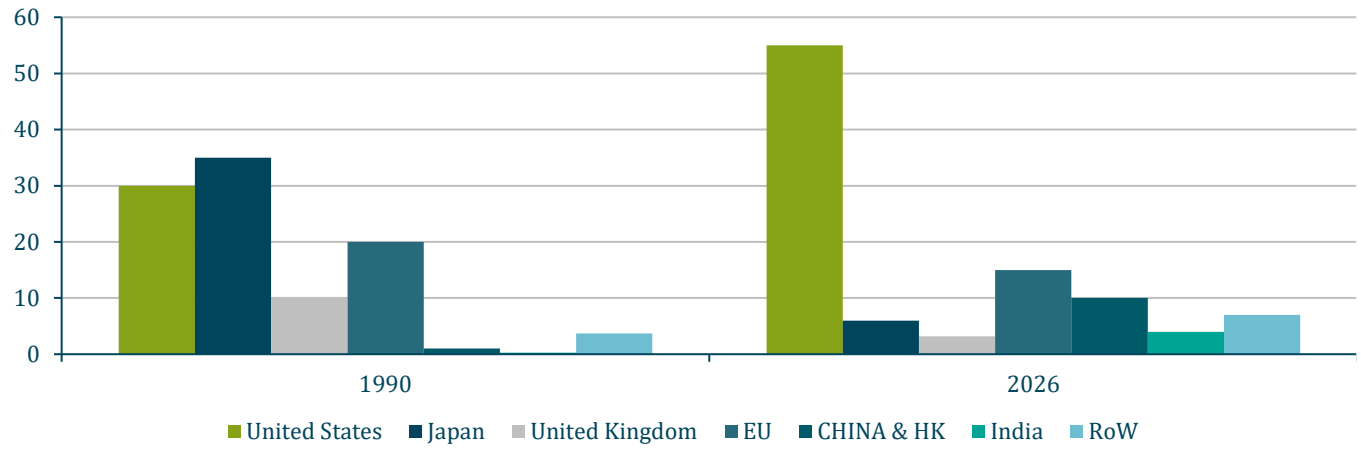
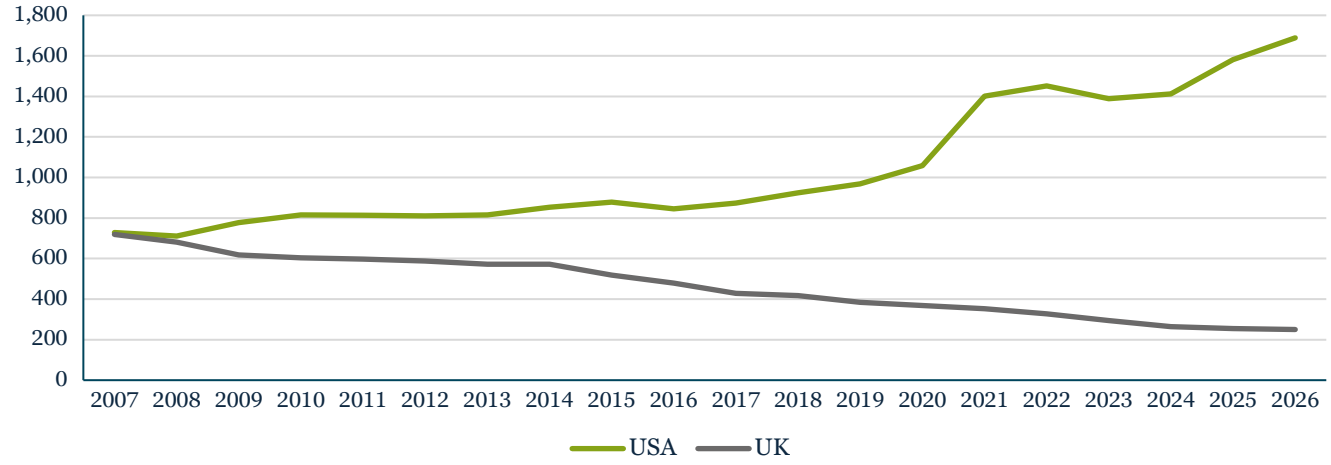


Chart 8.2 illustrates the continued shift in where international companies choose to list. Over the last two decades, the United States has attracted increasing numbers of foreign issuers, particularly since 2020, whereas the UK has seen a sustained decline in the number of foreign companies listings.

