

## Debate Pack

Number CDP 2022 0035  
By Matthew Ward  
16 February 2022

# UK India trade negotiations

## Summary

There will be a Westminster Hall debate on UK-India trade negotiations on Tuesday 22 February at 9:30am. The debate will be led by Bob Blackman MP.

This briefing contains background information, parliamentary and press material, as well as suggested further reading which Members may find useful when preparing for this debate.

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## Background

The UK Government has identified the “Indo-Pacific tilt” as being one of the core components of its international and export strategies, which includes deepening trade relations with India.

- The Department for International Trade’s [Export Strategy](#) stated the government would pursue “an ambitious programme of new trade agreements, including in the fast growing Indo-Pacific region” as “rapid economic growth in the Indo-Pacific region is shifting the world’s centre of economic gravity eastwards.”<sup>1</sup>
- The [Integrated Review](#) stated that “the UK-India relationship is already strong, but over the next ten years we seek transformation in our cooperation across the full range of our shared interests” and identified the aim of agreeing an Enhanced Trade Partnership with India “as a stepping stone towards a comprehensive trade deal, in addition to new trade dialogues and reviews with partners across the region.”<sup>2</sup>

An “Enhanced Trade Partnership” between the UK and India was agreed on 4 May 2021, following a meeting between Boris Johnson and Prime Minister Modi.<sup>3</sup>

In addition to declaring the two countries’ “shared intent” to work towards negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement, the Partnership set the ambition to double the value of UK-India trade by 2030, as well as lowering of non-tariff barriers on fruit and medical devices. Various commercial deals were also announced, with a total value of £1 billion – this was composed of £533 million of investment in the UK from Indian businesses and £446 million of investment by British businesses in India.<sup>4</sup>

### 1.1

## Trade negotiations

A 14-week consultation seeking the views of business and members of the public opened on 25 May 2021, ahead of the beginning of negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement. The government’s response was published in January

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<sup>1</sup> Department for International Trade, [Made in the UK. Sold to the World: Build Back Better: Our Export Plan](#), 16 November 2021, p41

<sup>2</sup> HM Government, [Global Britain in a competitive age: The Integrated Review of Security, Defence, Development and Foreign Policy](#), CP403, March 2021, p67

<sup>3</sup> Prime Minister’s Office, [Prime Minister announces £1 billion of new UK-India trade](#), 4 May 2021

<sup>4</sup> See British High Commission, New Delhi, [UK and India announce ambition to double trade by 2030](#), 4 May 2021 and Financial Times, [UK-India virtual summit agrees ‘2030 road map’ to strengthen ties: Johnson and Modi hold meeting after British leader’s trip cancelled due to Covid](#) 4 May 2022

2022, as part of the document [UK-India Free Trade Agreement: The UK's Strategic Approach](#).

This states that negotiations toward a Free Trade Agreement will have the broad objectives to promote and increase trade in goods, services and encourage investment with India and increase UK GDP by opening up opportunities for UK businesses; these broad objectives will be achieved through liberalisation of tariffs on a mutually beneficial basis, reducing technical barriers to trade, as well as seeking commitments from India on market access and fair competition for UK services exporters.<sup>5</sup>

This document lists the following potential benefits of a UK-India Free Trade Agreement:

- An FTA could see UK exports to India increase by between £8.8 billion and £16.7 billion by 2035
- Modelling by the Department for International Trade suggests an FTA could boost UK GDP by around £3.3 billion in 2035, up to around £6.2 billion in 2035 depending on the final FTA terms
- India's GDP could increase by around £3.7 billion in 2035, up to £8.6 billion in 2035 depending on the final FTA terms<sup>6</sup>

Negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement between the UK and India opened on 13 January 2022, following a meeting between International Trade Secretary Anne-Marie Trevelyan and Piyush Goyal, Indian minister of Commerce and Industry, in New Delhi.<sup>7</sup>

The first round of negotiations concluded on 28 January 2022. A joint statement by the British and Indian governments stated that talks took place over 32 separate sessions covering 26 policy areas and negotiations were “productive and reflected our shared ambition to secure a comprehensive deal to boost trade between the 5th and 6th largest economies in the world.”<sup>8</sup>

The second round of negotiations is scheduled to take place between 7-18 March 2022.

