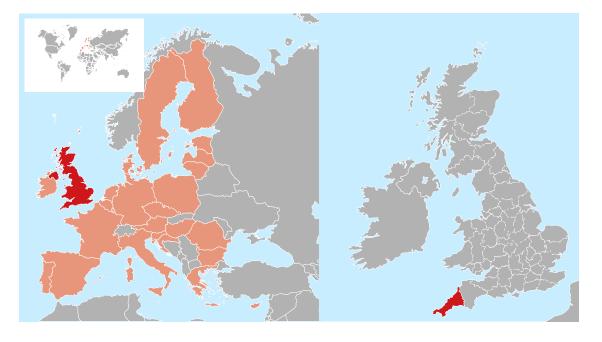
## 2.2.9.United Kingdom 2.2.10. Cornwall



COU	NTRY: UNITED KINGDOM
AREA (Km²):	248.531,52 Km <sup>2</sup> .
TOTAL POPULATION	63.182.178 inhab.
MAIN PRODUCTIVE SECTORS AND THEIR	Construction - 6.7%.
CHARACTERISTICS	Financial services - 9.4%.
	Business services - 7.1%.
	Education - 6.5%.
	Retail - 5.2%.
	Transport, storage and distribution - 10.9%.
	Real Estate - 7.1%.
	Health and Welfare - 7.8%.
	(BIS, Industrial Strategy: UK sector analysis, September 2012).
NATURAL RESOURCES	Geological resources: coal, oil, natural gas, limestone, chalk gypsum, silica, rock salt, china clay, iron ore, tin, silver, gold lead.
	Agriculture: arable land, wheat and barley. Sheep farming.
	Great potential for generating electricity from wave and tida energy.
POLITICAL SYSTEM	Parliamentary monarchy.
YEAR OF ACCESSION TO THE EU	1973.



	COUNTRY: UNITED KINGDOM	
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE/S	English.	
PER CAPITA INCOME	38.250 euros.	
OFFICIAL CURRENCY	Pound sterling.	

	REGION: CORNWALL
ÁREA (Km²):	3.563 Km <sup>2</sup> .
TOTAL POPULATION	532.300 inhab.
POPULATION DENSITY	149 inhab./Km².

## **REGION: CORNWALL**

Agriculture and fisheries: Represents 16 % of the jobs in the region.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing account for 3% (7,351) of jobs in Cornwall, compared to 0.8% in the rest of England. (Source: ONS, 2011 Census - Table KS605EW).

It is estimated that agriculture is responsible for around three times more jobs in the region than it is in the rest of the United Kingdom. (Source: Centre for Rural Policy Research (UOE), A Review of Cornwall's Agri-Food Industry, December 2011).

28% of employment in Cornwall is generated in rural areas. (Source: Cornwall Council, State of the Economy, December 2012).

The value of regional agriculture is estimated at 293,6 m in 2010, 44% of which comes from milk production. (Source: Centre for Rural Policy Research (UOE), A Review of Cornwall's Agri-Food Industry, December 2011).

80% of the total surface area of Cornwall is arable. (Source: Defra Survey, June 2008, Agriculture and Horticulture - England, 2009).

From 2012 to 2013 agricultural production increased by 1.4% in the United Kingdom.

(Source: Cornwall Council, Economy Monthly Monitoring Update (EMMU), October 2013).

Industry:

PRODUCTIVE SECTORS Industry accounts for 5% of jobs in the region (Nomis December 2013).

Construction:

Construction accounts for 9% (21,957) of jobs in Cornwall. (Source: ONS, 2011 Census - Table KS605EW).

Of Cornwall's total GVA in 2010 (7.3bn), construction was one of the main sectors.

It represents 8.4% (€ 615 million) of the GVA. (Source: Cornwall Council, Economy Monthly Monitoring Update, October 2013).

Services:

Accounts for 68% of jobs in Cornwall (Nomis, December 2013).

It has a lower percentage of people with professional and technical occupations such as "administrative and clerical" and "professional occupations" than the average in England and Wales. (Source: Cornwall Council, Headline Census figures, February 2013).

In 2012 there were reported to be 1,435 business administration/support service organisations operating in Cornwall. (Source: ONS, Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), March 2012).

The region has a lower percentage of people employed in the Financial Information and Communication Sector than the average in England (Cornwall = 3.2%, England = 8.5%). (Source: ONS, 2011 Census - Table KS605EW).

	REGION: CORNWALL
ANNUAL GDP (IN BILLIONS OF EUROS)	Less than 70% of the EU average in 2009.
PER CAPITA INCOME	72% of the EU average in 2009.
NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SMEs	Cornwall contains a broad spectrum of companies. From those with no salaried employees to larger units that employ 250 or more workers.
	Estimates vary, but there are around 60,000 companies in the region.
	Although Cornwall is considered a region with a majority of small enterprises, this is not the case when it is compared to the United Kingdom average.
	Overall Cornwall is characterised by a smaller number of large companies employing a smaller proportion of workers than the United Kingdom average.
	There is a high percentage of self-employed workers.
	The ratios indicate that one in five workers in this region is self-employed, while in the United Kingdom as a whole the figure is one in eight.
	(Cornwall Council, 2012, Presentation of Cornwall - Smart Specialization Peer Review).
	Estimated 25,540 VAT and/or PAYE-registered companies in 2012. (ONS UK Business, 2012).
THE PERCENTAGE THAT	4.9 million companies in the UK (Federation of Small Business, 2013).
THE REGION REPRESENTS IN TERMS OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BUSINESSES IN THE COUNTRY	Cornwall has 0.1% of the UK's businesses. N

	REGION: CORNWALL
LEGAL FORMS	Unincorporated legal forms:
	Individual entrepreneur.
	Unincorporated association.
	• Company.
	Limited company.
	Incorporated legal forms:
	Limited Liability Company.
	Community Interest Company.
	Charity Organisation.
	Industrial and Provident Society.
	Cooperative.
	Community Benefit Society.
	Financial Mutuals.
NUMBER OF SMEs PER 100 INHABITANTS	4.8 enterprises for every 100 inhabitants.
EVOLUTION OF THE BUSINESS SECTOR	Historically, tin mining was important in the Cornish economy. Traditionally fishing (especially sardines) and agriculture (particularly dairy products and vegetables), were the other important sectors of the region's economy. The railway contributed to the growth of tourism in the twentieth century however, Cornwall's economy slumped following the decline of the mining and fishing industries. The Cornish economy now relies to a large extent on the tourist industry which accounts for around a quarter of its economy.
	Taking the figures for VAT-registered companies, all but 60 of them are SME There are many small businesses below the VAT threshold, but there is no wa of knowing exactly how many smaller businesses there are throughout th region. Businesses range from the bedrock industries you would expect t see in Cornwall, such as food and tourism, as well as those with mining he itage. Cornwall also has vibrant groups of more modern industries includin knowledge-based businesses as well as those in marine renewables. (Cornwa Chamber of Commerce, 2012)

	REGION: CORNWALL
KEY AREAS FOR THE PROMOTION OF SMEs	Some of the initiatives to promote entrepreneurship in the region:
	• RD&I and SMEs.
	Internationalisation of SMEs.
	Support programmes for FEOER companies, such as:
	• Act now - super-fast broadband.
	Business collaboration networks.
	Investment in Growth Businesses.
	Coaching for high growth.
	Finance for Growth.
	Innovation Centres.
	Academy for Innovation and Research.