Blueprint for Growth

Our proposals for a thriving economy

June 2025

British Chambers of Commerce

WHERE BUSINESS BELONGS

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction from the Director General

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The BCC's mission is to make the UK the best place to start, grow and invest in business.

We spend a lot of time looking at the country's economic performance and considering ways to make it better.

There is no silver bullet. No single lever anyone can pull to transform mediocre into magic.

But there are many smaller things we can do that together make a big difference.

Our Blueprint for Growth brings the best of these ideas together in one place.

These are the key policies that firms tell us can work.

It's now up to all of us; chambers, businesses, and government to turn these ideas into reality and make a true difference to the UK economy.

Introduction

The UK government has pledged to deliver the highest sustained growth in the G7.

An ambition the BCC fully supports.

Strong economic growth raises people's incomes and living standards, it reduces unemployment, boosts government finances and funds public services.

It creates a virtuous circle; leading to higher investment, increased innovation, reduced poverty and better social mobility.

But achieving this goal is far from easy. In the last 10 years the UK has had the highest annual growth in the G7 just once, in 2022.

Background to this report

We have sought to answer one simple question: 'Where is the growth?'

In 2024, the US was the fastest-growing economy in the G7, expanding by an estimated 2.8%, while the UK grew by 1.1%

The BCC expects the UK economy to grow by a further 1.1% this year. In contrast, the IMF expects the US economy to grow by 1.8%.

This lack of consistently strong economic growth in the UK is a puzzle the government and businesses have been trying to solve for years.

Many of the problems are well understood but the answers continue to be elusive.

To find the solutions we need, the BCC enlisted the help of more than 630 businesses.

We questioned them about what works, and what doesn't. We asked them about the barriers and the unfulfilled opportunities.

Then we spoke to the policy experts at 51 Chambers to help shape the ideas of business leaders into policies that can make a real difference in shifting the dial.

Businesses are clear – they want their costs reduced, regulation reformed, and skills barriers removed.

They tell us trade and infrastructure are the crucial stepping-stones to future growth.

We've used their ideas to put together practical, realistic and clear recommendations for policymakers., that can turbocharge growth.

WHAT DO BUSINESSES THINK ABOUT GROWTH?