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<sup>5</sup> Department for International Trade, [UK-India Free Trade Agreement: The UK's Strategic Approach](#), January 2022, pp10-11

<sup>6</sup> Department for International Trade, [UK-India Free Trade Agreement: The UK's Strategic Approach](#), January 2022, p39

<sup>7</sup> Department for International Trade, [UK launches India negotiations to kick off 5-star year of trade](#), 12 January 2022

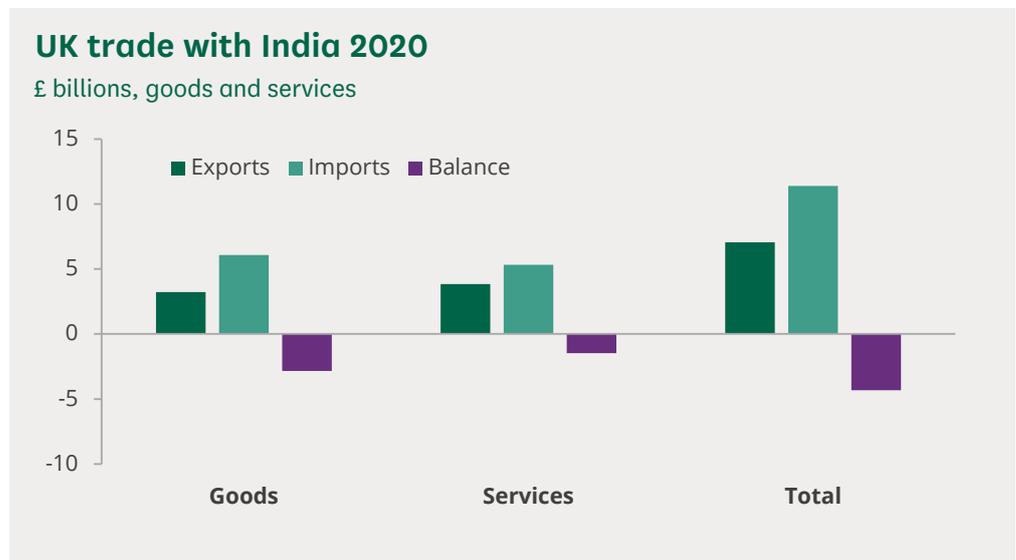
<sup>8</sup> Department for International Trade, [Joint outcome statement: India-UK round one FTA negotiations](#), 28 January 2022

## 1.2

## Trade statistics

In 2020:

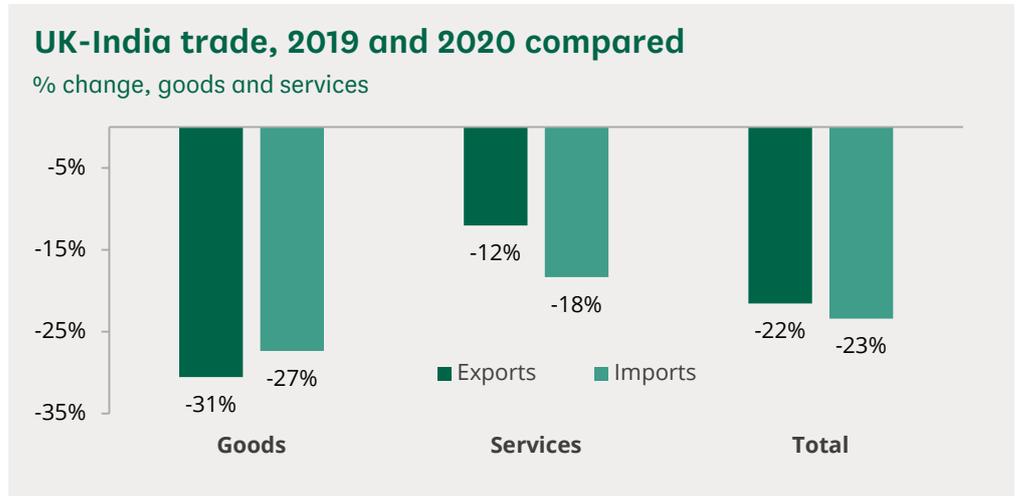
- The UK exported £7.1 billion of goods and services to India and imported £11.4 billion, resulting in a trade deficit of -£4.3 billion – this was made up of a deficit in goods of -£2.9 billion and a deficit in services of -£1.5 billion.
- India was the UK's 21<sup>st</sup> largest export market, accounting for 1.2% of UK exports of goods and services and 13<sup>th</sup> largest source of imports, accounting for 1.9% of the UK's imported goods and services.
- India was the UK's 4<sup>th</sup> largest Commonwealth export market, accounting for 12.5% of UK exports to the Commonwealth and largest source of imports from the Commonwealth, accounting for 23.6% of UK imports from the Commonwealth.
- The total value of UK trade with India (i.e., the combined value of exports and imports) was £18.5 billion, 1.5% of the UK's total trade.
- The UK was India's 7<sup>th</sup> largest export market for goods, accounting for 2.8% of India's goods exports and 23<sup>rd</sup> largest source of imported goods, accounting for 1.2% of India's goods imports.



