



House of Commons

Business and Trade Committee

CPTPP: opportunities and challenges for the UK: Government response to the International Trade Committee's Sixth Report

**Ninth Special Report of
Session 2022–23**

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Business and Trade Committee

The Business and Trade Committee is appointed by the House of Commons to examine the expenditure, administration and policy of the Department for Business and Trade.

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Ninth Special Report

The International Trade Committee published its Sixth Report of Session 2022–23, [*CPTPP: opportunities and challenges for the UK*](#) (HC 13), on 25 April 2023. The Business and Trade Committee, which now has responsibility for scrutiny of Government policy on international trade, received a response from the Government on 21 June 2023: that response and a cover letter from the Secretary of State are published as an Appendix to this Report.

Appendix: Government Response

Letter from the Rt Hon Kemi Badenoch MP, Secretary of State for Business and Trade, to the Chair of the Committee, dated 21 June 2023

Dear Darren,

I look forward to working with the Business and Trade Committee (BTC) as we continue our work towards signing the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). I met with the ITSC for the final time on 19 April 2023, and expressed my gratitude for their work and the constructive relationship I had with them.

CPTPP is a Free Trade Agreement consisting of 11 members: Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, and Vietnam. It is one of the largest free trade areas in the world; worth £9 trillion in GDP in 2021 and accounting for 12% of global GDP. CPTPP signatories will represent £11 trillion or 15% of global GDP by CPTPP signatories once the UK joins. This has the potential to increase further as more economies join.

Following the substantial conclusion of negotiations on Friday 31 March, the next step will be for the UK to officially sign the CPTPP agreement. This will take place once the UK and CPTPP Parties complete their legal review of the agreement, which is ongoing. The final terms will be set out in a Protocol of Accession and published alongside market access schedules at signature.

When this the treaty text is laid before Parliament, it will be accompanied by an Explanatory Memorandum which outlines the rationale for the treaty, policy implications and any changes to UK law that are required. In addition, the Government will publish an independently scrutinised impact assessment which will include updated estimates of the impact of accession on the UK economy.

In joining CPTPP, the Government is taking advantage of our independent trade policy, championing openness, and doing trade deals that work for the UK. Being part of CPTPP will deliver new opportunities for growth in a way that is tailored to the UK's economy and reflects the future of the global economy.

This comprehensive agreement will support UK businesses by making it easier for them to trade with CPTPP Parties. It will facilitate innovation and provide consumers with more

choice. CPTPP will generate long-term benefits for both the UK and CPTPP members, support UK jobs and provide opportunities for growth across the UK. Businesses in all parts of the UK are expected to benefit.

Joining CPTPP will link the UK to one of the most dynamic trading areas in the world, a key aim of the Integrated Review published in March 2021. It puts the UK at the heart of a dynamic group as the world economy increasingly focuses on the Indo-Pacific region. CPTPP's strong rules will benefit the UK's businesses, and us joining will help strengthen the international consensus in these areas.

CPTPP is widely recognised as one of the most progressive Free Trade Agreements, with provisions for digital trade, e-commerce, trade in services and protection of intellectual property that are ideally suited to the UK economy. It also sets very high standards on sustainability, anti-corruption and improving workers' rights.

Our membership will enable us to shape the future of the agreement, increasing our influence, and that of the wider bloc, in setting the rules of the global economy so they benefit open and fair economies in a network of countries committed to free trade. That means robust standards which level the playing field and fight against unfair and coercive trading practices.

I have carefully considered the recommendations made by the ITSC and provide below a detailed response to the BTC. I hope this response reassures the committee that negotiators are taking an approach to these talks which seeks to achieve the best possible outcome for the UK.

CPTPP Chief Negotiator Graham Zebedee recently briefed the BTC on the agreement. Departmental officials will offer private sessions to the committee at regular intervals and will continue to be available upon request.

Government Response

Rules of Origin

1. Whether the agreement's rules of origin are sufficiently generous to encourage UK trade within the CPTPP is a different matter, on which witnesses were conflicted. The National Farmers' Union (NFU) and the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB) each felt that the agreement's provisions for accumulation of origin were of little benefit to UK agriculture due to the perishability of goods, and the expense of transporting them out of the region. (Report paragraph 10)

Stakeholders have highlighted opportunities for exports, including the National Farmers' Union who stated that there "could be a benefit to the UK where our products are used in combination with others to make less perishable products such as pet food, some meat preparations, bread and baked goods."