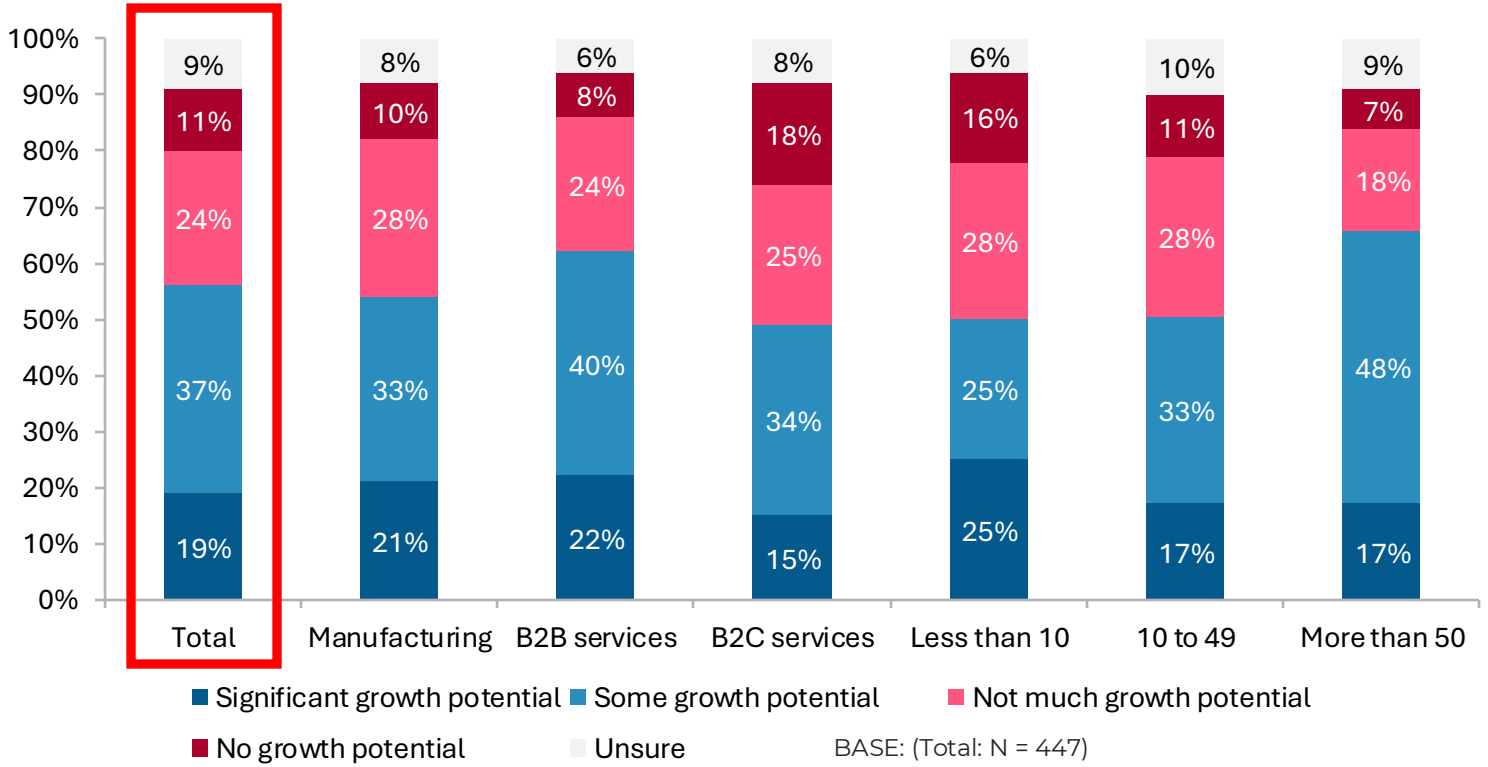
insightsunit

Around one fifth think there is significant untapped growth potential for the UK economy

Larger firms are more optimistic while smaller and B2C firms less so

BCC business survey of UK firms in May 2025

To what extent do you think there is untapped growth potential for the UK economy over the next five years?



insightsunit

We asked more than 400 businesses of all shapes and sizes to tell us in their own words: *What single policy or intervention do you think would do most to boost growth in the UK over the next five years?* Here are the five key themes that emerged

Reduce the cost of doing business

The most cited theme was the need to cut the cost of growing a business, with particular focus on the negative impacts of NICs

Frequency cited: **Very high**

Simplify tax and regulation

Businesses want a clearer, more predictable tax environment and fewer administrative burdens.

Frequency cited: **Moderate**

Address skills & workforce gaps

Businesses cite the need for better vocational training, more flexible immigration, and access to a skilled and diverse workforce.

Frequency cited: **Moderate**

Make global trade easier

Firms want smoother trade flows, less cost and less paperwork, especially with the EU.

Frequency cited: **Moderate**

Boost investment

Businesses are calling for more proactive government investment in infrastructure, AI, and innovation

Frequency cited: **Moderate**

BASE: (Total: N = 435)

POLICY PROPOSALS SUMMARY

Policy Proposals Summary

Policies to drive growth, innovation and investment

Costs & Productivity

- Review and modernise the Fiscal Rules
- Overhaul business rates
- Broaden tax roadmap and reduce NICs
- Reinstate VAT Free Shopping for International Visitors
- Create a UK Productivity Commission

People

- Boost private sector investment in workplace health
- Simplify and resource the Apprenticeship system

Driving Investment & Trade

- Increase pension fund investment
- Introduce a growth ISA for UK stocks
- Increase defence sector procurement opportunities
- Increase SME involvement in government procurement to 20%
- Reduce global tariffs

Digital Innovation

- Update rules on Digital Infrastructure
- Digitalise global trade
- Digitalise government services
- Boost uptake of AI among businesses
- Boost cyber resilience for businesses

Energy & Climate

- Deliver a North Sea Energy Transition that protects jobs
- Remove barriers to low carbon energy adoption
- Replace the Energy Profits Levy

COSTS AND PRODUCTIVITY

British firms are resilient. They have survived Covid and Brexit. They're savvy, innovative and looking to grow. But they remain under intense pressure. Taxes on employment and business premises are high, and some sectors face either additional tax burdens, or the removal of support that helps them grow.

So, it is no surprise that UK firms have, on average, lower productivity compared to other G7 countries.

