



DEBATE PACK

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Promoting trade with the Commonwealth

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Summary

This debate pack has been prepared ahead of the Backbench Business Committee debate on promoting trade with the Commonwealth to be held in Westminster Hall on Wednesday 22 February at 2:30pm. The subject for the debate has been chosen by Jake Berry MP.

- In 2015, UK exports of goods and services to the Commonwealth were £47.4 billion (9.2% of total UK exports).
- In the same year, UK imports from the Commonwealth were £45.5 billion (8.3% of total UK imports).
- UK exports to the Commonwealth peaked at £54.7 billion in 2011 before falling to £47.4 billion in 2015.
- UK imports from the Commonwealth peaked at £52.0 billion in 2011 before falling to £45.5 billion in 2015.
- The UK's trade is heavily focussed on a small number of 51 Commonwealth countries - Australia, Canada, India, Singapore and South Africa accounted for 70% of UK exports to Commonwealth countries and 65% of UK imports from the Commonwealth in 2015.

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1. Background

In March 2017, the UK will co-host the inaugural Commonwealth Trade Ministers Meeting. The objective will be to reaffirm the commitment of Commonwealth member countries to a “transparent free and fair multilateral trading system,” and to define an ambitious Commonwealth led “Agenda for Growth”, supporting the target of increasing intra-Commonwealth trade to US\$1 trillion by 2020.¹

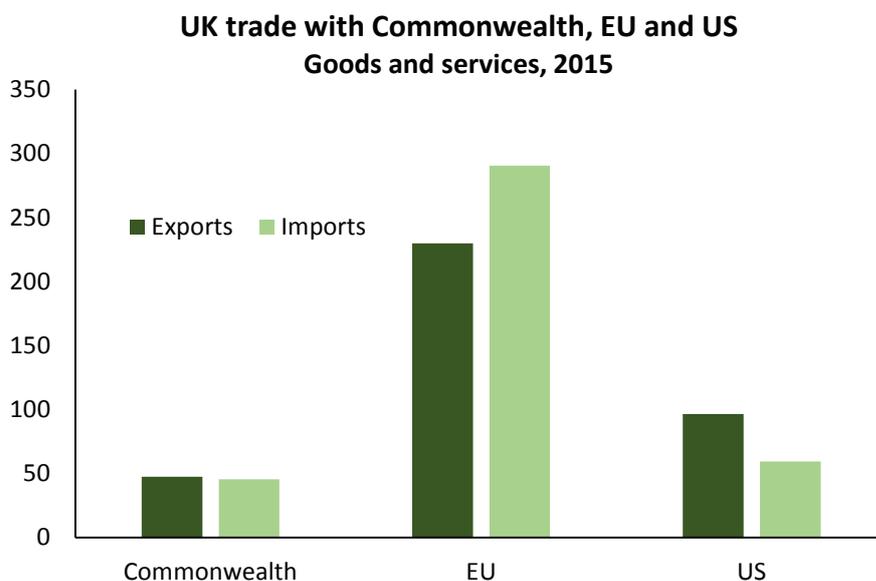
52 countries are members of the Commonwealth. Their combined population is 2.4 billion, 60% of which is under 30.² Commonwealth countries vary greatly in size from India with a population of over 1.2 billion to the Pacific island of Nauru with a population of around 10,000.

The Commonwealth countries also vary greatly in their level of economic development. Singapore and Australia have GDP per capita of around \$50,000 while a number of Commonwealth countries have GDP per capita below \$1,000.³

The table at the end of this section shows GDP, GDP per head and population for all Commonwealth countries.

1.1 Statistics on UK Trade with the Commonwealth

In 2015, UK exports of goods and services to the Commonwealth were £47.4 billion (9.2% of the total). UK imports from the Commonwealth were £45.5 billion (8.3% of the total). As the chart below shows, trade with the Commonwealth is much lower than trade with the EU and also lower than trade with the US.