The opportunity to use CPTPP, including to benefit from cumulation, will depend on individual firms' supply chains and investment decisions but will add to opportunities under a number of existing bilateral agreements with individual CPTPP member states. All CPTPP Parties have committed to release goods within clear timeframes to provide greater certainty for traders and reduce costs where possible. This means that if all

requirements for release are met, goods will be released within 48 hours of arrival where possible. This certainty is likely to be especially valuable for businesses that trade in limited shelf-life products.

UK traders will also be able to benefit from new opportunities to export to Malaysia and Brunei with the removal of tariffs and the single set of Rules of Origin. This will help to reduce barriers for British food and drink, to be enjoyed by these new markets.

Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS)

2. Investment protection is an important facilitator of confidence and predictability in unfamiliar markets, but it can have the unintended effect of undermining environmental protections. The UK's terms of accession should, if environmental concerns cannot be mitigated, include an exemption from the Investor-State Dispute Mechanism. The UK also has several such mechanisms in Bilateral Investment Treaties with CPTPP parties. These should be reviewed and disapplied as part of the accession process. (Recommendation 3)

Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) is a mechanism commonly used in international agreements. It provides a legal means of redress for investors in cases where a state breaches its commitments under international agreements – for example if a state treats an investor in an arbitrary or discriminatory manner. The UK has ISDS provisions with about 90 trading partners alongside global investments worth £1.8 trillion.

The UK has never received a successful claim from any investors of CPTPP countries, nor from investors of any other country with which the UK has ISDS commitments. ISDS provisions furthermore have never impacted a UK Government's legislative programme.

The UK already has agreements containing ISDS with 7 CPTPP countries. These are Mexico, Peru, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, Chile and Japan. This means that ISDS provisions are not new between the UK and most CPTPP countries.

In light of the investment relationship, we have with Australia and New Zealand, we have agreed to disapply the CPTPP ISDS provisions between our countries as part of a wider agreement. The UK had already agreed with New Zealand at the time of agreeing our bilateral trade deal that we would disapply the CPTPP ISDS provisions between our countries. We have now agreed with Australia that we will do the same.

Where the UK negotiates investment protection and ISDS provisions in Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), we will not hinder our right to regulate in the public interest, including in areas such as the environment and labour standards. This right to regulate is recognised in international law. CPTPP also affirms commitments to implementing Multilateral Environmental Agreements to which all CPTPP countries and the UK are a party. The operation of those provisions will impact on the interpretation and operation of the investment chapter.

CPTPP protects states' right to regulate proportionately, fairly and in the public interest. This is done in a number of ways, from expressly reaffirming states' right to regulate, such as in Article 9.16, and building public policy considerations in states' commitments themselves (e.g., footnote 14 in the National Treatment article). It also provides space for

protecting national security (See article 29.2 Security Exceptions) and for procedural guarantees that mitigate the risk of abuse of ISDS (e.g., article 9.23 Conduct of the Arbitration).

Intellectual Property

3. There is a risk that accession to the CPTPP places intellectual property obligations on the UK which are incompatible with membership of the European Patent Office (EPO) and the European Patent Convention (EPC). The Government should secure exemptions from these parts of the Intellectual Property Chapter or secure a guarantee that implementation of the agreement will not jeopardise UK membership of the EPO and EPC. (Recommendation 2)

Over the course of negotiations, the UK negotiating team ensured that we would not risk membership of the EPC over provisions in CPTPP that require Parties to give a 12-month grace period to patent applications regarding public disclosures of information used to determine whether an invention is novel in certain circumstances.

We have committed to promoting international harmonisation on grace periods. The UK will report annually to other CPTPP Members regarding any progress on this matter. As a result, the UK will not have to make any domestic changes until amendments to the Conventions have been made, nor will we have to diverge from the EPC.

Daniel Chew, President of the Chartered Institute of Patent Attorneys stated that CPTPP accession has succeeded in ‘preserving the UK’s existing – and vitally important – international obligations around intellectual property.’ Industry body the IP Federation published a statement on its website which ‘particularly commend(s) the government for holding firm throughout the negotiations to its commitment to accede on terms which maintain the UK’s membership of the non-EU European Patent Convention.’