To change this, we need a policy framework that allows businesses to focus on what they do best, and lift the burdens that weigh them down. We need to reduce the tax burden. We need to apply a productivity test to all new regulations. And we need fiscal rules that unlock the opportunities from large scale investment and do not stifle growth.

Taken together, our suggestions can help drive a more prosperous, growth-minded policy framework

Costs and productivity

Review and modernise the Fiscal Rules

A flexible framework to unlock growth

Concept

Clear and credible fiscal rules are essential for maintaining low government borrowing costs and providing the stability that businesses need to plan their investments. However, flawed rules can lead to bad policy decisions that hold back the UK's growth potential.

Proposal

The UK government should undertake a comprehensive review that consults widely on a sustainable fiscal framework to support long-term public investment in key growth areas. This should draw on proposals from organisations such as the IfG, who suggest that fiscal rules should be designed with built-in flexibility, allowing governments to respond effectively to economic shocks without compromising long-term fiscal sustainability. The framework should enable strategic, productivity-enhancing investment while maintaining overall fiscal responsibility and credibility.

Growth Potential

A modernised fiscal framework could allow the UK government to achieve a level of public investment that encourages private sector growth, without compromising long-term fiscal responsibility.

Costs and productivity

Overhaul business rates

Create a system that incentivises growth

Concept

The current Business Rates system is inefficient and burdens businesses regardless of their ability to pay. It doesn't account for significant economic changes in the UK over the past decade and isn't responsive to national or local economic needs. In some cases, it discourages business growth.

Proposal

The government should set a pathway to lowering the multiplier to below at least 45p by the end of the Parliament for all sectors.

Growth Potential

There is a growth cost to not making reforms. The current situation has a disproportionate impact on certain sectors.

The Retail & Hospitality sector paid nearly £9bn in 2023/24, accounting for 34% of total rates revenue despite representing only 9% of the UK Economy (UK Hospitality, 2024).

BCC research showed that 20% of businesses said that recent Business Rates changes have forced them to change their investment plans.

Costs and productivity

Broaden tax roadmap to include NICs

Review National Insurance costs to boost growth

Concept

The increase in NICs at the 2024 Autumn Budget dramatically increased the cost of doing business. BCC research ahead of the NICs rise (February 2025) showed that 82% of businesses were going to change their plans due to the rise in NICs. Since April, the impacts are clear: BCC research caried out from 24 April -14 May 2025 showed that 13% of respondents had already made redundancies due to NICs.

Proposal

The government has pledged to retain the National Insurance tax position through the life of this parliament, but our new evidence should give pause for thought. The government should broaden its Tax Roadmap to include NICs and consider how to reduce the overall tax burden on businesses.

Growth Potential

A change in approach could reduce the NICs bill for 940,000 businesses, freeing up resource for investment, recruitment and staff retention.

Costs and productivity

Reinstate VAT Free Shopping for International Visitors

Promoting Britain as a destination

Concept

The VAT Retail Export Scheme (RES) enabled shoppers from outside the EU to claim back 20% VAT levied on the goods they had bought. However, since the abolition of the scheme, there is evidence that luxury shopping from overseas visitors is shifting from London and regional UK destinations to Paris, Milan, and elsewhere in the EU, where such VAT rebates apply.

Proposal

Government should reconsider its policy on tax-free shopping for international visitors and commission an independent review of the policy.

Growth Potential

According to the CEBR , reinstating VAT RES could boost UK GDP by £10.7bn and attract 2 million more tourists annually, leading to significant wider economic benefits (CEBR, 2023).

Costs and productivity

Create a UK Productivity Commission

Learn from best practice: Australian commission

Concept

The Australian Productivity Commission aims to improve living standards by identifying and recommending reforms that boost economic efficiency, which can positively impact GDP growth.

The UK can learn from this approach by creating a government body with a similar remit, to assess the productivity and growth potential of government policies.

Proposal

Expand the remit of an existing body to include productivity commission element or create a new body to drive this work.

The Regulatory Policy Committee (RPC) could be expanded to include productivity. Currently the RPC assesses the quality of evidence and analysis used to inform government regulatory proposals but does not have a specific focus on productivity.