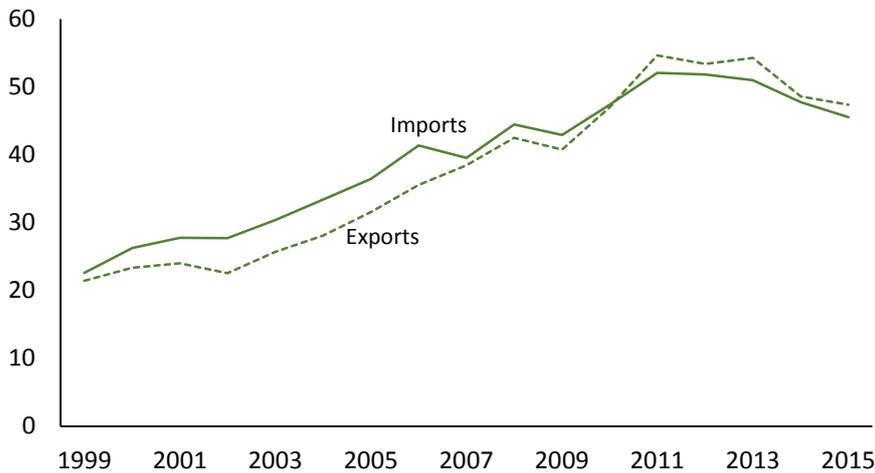
¹ [Commonwealth Enterprise and Investment Council](#)

² [Commonwealth website](#)

³ Figures at market exchange rates

The chart below shows UK trade with Commonwealth since 1999.⁴ UK exports peaked at £54.7 billion in 2011 before falling to £47.4 billion in 2015. UK imports from the Commonwealth peaked at £52.0 billion in 2011 before falling to £45.5 billion in 2015.

UK trade with the Commonwealth, 1999-2015
Goods and services, £ billion



UK trade with the Commonwealth
Goods and services

	Exports		Imports	
	£bn	% of total	£bn	% of total
1999	21.5	8.8%	22.6	8.7%
2000	23.3	8.6%	26.3	9.0%
2001	24.0	8.6%	27.8	9.1%
2002	22.6	8.1%	27.7	8.9%
2003	25.7	8.8%	30.4	9.4%
2004	28.1	9.2%	33.4	9.8%
2005	31.6	9.2%	36.4	9.6%
2006	35.5	9.1%	41.4	9.7%
2007	38.5	10.1%	39.5	9.4%
2008	42.5	10.1%	44.5	9.5%
2009	40.8	10.2%	42.9	9.9%
2010	47.0	10.6%	47.4	9.7%
2011	54.7	11.0%	52.0	9.9%
2012	53.4	10.7%	51.8	9.7%
2013	54.2	10.5%	51.0	9.2%
2014	48.6	9.5%	47.8	8.7%
2015	47.4	9.2%	45.5	8.3%

Source: ONS

While there are 51 other countries besides the UK in the Commonwealth, the UK's trade is heavily focussed on a small number of countries. Five countries (Australia, Canada, India, Singapore and South Africa) accounted for 70% of UK exports to Commonwealth countries and 65% of UK imports from the Commonwealth in 2015.

⁴ Unadjusted for inflation.

The table below shows the 10 largest Commonwealth export markets for the UK in 2015. Australia was the largest single market. UK exports to Australia were £8.6 billion in 2015, 18.1% of all UK exports to the Commonwealth and 1.7% of UK exports to all countries. Canada was the second largest market followed by Singapore.

UK's top 10 Commonwealth export markets

Goods and services, 2015	% of exports		% of all exports
	£ billion	to Commonwealth	
Australia	8.6	18.1%	1.7%
Canada	7.3	15.3%	1.4%
Singapore	7.1	14.9%	1.4%
India	6.6	14.0%	1.3%
South Africa	4.1	8.7%	0.8%
Malaysia	2.3	4.9%	0.5%
Nigeria	2.3	4.9%	0.4%
New Zealand	1.0	2.2%	0.2%
Cyprus	1.0	2.1%	0.2%
Malta	0.9	2.0%	0.2%
Commonwealth total	47.4	100.0%	9.2%
Total UK exports	517.4	n/a	100.0%

Source: ONS

The equivalent data for imports are shown in the table below. The UK imported more from India than any other Commonwealth country in 2015. UK imports from India were £9.5 billion, nearly 21% of all UK imports from the Commonwealth and 1.7% of all UK imports.