Sanitary Phytosanitary (SPS) / Food Standards/Animal Welfare

4. One of the features of UK risk regulation is that “conclusive scientific proof of the existence of a hazard and of the pathway by which a risk will materialise is not required for regulators to act. Several witnesses raised concerns that this “precautionary principle” is contravened by provisions in the CPTPP. Article 7.9 requires Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures to either: “conform to the relevant international standards, guidelines or recommendations”; or be “based on documented and objective scientific evidence that is rationally related to the measures.” (Report paragraph 31)

5. Witnesses also raised concerns that tariff elimination could cause agri-food goods produced to lower standards to enter the UK market, which could undercut domestic producers bound by higher standards and fall short of the welfare standards expected by the British public. (Report paragraph 32)

6. Witnesses told us in written evidence that the CPTPP’s scientific, rather than precautionary, approach could: see imports “contain pesticide residues that are not currently allowed to appear in UK food because they pose a risk to human health.” (Report paragraph 31)

There is nothing in this agreement that will lower or compromise the UK's high food standards. Decisions on standards will remain a matter for the UK Government and Devolved Administrations, including on pesticides. All agri-food products imported into the UK under our existing or future FTAs must continue to comply with our existing import requirements.

There is a comprehensive Government programme of monitoring of pesticide residues in food to determine whether food available to UK consumers complies with the statutory residue levels and is safe. The results of this monitoring are published following consideration by the Defra Expert Committee on Pesticide Residues in Food.

In their statement published at the conclusion of CPTPP negotiations the NFU noted that 'UK agricultural producers will benefit from increased access to the CPTPP market and there is opportunity to expand our exports of high-quality UK produce.' The organisation's President Minette Batters said she was pleased that the 'government continues to maintain its commitment to our food safety standards.'

The CPTPP agreement recognises member countries' rights and obligations under the relevant provisions of the WTO SPS Agreement, including Article 5 (on the assessment of risk and determination of the appropriate level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection), and does not affect the UK's existing right to establish the level of protection it determines to be appropriate; or to adopt or maintain SPS measures on a provisional basis.

Aspirants

7. The CPTPP is a living agreement with the potential to adapt to challenges as they arise and accommodate expansion. However, the bureaucratic structure of the CPTPP needs proper resourcing to realise this potential. Following accession, the UK should champion the creation of a permanent CPTPP secretariat. (Recommendation 8)

8. The CPTPP's capacity to change and expand adds an extra dimension to any assessment of its impact. The accession of new parties could amplify the benefits of the agreement to the UK but could also amplify its challenges. Government must have a clear understanding of what it wants to achieve through the UK's membership of the agreement. While it should look for opportunities to further liberalise tariffs and align regulations, it also needs to consider where its policy leadership, exercised across multiple Government Departments, could strengthen the rules-based trading system to deliver for British businesses. The Government is not well placed to make any assessment on the accession applications of new parties to the agreement until it has considered these issues as part of a single, comprehensive trade strategy. (Recommendation 10)

The UK has welcomed CPTPP members' willingness to expand the group. Membership is open to economies willing to meet the high standards and comprehensive market access commitments of the agreement.

One of the biggest opportunities from CPTPP comes from its potential to have new countries join. CPTPP is designed to expand, and a number of economies have formally applied to join with plenty of others waiting in the wings. Expansion will bring new opportunities for UK businesses and consumers.

Our accession will create an even stronger incentive for others to join this high-standards agreement, amplifying its impact. We are committed to working with the other CPTPP members to protect and develop the agreement's high standards.

As we have not yet ratified the agreement, we are not commenting on the specifics of any other economies' interest in the agreement. Once the deal has entered into force for the UK, we will have the same decision-making powers as the other Parties, and all CPTPP Commission decisions are taken by consensus of all the Parties.

If the Commission decides to begin the accession process for any applicant, that economy will have to go through the same rigorous accession process as the UK has just been through

There are mechanisms built into the agreement to keep it up to date, including formal reviews. The UK will look to work closely with CPTPP Parties using such mechanisms to bring the best out of the agreement on a collective basis.