Growth Potential

Productivity growth of 1.5% i.e., a return toward its pre-financial crisis rates, would reduce government borrowing by £46.0 billion in 2028-29 (OBR, 2023)

PEOPLE

Businesses across the UK are struggling to find staff with the skills they need. A key issue is the large number of people who aren't working due to long-term health conditions.

Helping working people maintain good health, stay in work and access employment opportunities is a shared responsibility. We need ambitious measures to reduce the tax burden on employers who provide health insurance and wellbeing services for employees.

Another barrier is access to a properly developed skills pipeline. We are poorly served by a complex and inflexible apprenticeship system. We are proposing practical changes that would create a better-resourced system, that is easier for all businesses to use.

People

Boost private sector investment in workplace health

Increasing health and wellbeing at work

Concept

Increasing the provision of employer workplace health support is vital to both keep people in work and support those with additional health needs to get into work. Insurance Premium Tax (IPT) has doubled to 12% since 2015 and is now one of the highest in Europe. The 12% tax is added to the cost of products and is prohibitive factor for employers providing cover for their staff.

Employer-provided Occupational Health (OH) services are a taxable benefit and subject to NI and Income Tax. There is a tax incentive, but it is very limited in size and scope

Proposal

Reduce IPT to stimulate more SMEs to make health insurance available to their workforce. Expand the non-taxable benefit exemption to boost uptake of OH services.

Growth Potential

Health and protection insurers produced the equivalent of £6.1 billion a year in benefits, across businesses (£2.6 billion), the wider economy (£2 billion), and the Exchequer (£1.5 billion) in 2021, by reducing the number of days employees needed to take as sick leave. (WPI Economics, 2023).

People

Simplify and resource the apprenticeship system

Ensure access for all businesses to invest in training

Concept

SMEs are resource-stretched, and there is a risk that they will be squeezed out of accessing skills funding under an expanded Growth and Skills Levy which creates higher demand from levy payers.

The government is reforming the skills system. There are simple changes to its operation that will improve accessibility and impact for employers and wider society.

Proposal

The Digital Apprenticeship Service is too complex. There should be a slick and simple approval process for non-levy payers while levy payers retain control of their funds via their digital account. This would increase the number of SMEs creating apprenticeship opportunities.

The Department for Education apprenticeship budget is fully used. Increasing the funding available for SMEs would help boost growth through workplace skills. HM Treasury should give more Levy funding to the Department for Education apprenticeship and training budget - under the Growth and Skills Levy.

Growth Potential

Easier access to the skills system will create more opportunities for young people. Looking at the NEET rate alone, UK GDP could be boosted by 1% pa (£23bn) by reducing the NEET rate of all regions to that of SW England (PwC Youth Employment Index, 2024).

DRIVING INVESTMENT AND TRADE

Boosting investment and trade are in the DNA of Chambers of Commerce. They offer the largest private sector trade advisory service in the UK and have helped secure thousands of investment opportunities.

Our policy proposals build on this real-world experience, focusing on practical steps that government can take to improve performance.

We are calling for the reform of UK pension funds to boost investment in the UK economy, and a new Growth ISA to incentivise retail investment in UK stocks and shares.

We are advocating for continued negotiation and implementation of trade deals with partner countries, and deeper trade flows where they already exist. Government must also do more to broaden our supply chains for defence and security procurement.

Driving Investment and Trade

Increase pension fund investment

Creating a system that finances growth

Concept

Investment in the UK has trailed the other G7 since the mid-1990s. This has had a material impact on growth in the UK, with the UK pension system being particularly weak at investing in UK businesses. There is a 30-percentage point gap in the amount of home investment across asset classes in UK DC funds compared to Australia.

Proposal

Use the Pension Schemes Bill to consolidate the number of DC pension scheme default funds and ensure the Mansion House Accord is implemented in full. Also advocate for greater investment in illiquid assets to boost UK growth.

Growth Potential

According to the UK government's Mansion House reforms and Compact, consolidating pension schemes into larger "megafunds" could help unlock approximately £80 billion for investment in domestic infrastructure and high-growth businesses. (gov.uk, 2024)

Driving Investment and Trade

Introduce a growth ISA for UK stocks

Introduce a British Growth ISA to support UK Growth

Concept

At the 2024 Spring Budget, the then government announced a new 'British ISA', allowing an additional £5,000 annual investment for investments in UK equity with all the tax advantages of other ISAs. The current government chose not to proceed with this measure.