UK's top 10 Commonwealth import sources

Goods and services, 2015	% of imports from		% of all imports
	£ billion	Commonwealth	
India	9.5	20.8%	1.7%
Canada	7.6	16.7%	1.4%
Australia	4.9	10.7%	0.9%
South Africa	4.0	8.8%	0.7%
Singapore	3.9	8.5%	0.7%
Malaysia	2.3	5.1%	0.4%
Bangladesh	2.3	5.0%	0.4%
Nigeria	1.8	3.9%	0.3%
Pakistan	1.6	3.4%	0.3%
Sri Lanka	1.4	3.2%	0.3%
Commonwealth total	45.5	100%	8.3%
Total UK imports	547.2	n/a	100.0%

Source: ONS

1.2 Free trade agreements

At the moment, as an EU member state, the UK is party to the EU's free trade agreements. The EU has free trade agreements in place with many Commonwealth countries. Two members of the Commonwealth, Cyprus and Malta, are also EU member states.

The EU has no trade agreement in place with a number of the largest Commonwealth countries, however. For example, there is no deal in place with India, although negotiations started in 2007. There is no free trade agreement with Australia, although in November 2015 the EU and Australia agreed to commence work toward the launch of negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement. The Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (between the EU and Canada) has been agreed. Most of the agreement is expected to be provisionally implemented soon following the vote in favour of CETA in the European Parliament on 15 February 2017. Full implementation will only occur after ratification by EU member states.⁵

After Brexit, the UK will be able to negotiate its own free trade agreements. In answer to a PQ about the non-EU countries with which the Government had had discussions about possible, future trade negotiations, Mark Garnier MP said:

We cannot negotiate and conclude trade agreements while we are a member of the EU, but we can have discussions on our future trading relationships. We have already announced working groups and dialogues on our future trading relationships with seven markets: Australia, China, India, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea and the Gulf Cooperation Council, which comprises six countries. As the Prime Minister has said, we want to build a truly Global Britain—a great, global, trading nation that is one of the firmest advocates for free trade anywhere in the world.⁶

⁵ Further information on CETA is in a [Library note](#).

⁶ [PQ 60711 27 January 2017](#).

Commonwealth countries: GDP, GDP per head and population

2015	GDP	GDP per head	Population
	\$ billion	\$	million
Antigua and Barbuda	1	14,100	0.1
Australia	1,225	51,181	23.9
The Bahamas	9	24,310	0.4
Bangladesh	207	1,292	159.9
Barbados	4	15,677	0.3
Belize	2	4,785	0.4
Botswana	14	6,771	2.1
Brunei Darussalam	13	30,993	0.4
Cameroon	29	1,235	23.1
Canada	1,551	43,280	35.8
Cyprus	19	22,822	0.8
Dominica	1	7,312	0.1
Fiji	4	4,926	0.9
Ghana	38	1,402	26.9
Grenada	1	9,222	0.1
Guyana	3	4,125	0.8
India	2,073	1,604	1,292.7
Jamaica	14	5,053	2.8
Kenya	63	1,434	44.2
Kiribati	0	1,410	0.1
Lesotho	2	1,057	1.9
Malawi	6	354	18.1
Malaysia	296	9,501	31.2
Malta	10	22,713	0.4
Mauritius	12	9,142	1.3
Mozambique	15	529	28.0
Namibia	11	5,041	2.3
New Zealand	172	37,066	4.6
Nigeria	494	2,763	178.7
Pakistan	271	1,428	189.9
Papua New Guinea	21	2,745	7.7
Rwanda	8	718	11.3
Samoa	1	4,341	0.2
Seychelles	1	14,776	0.1
Sierra Leone	4	696	6.3
Singapore	293	52,888	5.5
Solomon Islands	1	1,950	0.6
South Africa	315	5,727	55.0
Sri Lanka	81	3,849	21.1
St. Kitts and Nevis	1	16,459	0.1
St. Lucia	1	8,277	0.2
St. Vincent and the Gren	1	6,706	0.1
Swaziland	4	3,597	1.1
Tanzania	46	957	47.7
Tonga	0	4,110	0.1
Trinidad and Tobago	25	18,143	1.4
Tuvalu	0	3,015	0.0
Uganda	24	609	39.9
Vanuatu	1	2,747	0.3
Zambia	22	1,352	16.2
UK	2,858	43,902.4	65.1
Total	10,270	540,094.2	2352.1

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database, October 2016
some figures are estimates
no data for Nauru

2. Trade with developing Commonwealth countries

2.1 EU reductions in tariffs for developing countries

Many developing countries – including those in the Commonwealth – are eligible for tariff-free or low tariff imports under current EU rules. For more details of the current schemes see the box below.