Economic Benefits and Advantages Over Bilateral Agreements

9. The UK Trade Policy Observatory (UKTPO) suggested that “tariff elimination for goods under the CPTPP [does] not seem to provide new opportunities to the UK. (Report paragraph 8)

10. The agreement needs to deliver tangible opportunities for businesses which go above and beyond those which already exist through the UK's bilateral trade agreements with individual CPTPP members. Given the complexities of accession, it would be farcical for the headline benefit of accession to be agreement of preferential trading terms with Malaysia: something which could have been achieved through simpler bilateral negotiations. (Recommendation 1)

As well as seeing the UK enter into a Free Trade Agreement with Malaysia for the first time, giving British businesses enhanced access to an economy worth £330 billion in 2022, membership will complement and reinforce the new and enhanced bilateral trade agreements we have already signed (Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Canada, Singapore, Vietnam, Chile, Peru, and Mexico – with more expansive arrangements to shortly be negotiated with Canada and Mexico).

Under the CPTPP agreement, over 99% of current UK goods exports to CPTPP members will be eligible for tariff free trade. Removing or reducing tariffs makes it easier and less expensive to trade physical products between members. CPTPP offers extensive tariff liberalisation with Brunei and Malaysia, with whom the UK does not currently have FTAs. This means, for example, that UK exporters will no longer face tariffs on key products such as chocolate, whisky and cars to Malaysia.

There are also tariff reductions where the agreement improves on our current bilateral trade agreements. For example, tariffs on our chocolate exports to Mexico will be reduced to zero, and tariffs will also be eliminated earlier on exports of engines and medicines to Vietnam.

Alongside this, the UK has secured access to various CPTPP tariff rate quotas which will provide improved access to CPTPP markets for UK exporters, including dairy with Canada, Japan and Mexico.

We have also reached agreement to 'catch up' on CPTPP members' tariff staging, which means we are benefitting from the same reduced tariffs that all other CPTPP members do, despite them having joined CPTPP a number of years before the UK.

To help UK exporters access preferential tariffs, CPTPP provides a single set of rules of origin that define whether a good is 'originating'. Where the UK also has a bilateral FTA in place with that partner, traders could choose which agreement they wish to trade under. In practice, when businesses face the choice of applying preferences from two agreements, they do not only compare the tariff rates, but will also consider the administrative processes involved, including meeting the rules of origin requirements. These rules could make British businesses more competitive by allowing them to trade more freely across the bloc and take advantage of new export opportunities.

For trade in services membership of CPTPP will secure enhanced market access, predictability and transparency for British firms. The modern rules in the agreement will ensure that UK firms are treated as well as local firms subject to applicable local reservations. The agreement will encourage members to recognise each other's professional qualifications, which could see greater access to CPTPP markets in sectors such as legal services and engineering.

We have locked in provisions that guarantee that UK service suppliers will also benefit from further liberalisation if it takes place after the agreement enters into force. This means that if a CPTPP party further liberalises a sector or offers something better or more liberal to another country, the UK automatically gets it too.

The Temporary Entry Chapter of CPTPP offers numerous benefits for UK citizens travelling abroad for business. They will benefit from provisions that will allow professionals to stay for up to six months in Peru and Vietnam, for example, which is double the amount of time in our pre-existing bilateral agreements with these members. Further to these gains, when transferring between branches of the same company, UK professionals will be able to bring their family members with them. For example, UK service suppliers will be able to travel to Canada with their partners, including the ability for them to work.

The more CPTPP expands, the greater the opportunity for UK businesses to benefit. Expansion is in its DNA – economies including Costa Rica, Ecuador and Uruguay have all formally applied to join CPTPP. Thailand, the Philippines, and South Korea have also expressed an interest in joining.

Expanding CPTPP will allow British businesses greater choice when sourcing intermediate goods and increase opportunities for our exporters. New economies joining the agreement will offer increased market access to the UK, with the potential for tariff reductions, the potential for British firms to bid for a wider range of procurement contracts while services firms would stand to benefit from the same guarantees on non-discriminatory treatment and increased transparency in these new markets.

Expanding CPTPP to include economies embracing high-standards will support shared economic security. It will help facilitate the diversification of supply chains by removing

trade barriers. Services play a vital role in supporting complex global supply chains, so freer access to each other's services sectors (e.g., in areas such as transport and logistics) could help strengthen global value chains, supporting resilient economies.