Proposal

The government should reconsider its approach and introduce a 'British Growth ISA'. This would boost investment in UK companies, whilst also providing a responsible way for British workers to save their money. This could help boost investments in the UK equity market, providing greater liquidity in the London Stock Exchange and make listing in the UK more attractive for companies.

Growth Potential

Allowing an extra £5,000 tax-free investment in UK assets, could increase UK retail investment opportunities. BCC data collected by Findoutnow of over 1,000 retail investors shows more than half (54%) would consider using this, if introduced.

Driving Investment and Trade

Increase defence sector procurement opportunities

Boosting defence co-operation and procurement opportunities for UK companies

Concept

Export volumes in UK defence industries amounted to £14.5bn in 2023 (gov.uk, 2023). Negotiations with the EU should be successfully completed to provide UK participation in the Security Action for Europe (SAFE) programme and other initiatives in this sector. This would raise UK procurement opportunities for European defence hardware and support capabilities.

Proposal

Building upon the Strategic Defence Review, the NATO and UK-EU summits, the Government should negotiate a bespoke means of involvement with the EU to permit UK companies to bid with European partners for defence procurement contracts in the wider European neighbourhood.

SMEs should be beneficiaries of the new UK approach to defence procurement outlined in the SDR.

Growth Potential

New contracts with European customers are driving strong growth in UK defence exports, with particular strengths in aerospace products. With defence spending and procurement facilities being raised across key European partners, the potential for further UK procurement growth is significant.

Driving Investment and Trade

Buy British to deliver jobs and skills

Government should use the power of its purse

Concept

BCC research shows that SMEs accounted for just 20% of all public sector procurement in 2024, and that only 11% of direct Central Government procurement was spent with SMEs (BCC Procurement Tracker 2025).

The new Procurement Act will improve this position.

Government proposals on major infrastructure projects should boost British jobs and skills.

We need to see heightened ambition and clear targets applied across all government procurement.

Proposal

We call on the government to Buy British.

Central government procurement for SMEs should move from 11% to 20% over the lifetime of the Parliament.

Bidders for all central government contracts, not just infrastructure, should demonstrate how they will deliver British jobs and skills.

Get this right and we can inject billions into the economy.

Growth Potential

BCC research shows the total amount spent by the government directly with SMEs was £45.4 billion in 2024 (BCC Procurement Tracker 2025). Increasing government spend with SMEs would drive huge growth in local economies.

Government proposals on for infrastructure will provide billions of pounds for British jobs and skills. Broadening this to the whole-economy would be a gamechanger.

Driving Investment and Trade

Reduce global tariffs

Expand market access and focus on tariff reduction with key trading partners

Concept

The BCC's latest forecast expects around 2% annual growth in exports over the next three years' (the follows a decline in 2024). However, net trade is a negative contributor to GDP because we have a consistent trade deficit.

The UK should seek to expand that by implementing existing, and making new, trade agreements with key trading partners, focusing on the Americas; European neighbourhood, Middle East, North Africa; and Indo-Pacific.

Proposal

The government should negotiate new or upgraded trade agreements with Canada, Mexico, Switzerland, South Korea, Türkiye, and the Gulf Co-operation Council. The UK should also explore potential for agreements with Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines, and deepen trade integration within CPTPP.

Digital and supply chain agreements with Brazil, Chile, South Africa and beyond should be considered, and the UK trade relationship with the EU should be enhanced. The Economic Prosperity Deal between the UK and USA should be fully implemented and built upon.

Growth Potential

New or enhanced trade agreements will lower costs for traders, open new markets for goods and services, and raise productivity and investment capacity within the UK economy.

DIGITAL INNOVATION

The digitilisation of business operations and services, and the ever-changing array of new technologies available to firms, can offer immense productivity gains. But this prize is not shared equally.

Many businesses in the UK still struggle with poor broadband speeds, particularly in rural areas. International trade is still largely paper-based; government services are not fully digital, and AI uptake among SMEs is stuck at 25%. The move to digital has also created new risks and costs, with cyber crime now impacting nearly half of all businesses.

We need actionable, straight-forward measures to deal with these problems. Government must engage on the detail of digital infrastructure, ensuring fast, reliable broadband reaches all premises. We need the UK to lead the way on digital trade and government services. We want to see a stronger framework on cyber security, and clear guidance on AI adoption. Taken together, these measures can deliver a secure, resilient, digital future.