If the UK is not in a customs union with the EU following Brexit, it will need to decide what tariff regime it wants to put in place for developing countries, subject to WTO rules, and agree any of its own trade deals with developing countries.

A UK approach could be more favourable to developing countries than the current EU schemes or could be less favourable.⁷

The Government has said that it “is committed to ensuring developing countries can reduce poverty through trading opportunities”. It says that it is working to ensure that “we consider all opportunities to support developing countries and recognise the need for a smooth transition which minimises disruption to our trading relationship”.⁸

Box 1: Current EU schemes for imports from developing countries

The EU has a set of schemes that allow developing countries to have tariff-free or low tariff imports.

- The Least Developed Countries currently have duty-free and quota-free access to all products, except for arms and ammunitions, under the EU’s ‘Everything But Arms’ initiative.
- Other low and lower-middle income countries are eligible for the standard ‘Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP)’ or ‘GSP+’ schemes. These involve the partial or entire removal of tariffs on two thirds of all product categories. Of the two, the GSP+ scheme offers greater advantages – removing tariffs on essentially the same product categories, in exchange for a country taking certain actions to support sustainable development and good governance.

Some developing countries also have individual or collective trade agreements with the EU.⁹

2.2 Impact on Commonwealth countries

The value of the current arrangements for developing countries in tariffs on imports to the UK is substantial – one estimate puts the value to developing Commonwealth countries at €715 million, based on imports from these countries to the UK at current levels and a comparison

⁷ For a discussion of issues and the future options see:

- Christopher Stevens and Jane Kennan for Commonwealth Secretariat, [Trade Implications of Brexit for Commonwealth Developing Countries](#), August 2016
- Overseas Development Institute (ODI) & UK Trade Policy Observatory, [The impact of the UK's post-Brexit trade policy on development: An essay series](#), September 2016

⁸ [PO 59936](#), answered 23 January 2017

⁹ European Commission, [Generalised Scheme of Preferences \(GSP\)](#) [online, accessed 6 January 2016]

between the tariff rates that apply to these countries and the ones that the EU applies as a default (the “most favoured nation” rates).

The value of the current arrangement varies considerably from country to country, depending on the nature of their exports to the UK and the preferences they currently have access to. As the table shows, that imports from the UK to Bangladesh have the greatest value, in absolute terms, at €248 million. The value of the current arrangement in percentage terms is highest for imports from the Seychelles – they represent 23% of the total value of UK imports from that country.¹⁰

The value of current tariff preferences for developing Commonwealth countries

Compared with EU 'most favoured nation' tariffs and based on current import levels; readily calculable tariffs only

Top ten countries by absolute value of preferences

	Value of preferences	
	€ thousands	% of total UK imports from country
Bangladesh	247,976	11.7%
India	122,272	1.7%
Pakistan	108,322	9.2%
South Africa	63,822	1.4%
Mauritius	41,232	14.3%
Seychelles	25,685	23.4%
Ghana	22,468	6.9%
Sri Lanka	18,859	2.3%
Kenya	18,337	5.3%
Papua New Guinea	10,083	6.7%

Top ten countries by % value of preferences

	Value of preferences	
	€ thousands	% of total UK imports from country
Seychelles	25,685	23.4%
Mauritius	41,232	14.3%
Bangladesh	247,976	11.7%
Swaziland	1,739	10.6%
Pakistan	108,322	9.2%
Uganda	1,787	8.8%
Tanzania	3,110	8.4%
Namibia	5,381	8.0%
Ghana	22,468	6.9%
Papua New Guinea	10,083	6.7%

Source: Christopher Stevens and Jane Kennan for Commonwealth Secretariat, Trade Implications of Brexit for Commonwealth Developing Countries (Aug 2016)

Note: Figures are an estimate and do not cover all tariffs - see footnote 3 of the source above for more details.

It is worth noting that the value of these current trading arrangements is not the only factor that affects the returns that companies in developing countries make from their exports to the UK. Other factors include exchange rates and demand for particular types of products.