CPTPP offers an opportunity to cement deeper multilateral relations and strengthen international trade in the Indo-Pacific region. The UK is a major investor in economies right across this region, and CPTPP accession will build even closer ties in the years ahead. The UK is in a strong position to advance the ambitions of the CPTPP agreement in promoting the rules based international system and setting high standards for rules and standards. We are actively engaged in efforts to support and modernise the global trading system.

Scrutiny

11. Accession to the CPTPP is a significant moment for the UK. We have explored several of the opportunities and challenges that the agreement presents, but it is only right that the House as a whole gets the chance to scrutinise the terms of the UK's accession. The Government should ensure that the House is given time to debate the terms of the UK's accession to the CPTPP on a substantive motion within the 21-day CRaG period. (Recommendation 7)

12. Scrutiny of free trade agreements does not end with implementation: it is an ongoing process which needs to consider the continued utility and suitability of their provisions. To aid the House in any future scrutiny it may wish to conduct, the Government should make an annual report to Parliament on the value of UK membership of the CPTPP. The first such report should be made a year after the CPTPP enters into force for the UK. (Recommendation 9)

The Department will continue to work closely with Parliament and committees, to ensure that parliamentarians have access to the information they need on our trade negotiations.

In line with previous commitments the Government will seek to accommodate a debate where a request for one is made in a timely manner and subject to Parliamentary time. Where a debate has been requested but cannot be accommodated during the CRaG scrutiny period, we will consider extending the CRaG period. The Government is clear that a general debate is the appropriate mechanism for Parliament to debate new trade agreements. A Government commitment to guaranteed substantive debates under CRaG would fundamentally alter the nature of the scrutiny framework, undermine the Royal Prerogative, and remove flexibility.

We have committed to the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of future FTAs, with reports every two years from Entry-into-Force (EiF). We will publish a comprehensive ex-post evaluation of each agreement within five years of EiF. We believe this model applies an appropriate level of scrutiny to our FTA programme and will provide significant amounts of relevant information by which Committees and Parliament can evaluate the agreement.

Business Utilisation

13. The opportunities created by accession are only useful if businesses can take advantage of them. In its response to this report, Government should outline exactly how it will ensure that businesses are best placed to make use of the agreement. (Recommendation 6)

The Government will support British businesses in seizing the opportunities created by our membership of CPTPP and will publish more information on how businesses can use the agreement when we officially sign the Protocol of Accession. The Department for Business and Trade will continue to engage with businesses, including beyond Entry into Force, to build understanding of CPTPP and encourage utilisation of the agreement.

The Department has also developed business facing tools such as the Check How to Export Goods web portal, which guides businesses through export procedures and highlights the opportunities available to them under our FTAs. We also remain committed to delivering regular promotion through existing channels and bespoke events to ensure that businesses have all the information they need to fully utilise the new deals.

We plan to use a range of surveys, trade data and feedback from business to see how firms understand opportunities and have the information and guidance needed to take advantage of them.

Last year, we launched the Export Support Service for Asia Pacific, a new global in-market export support service for UK exporters. Our market advisors based in countries in the Asia Pacific region will provide practical export advice for all business sectors from across the UK through one-to-one consultations and off-the-shelf market reports. We have advisors covering CPTPP countries including Australia, Brunei, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, and Vietnam.

The Export Support Service for Asia Pacific will support all UK business enquiries particularly those with high export potential and value growth as well as companies who already have sufficient export experience to do business in APAC. Companies who are ready for in-market support will be allocated to a market advisor to access advice relating to their country or countries of interest. Our in-house team will also work with a network of external suppliers and third parties to offer UK companies additional support beyond the free support entitled under the services.

The Department also offers support for our exporters to CPTPP countries in the Americas. In Mexico, Canada, Peru and Chile we have an extensive network of specialists who are able to assist British firms who are seeking to export to these countries.