8.2 Number of foreign companies listed in the UK and US



Source:WFE, LSEG

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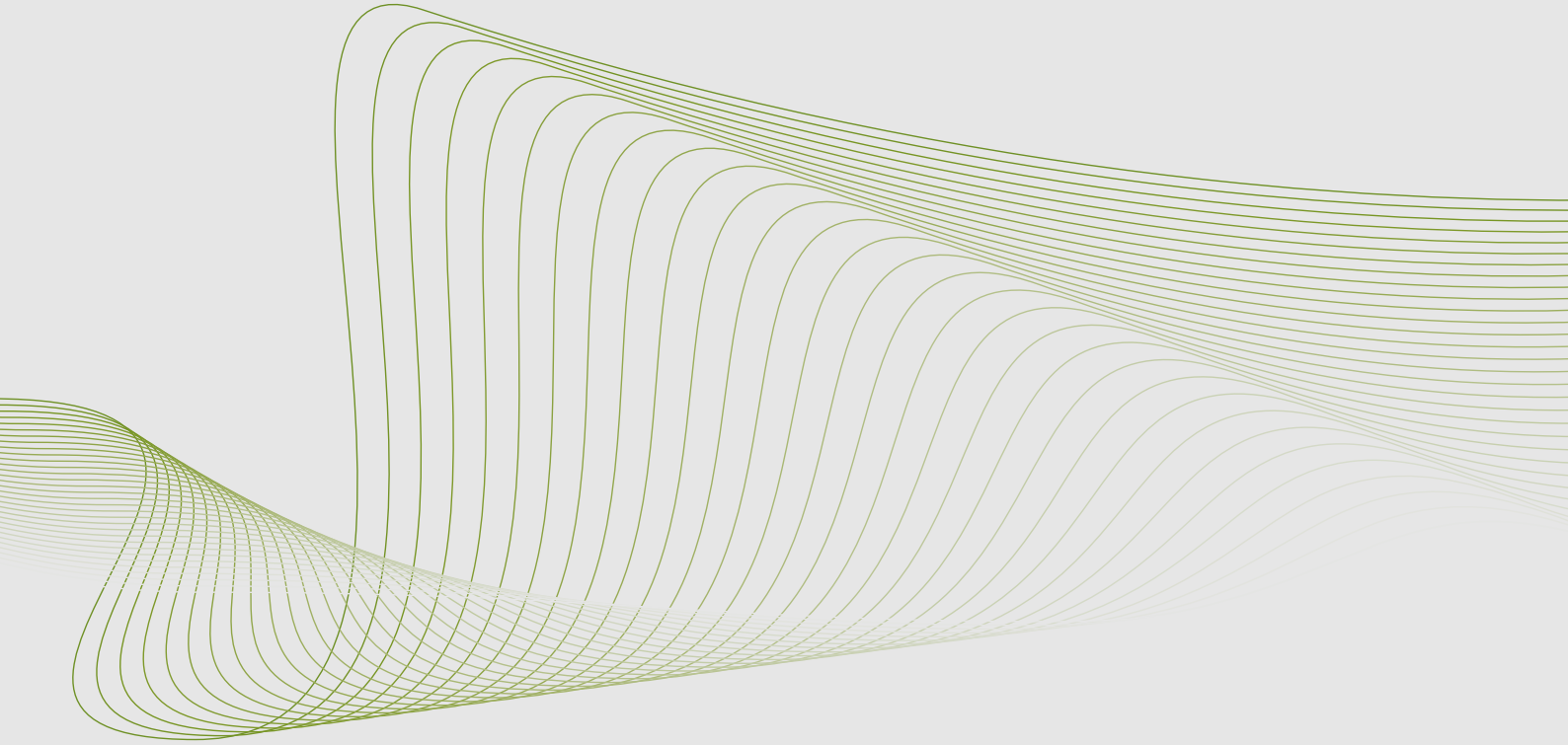
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deep policy and technical skills

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with European and global policymakers

Breadth
broad global and European membership

Pan-European
organisation and perspective

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