¹⁰ Christopher Stevens and Jane Kennan for Commonwealth Secretariat, [Trade Implications of Brexit for Commonwealth Developing Countries](#), August 2016 – figures based on tariffs that applied in 2015

3. Press Articles

[Push for a Commonwealth trading bloc further politicises free trade](#)

Giovanni Di Lieto

The Conversation, 25 January 2017

[UK to begin talks with New Zealand on post-Brexit trade deal: After meeting New Zealand PM at Downing Street, Theresa May says she hopes deal can be reached in 'reasonable space of time'](#)

Peter Walker

The Guardian, 10 January 2017

[Britain must reconnect with the Commonwealth in order to thrive after Brexit](#)

James Cleverly MP

Daily Telegraph, 10 January 2017

[Don't look to the Commonwealth for post-Brexit trade deals](#)

Matthew Partridge

Money Week, 19 December 2016

[Commonwealth courted in hunt for trade deals](#)

Marcus Leroux

The Times, 1 December 2016

[UK trade deal far from top priority for Canada: Finance minister says EU, China and US have greater importance](#)

Chris Giles

Financial Times, 22 November 2016

[May 'will look at Commonwealth trade deals'](#)

Katie Martin

Financial Times, 19 October 2016

[Commonwealth fears grow over impact of Brexit vote: Report highlights concerns over exports, tourism and remittances due to falling pound](#)

James Blitz

Financial Times, 5 October 2016

[Commonwealth Offers to Help U.K. Navigate Brexit Shock via Trade](#)

Simon Kennedy

Bloomberg, 5 October 2016

[Brexit brings the chance to build a new and better Commonwealth](#)

Mark Stanford

Daily Telegraph, 31 August 2016

[Don't expect a boost from us, says Commonwealth](#)

Jerome Starkey, Bernard Lagan, Hugh Tomlinson

The Times, 2 July 2016

[The Commonwealth: What's the point of it? The new secretary-general will have to be tough, dynamic and crafty if the oddest of post-imperial clubs is to rekindle its sense of purpose](#)

The Economist, 19 March 2016

[The Commonwealth can never replace the trading and security bloc that is the EU – whatever misty-eyed romantics say](#)

Wayne Swan, Former Deputy Prime Minister of Australia

Daily Telegraph, 12 February 2016

[European Union or Commonwealth? It's a false choice: You don't open a new world of trade by leaving the European Union - you simply close two down with one vote](#)

Catherine Bearder

New Statesman, 2 December 2015

4. Parliamentary Materials

4.1 Written Questions

[Department for International Trade: Trade Agreements: 60711](#)

Asked by Stephen Gethins

Asked on 19 January 2017

To ask the Secretary of State for International Trade, how many non-EU countries he has had discussions with on potential negotiations for a trade deal after the UK has left the EU.

Answered by Mark Garnier

Answered on 27 January 2017

We cannot negotiate and conclude trade agreements while we are a member of the EU, but we can have discussions on our future trading relationships. We have already announced working groups and dialogues on our future trading relationships with seven markets: Australia, China, India, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea and the Gulf Cooperation Council, which comprises six countries. As the Prime Minister has said, we want to build a truly Global Britain—a great, global, trading nation that is one of the firmest advocates for free trade anywhere in the world.

[Foreign and Commonwealth Office: Commonwealth: HL3185](#)

Asked by Lord Northbrook

Asked on 09 November 2016

To ask Her Majesty's Government, in the light of the referendum on the UK's membership of the EU, what plans they have to promote co-operation between members of the Commonwealth of Nations.

Answered by Baroness Anelay of St Johns

Answered on 22 November 2016

One of the opportunities of the UK's departure from the EU is the ability to deepen our relationship with Commonwealth nations and to strengthen the organisation. We therefore remain determined to deliver on our manifesto commitment to strengthen the Commonwealth's focus on promoting democratic values and development. Furthermore, we will look to build on this commitment when the UK co-hosts with Malta the inaugural meeting of Commonwealth Trade Ministers in March 2017, and hosts the next Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in 2018.

[Department for International Trade: Overseas Trade: Commonwealth: 50897](#)

Asked by Chris Elmore

Asked on 28 October 2016

To ask the Secretary of State for International Trade, what plans he has to promote trade with other Commonwealth nations.

Answered by Mark Garnier

Answered on 07 November 2016

We already enjoy excellent trading relationships with our Commonwealth partners and we are committed to strengthening these further. In March 2017, the UK is co-hosting, with Malta, the inaugural Commonwealth Trade Ministers' Meeting in London. This will be an excellent opportunity to promote greater trade and investment within the Commonwealth.