Environment

14. There are many unanswered questions on the environmental impact of accession to the CPTPP. In particular, the consequence of tariff liberalisation on products of concern, and the welfare and production standards applied to products entering the UK market. The Government should publish an environmental impact assessment to accompany the terms of the UK's accession. (Recommendation 5)

15. Concerns were raised with us over liberalisation of tariff lines for products of environmental concern, such as tropical timber and palm oil, and witnesses repeatedly outlined the importance of an environmental impact assessment accompanying the terms of accession. (Report paragraph 32)

CPTPP includes an extensive environment chapter which recognises Parties' sovereign right to regulate for their own levels of domestic environmental protection. This includes in the pursuit of reaching net zero and other environment goals. The chapter also affirms that Parties will implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements to which they are a Party. All CPTPP members are signatories to the Paris Agreement, as well as Multilateral Environment Agreements covering wider environmental areas such as biodiversity, ozone layer protection and pollution.

The environment chapter further contains commitments not to waive, derogate from, or fail to enforce environmental laws in order to encourage trade or investment between parties. Like our agreements with Australia and New Zealand, these provisions are binding and enforceable, and subject to the dispute resolution mechanism of the agreement. This demonstrates how our shared ambition for competitiveness and preserving the environment go hand in hand.

On palm oil, as the committee is aware, the UK's import tariffs for palm oil for all CPTPP Parties, including Malaysia, will be eliminated at entry into force of the UK's accession to CPTPP. The Government's focus is on working with countries like Malaysia to support the sustainable production of palm oil, rather than seeking to stop palm oil entering the UK market altogether. It is encouraging that 72% of UK imports of palm oil were certified as sustainable in 2021, up from 16% in 2010, and that deforestation related to palm oil in Malaysia has fallen by 60% since 2012 (in the latest available figures – 2018).

We want to build on this progress and are doing so both through our domestic legislation and by working with international partners like Malaysia. Domestically, our landmark Environment Act 2021 sets out requirements for larger businesses operating in the UK to conduct due diligence on certain products that contribute to deforestation. In our recent consultation we highlighted key forest risk commodities that could be covered by the Act, which included palm oil, alongside cattle (beef and leather), cocoa, coffee, maize, rubber, and soy. These requirements would apply to all imports of the commodities covered by the regulations, whether a tariff is levied on them or not. Internationally, we are working with Malaysia in various different fora. As signatories to the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use the UK and Malaysia are committed to working to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030. The UK and Malaysia also continue to work together to support sustainable production and supply chains in fora such as the Forest, Agriculture and Commodity Trade (FACT) dialogue. In addition, as part of formally concluding CPTPP negotiations, the UK and Malaysia will publish a joint statement setting out our shared commitment to work together to promote sustainable production of commodities and protect forests.

Impact Assessments

16. In each of our reports on the UK's FTAs with Australia and New Zealand, we highlighted the importance of the Government including the cumulative impact of trade agreements on the UK economy. It is essential that the assessment of the impact of

CPTPP accession considers how further tariff liberalisation could affect those sectors of the UK economy which already feel aggrieved by the negotiations with Australia and New Zealand. (Recommendation 4)

The purpose of impact and scoping assessments is to set out the marginal impact on the UK of concluding a free trade agreement with a country or countries, and the Government carefully considers the individual effect of the agreements that are being negotiated. The Government constantly reviews and seeks to improve our analytical approaches, including our modelling frameworks and analysis. Any improvements to the modelling approach, in addition to the use of more up to date data, means that the estimated impacts from more recent analysis will not be directly comparable with previous published analyses.

Government modelling uses publicly available data: our econometric modelling to derive the inputs to our CGE modelling are based on publicly available datasets; the core dataset used for our CGE modelling can be purchased from Purdue University.

Three broad reasons exist as to why differences occur between assessments. First, different model specifications might be used as we continuously improve our methodology. Second, trade data in the model may differ between the assessments as we use the latest available data where possible. Third, different assumptions may be used in the baseline, as we include the latest signed trade agreements where possible. This makes it challenging to produce like-for-like modelling for all current and future agreements. Going forward, we will continue to be transparent about the methodologies and choices we have made by including all the relevant details in our publications and we continually improve our approaches in line with best practice and will keep our capability to model cumulative impacts under review.

In line with our agreement on signing the Australia and New Zealand deals, we have not provided those countries with any further market access on sensitive agricultural products as part of CPTPP, ensuring clarity for our farmers and food producers.