Digital Innovation

Update rules on digital infrastructure

Enable business to deliver at pace

Concept

Small, simple regulatory reforms can deliver huge economic benefits.

A key issue for the expansion of the UK fibre infrastructure is gaining permission from landlords to enter premises to upgrade infrastructure.

The Renters' Rights Bill gives tenants the right to request a pet, but not to request fibre broadband.

Another practical problem is a lack of coordination over street works, leading disruption and delays to broadband improvements.

Proposal

Reforms are required to streamline permission to install fibre in rented premises. Without change, many people and households could end up trapped in the digital divide.

The government should also explore the use of flex-permits to cover several jobs in a specified area covering multiple streets for a period of time. This will reduce the number of permits needed where works will take place.

Growth Potential

Openreach is carrying out upgrades to Ultrafast Full Fibre broadband across the UK. This could lead to a £66 billion boost to the UK economy by 2029 (Openreach, 2024).

Digital Innovation

Digitalise global trade

Leading trade digitalisation to boost economic growth

Concept

The UK has the potential to build global alliances on trade digitalisation to boost the global goods trade, making full use of new technologies such as AI and blockchain, together with wider legal reforms on digitalisation globally.

Proposal

The government should lead on a package of reforms and implementation on digital trade with likeminded partners, including rollout of electronic trade documents rules, customs reforms and wider trade digitalisation.

Growth Potential

Full adoption of advanced digital trading systems, AI, integrated blockchain, and e-transactions for services could boost UK GDP by 1.3% (gov.uk, 2023).

Digital Innovation

Digitalise government services

Reduce costs and admin burdens for businesses

Concept

One of the most effective ways to increase mass-market adoption of digital technologies is to digitalise government services, such trade, customs and digital tax returns.

The introduction of Making Tax Digital for VAT has already saved millions of hours for business, saving up to £900m in time costs (HMRC, 2025) and further roll out is planned. But progress has stalled on other IT projects around trade and customs; these should be restarted.

Proposal

Invest in government technology, boost productivity and reduce business cost, specifically the currently-paused Single Trade Window (a single front door for trade documents) and Customs Authorisations (unifying 42 different authorisations), as well as the completion of Making Tax Digital.

Growth Potential

HMRC estimate that Making Tax Digital for VAT saved on average 26-40 hours per business per year. When extrapolated to the population, the government estimate a time saving of 32 – 49 million hours in FY 2022-23 The financial value of this time is estimated to be between £603 million and £915 million (HMRC, 2025).

Digital Innovation

Boost uptake of AI among businesses

Address barriers and promote uptake of AI among businesses

Concept

AI can help to boost growth and living standards across the UK, leading to economic benefits through reducing time spent on administrative tasks and speeding up planning applications across the UK. Businesses have lots to gain from AI, but our research shows that 43% of them have no plans to use it, citing costs, risks, and perceived lack of relevancy (BCC Research, 2024).

Proposal

Government should appoint an AI Champion for SMEs and address barriers to uptake within government, leading to greater productivity and growth.

Growth Potential

According to the government, the UK could ultimately see productivity gains of up to 1.5% annually through the wider development and adoption of AI. These productivity gains could be worth an average of £47 billion each year over a decade, if AI is fully realised in the UK (gov.uk, 2025).

Digital Innovation

Boost cyber resilience for businesses

Support businesses with cyber security training and risk assessments

Concept

BCC research has shown the scale of the threat and impact of cyber-attacks on businesses. However, although over 50% believe their IT systems have become more vulnerable because of increased remote working, many are still not taking action (BCC Research, 2022). I

The Government's Cyber Security Breaches Survey 2025 showed that over four in ten businesses (43%) reported having experienced some kind of cyber security breach or attack in the last 12 months.

Proposal

Government should carry out a cyber security awareness and engagement programme for businesses, particularly SMEs. This could include improved access to government-approved cyber security training; helping businesses understand how to report cyber breaches and creating a new reinsurance pool to underwrite cyber risk.

Growth Potential

Cyber-attacks can have a severe impact on businesses, including direct financial costs, and the loss of economic activity. Better cyber protection can help prevent or reduce the impact of cyber-attacks.