We will further strengthen our relations through bilateral engagement and the range of activities and support we offer globally such as trade fairs, events, missions, and bespoke support for individual businesses. In addition, UK Export Finance has significant appetite to help exporters win, fulfil and get paid for business in Commonwealth nations, and welcomes new applications for support.

[Foreign and Commonwealth Office: Commonwealth: Economic Situation: Written question - 48664](#)

Asked by Catherine West

Asked on 13 October 2016

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what assessment he has made of the effect on the economies of Commonwealth states of the UK's decision to leave the EU.

Answered by Mr Tobias Ellwood

Answered on 18 October 2016

My noble Friend, The Rt. Hon. Baroness Anelay of St Johns, Minister for the Commonwealth, has recently recently met a range of Commonwealth High Commissioners to hear their views on challenges and opportunities for Commonwealth countries following the EU referendum result. I have also discussed the issue with Ministers from a range of Commonwealth countries in Asia and the Pacific. Some voiced understandable concerns and uncertainty, including around impact on areas like EU development assistance. However, many saw opportunities following the decision, particularly in the areas of trade and stronger relations with the UK. We will continue to be a strong and energetic global advocate for Commonwealth interests, including with European allies. The Government's aim is that our departure from the EU should cause as little disruption as possible for all our trading partners. Leaving the EU will allow the UK to develop new economic relationships and Commonwealth countries will form a key part of our work in this regard. We will be co-hosting with Malta the inaugural Commonwealth Trade Ministers' meeting in London next year. This is an excellent opportunity to discuss how we can increase cooperation. Boosting trade

and investment across the Commonwealth will be crucial to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Department for International Trade: Trade Promotion: Commonwealth: 47043

Asked by William Wragg

Asked on 07 October 2016

To ask the Secretary of State for International Trade, what recent assessment he has made of the potential effect of the UK withdrawing from the EU on the promotion of UK trade with other Commonwealth countries.

Answered by Greg Hands

Answered on 17 October 2016

Withdrawing from the EU will give us the opportunity to shape our own international trade and investment opportunities, drive even greater openness with international partners and put Britain firmly at the forefront of global trade and investment.

We already enjoy excellent trading relationships with Commonwealth partners and we are committed to strengthening these further.

The UK is co-hosting, with Malta, the inaugural Commonwealth Trade Minister's meeting in London in March 2017. This will be an excellent opportunity to promote greater trade and investment within the Commonwealth.

4.2 Oral Questions

Commonwealth: Trade Discussions

HC Deb 8 Sept 2016 c 463

Wendy Morton (Aldridge-Brownhills) (Con): What recent discussions he has had to promote trade with other Commonwealth countries. [906159]

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Trade (Mark Garnier): This Department has many valued interactions with Commonwealth partners in support of our aim for the UK to be a global leader in free trade. My right hon. Friend the Secretary of State recently visited India and will co-chair a bilateral trade dialogue there in November. He also recently met the Australian Trade Minister. In addition, several ministerial visits are planned to Commonwealth markets, and the UK will co-host the Commonwealth Trade Ministers meeting next year.

Wendy Morton: I welcome the Minister's response. What priority is being placed on negotiating trade deals with Commonwealth countries?

Mark Garnier: As my hon. Friend will have heard from an earlier question, the Commonwealth is made up of a very diverse set of economies, so there will not be one, single trade negotiation. We are already enjoying excellent trade relationships with our 52 Commonwealth partners and we are committed to strengthening those further. One example of this is that the UK is co-hosting with Malta the inaugural Commonwealth Trade Ministers meeting in London in March 2017, which will be an excellent opportunity to promote greater trade and investment within the Commonwealth.

[Trade and Diplomatic Connections: UK/Commonwealth](#)

HC Deb 12 July 2016 c 159

Martin Vickers (Cleethorpes) (Con): 10. What steps the Government are taking to promote trade and diplomatic connections between the UK and other Commonwealth countries. [905817]

The Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Mr Hugo Swire): We have eight Commonwealth trade envoys representing British business interests in 10 Commonwealth states. We have expanded the British Government's representation in a number of countries, and we are looking forward to the inaugural Commonwealth Trade Ministers meeting in London in March next year, which will be co-hosted by ourselves and the Government of Malta.