According to the Cyber Security Breaches Survey 2025, among businesses that incurred a cost from a cyber incident, the average financial impact was £3,550 (gov.uk, 2025).

ENERGY AND CLIMATE

The transition to a low carbon economy is now reaching a critical stage and the Chamber of Commerce network is working to support businesses with their net zero journey.

Our proposals call for a just and stable energy transition in the North Sea, based on the recently-published report of the North Sea Transition Taskforce, which provided actionable, practical recommendations on how this can be achieved.

We also call for changes to the way innovation policy and funding schemes are structured, to bring forward a wider array of British-made low carbon technologies.

Finally, we need a fresh approach to the fiscal regime in the North Sea, replacing the Energy Profits Levy with a stable, predictable tax regime which can bring certainty to the sector and increase investment in commercially-viable renewable energy projects in the UK.

Energy and Climate

Deliver a North Sea Energy Transition that protects jobs

Ensure a successful energy transition in the North Sea, delivered at the right pace

Concept

Ensuring that the UK gets the energy transition right in the North Sea is of vital strategic importance.

A successful transition would support growth in renewables and protect the UK's energy security. The North Sea supports 115,000 jobs in oil and gas (rising to 200,000 when including the supply chain), many of which have vital skills for the low carbon sector.

However, Robert Gordon University estimates that the UK oil and gas workforce will fall to between 57,000 and 71,000 by the early 2030s (RGU, 2025).

Proposal

To ensure that there is still production of oil and gas in the North Sea for decades to come, the basin must remain investible.

To deliver this, the government must implement a long-term plan for the North Sea energy transition, focused on the sector's world-class workforce.

This includes identifying future skills needs and harmonising skills standards between the oil and gas sector and the renewables sector.

Growth Potential

According to the government, transitioning to sustainable energy in the North Sea could contribute to economic growth and energy security. In addition, Robert Gordon University has estimated that the UK offshore renewables workforce is forecast to increase from approximately 39,000 in 2024 to between 84,000 and 153,000 by 2035 (RGU, 2025).

Energy and Climate

Replace the Energy Profits Levy

Create an internationally competitive fiscal regime for the North Sea

Concept

Research from the Aberdeen and Grampian Chamber of Commerce has shown that confidence in the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) is historically low, and that the Energy Profits Levy is a key reason for disinvestment.

With jobs being lost in the North Sea now, we cannot wait until the EPL comes to an end in 2030.

This would lose the UK billions of pounds of investment and many jobs in the supply chain.

Proposal

The Energy Profits Levy should be replaced before 2030 by a new, stable and proportionate fiscal regime.

This should retain the current capital allowances and must be adaptable to changing oil and gas prices. This is critical to improving investor confidence.

Growth Potential

Offshore Energies UK has estimated that with an attractive investment environment, the UK's offshore energy sector has the potential to deliver £200 billion of private investment over the next decade (OEUK, 2024).

Energy and Climate

Remove barriers to low carbon energy adoption

Addressing barriers to growth of low carbon sector

Concept

The UK has the potential to be a leader in innovative products supplied into the global market for low carbon technologies.

This can bring economic benefits to both businesses and the country, as well as support the UK's progress to net zero.
However, businesses engaged in developing and manufacturing low carbon technology often find that there are high capital costs and long product development timelines.

Proposal

The government should ensure that innovation funding can cover all stages, moving to a broader base of support for technologies once they become commercially viable.

The government should also ensure that late-stage innovation funding is focused on securing the full commercialisation of products to market.

Growth Potential

Between 2023 and 2024, the UK's net zero economy grew by 10.1% and now generates £83.1bn GVA (ECIU, 2025).

CONCLUSION

These are uncertain times. The foundations of the UK's economic stability have been repeatedly shaken by events outside our control.

From the pandemic, war in Ukraine and energy crisis, to conflict in the Middle East and US tariffs chaos, business has been clinging on throughout this roller coaster ride.

But an opportunity exists within this upheaval for the UK to build a platform for growth that can place it ahead of the pack.

By adopting the BCC's policies, we can give our economy a competitive advantage, one that sets us apart from the crowd.

The government must use its political mandate to be bold, to take these ideas and run with them. If it works with us, we can achieve our shared ambition of making the UK the fastest growing economy in the G7.

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British Chambers of Commerce

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