Martin Vickers: With the decision to withdraw from the EU, many British companies will be looking to expand their business with Commonwealth countries. What specific plans do the Government have to support them in that respect?

Mr Swire: That is something we are concentrating on. Intra-Commonwealth trade is estimated at over \$680 billion, and it is projected to surpass \$1 trillion by 2020. The Commonwealth includes 53 member states, a quarter of the world's land mass and 2.2 billion people, and 60% of the Commonwealth's population is under the age of 30, so there are some huge and exciting opportunities there.

Sir David Amess (Southend West) (Con): 17. Now that we have this wonderful opportunity to boost trade with the Commonwealth, will my right hon. Friend make sure that small countries in Africa and Asia are not left behind in what I believe will be a trade bonanza? [905824]

Mr Swire: I hope my hon. Friend is right. It is worth remembering that three quarters of UK-Commonwealth trade is with India, Australia, Canada, Singapore, South Africa and Malaysia, so we do need to expand that into some of the Commonwealth countries of Africa.

Trade with Africa

HC Deb 18 Oct 2016 c 662

Mike Wood (Dudley South) (Con): From the Gambia to South Africa, the Commonwealth offers great potential for expanding trade with

Africa. Will the Minister make sure that we make full use of those opportunities to secure trade deals and get exporting to those emerging economies?

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Mr Tobias Ellwood):

Foreign and Commonwealth Office When trade opportunities arise, it is not simply just having companies that want to work there, it is also the element of trust that exists between the two nations. Our legacy, heritage and history—and the trust that exists—are exactly what we need to leverage, as well as the wonderful companies that we have to provide support across a wide range of sectors.

4.3 Debates

[UK-West Africa Relations](#)

HC Deb 25 Jan 2017, 129WH-152WH

4.4 Select Committee Inquiry

In November 2016, the International Trade Select Committee launched its first inquiry, examining [post-Brexit UK trade options](#).

The terms of reference states the inquiry will examine “the available options for the basis on which the UK’s international trading can take place after its withdrawal from the EU”, including “whether trading models operated by countries that belong to the Commonwealth might be applicable to the UK and the lessons of the UK’s historic trading relations with the Commonwealth before 1973.”

Evidence received thus far is available on [the Committee’s website](#).

5. Further reading

The Commonwealth and trade

[Reconnecting with the Commonwealth: the UK's free trade opportunities](#)

Free Enterprise Group, January 2017

[Brexit and Commonwealth Trade](#)

Commonwealth Secretariat, November 2016

[Brexit: Its Implications and Potential for the Commonwealth](#)

Commonwealth Secretariat, October 2016

[Leaving the European Union: Global Free Trade](#)

House of Lords Library, October 2016

[Trade Implications of Brexit for Commonwealth Developing Countries](#)

Commonwealth Secretariat, August 2016

[Return to the Commonwealth? UK-Africa trade after Brexit will not be straightforward](#)

Peg Murray-Evans, London School of Economics, July 2016

[The role and future of the Commonwealth](#)

House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee, November 2012

Trade with developing Commonwealth countries

[The UK's Brexit strategy has nothing for developing countries](#)

Maximiliano Mendez-Parra, Overseas Development Institute, January 2017

[Principles, constraints and elements of a UK trade policy for developing countries](#)

Maximiliano Mendez-Parra, Overseas Development Institute, December 2016

[The impact of the UK's post-Brexit trade policy on development](#)

Maximiliano Mendez-Parra, Dirk Willem te Velde and L. Alan Winters,
Overseas Development Institute, September 2016

[Brexit and development: how will developing countries be affected?](#)

Maximiliano Mendez-Parra, Dirk Willem te Velde and L. Alan Winters,
Overseas Development Institute, July 2016

[Post-Brexit UK-ACP Trading Arrangements: Some Reflections](#)

Mohammad Razzaque and Brendan Vickers, Commonwealth
Secretariat, November 2016

[Trade Implications of Brexit for Commonwealth Developing Countries](#)

Christopher Stevens and Jane Kennan, Commonwealth Secretariat,
August 2016

[Trade and development after Brexit](#)

Rorden Wilkinson, UK Trade Policy Observatory, University of Sussex,
December 2016

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