Source: ONS, [Pink Book 2021](#)

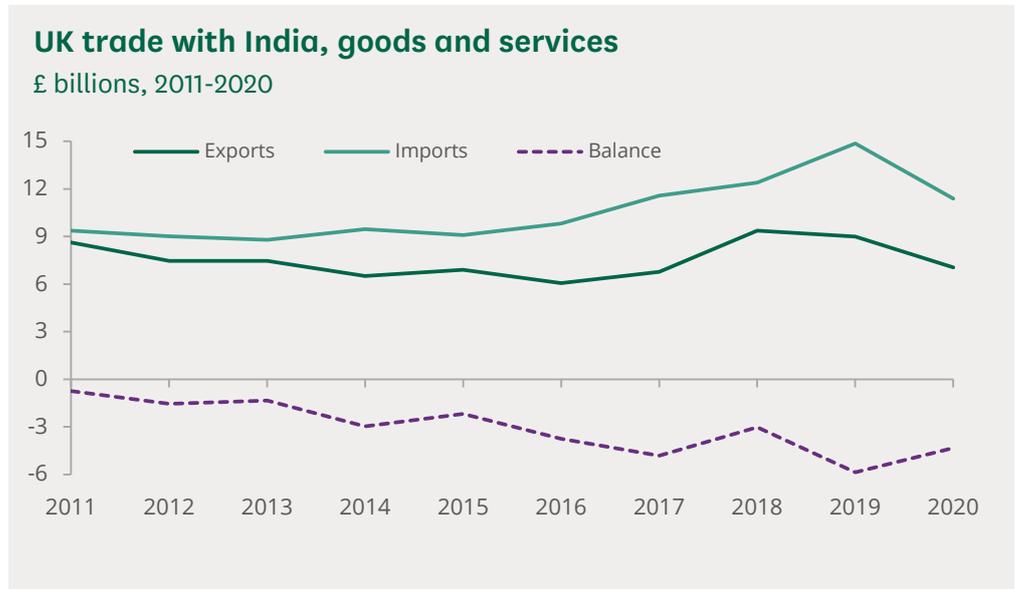
The overall value of UK trade to India fell in 2020, owing to the disruption in international trade caused by the coronavirus pandemic - in cash terms, the value of UK exports to India fell by 22% between 2019 and 2020, while the value of imports fell by 23%.

This fall was more pronounced in goods than in services – the value of UK goods exports to India fell by 31% between 2019 and 2020, while the value of service exports fell by 12%; the value of goods imports from India fell by 27% between 2019 and 2020, while the value of service imports fell by 18%.



Source: ONS, [Pink Book 2021](#)

The UK has now recorded a trade deficit with India every year since 2001, the largest being -£5.9 billion in 2019. UK exports to India peaked at £9.4 billion in 2018, while imports from India peaked at £14.9 billion in 2019.



Source: ONS, [Pink Book 2021](#)

## 2

## Press articles

[UK could gain 'first-mover' advantage with India trade deal: Resolution Foundation report also highlights risk of British firms being undercut by lower cost rivals](#)

Larry Elliott

The Guardian, 26 January 2022

[India trade deal 'comes with risk'](#)

Louisa Clarence-Smith

The Times, 26 January 2022

[A trade deal with India in 2022 would be a big prize](#)

Chris Morris

BBC, 13 January 2022

[UK and India launch trade talks 'worth billions'](#)

BBC, 13 January 2022

[Boost to economy from India trade deal as little as 0.12%, government admits: 'Everything on the table,' says trade secretary Anne-Marie Trevelyan as she launches talks](#)

Adam Forrest

The Independent, 13 January 2022

[UK trade minister insists 'everything on table' in India talks: Trevelyan says both countries want deal signed and sealed before 2024 elections](#)

Benjamin Parkin

Financial Times, 12 January 2022

[UK ministers eager to ease immigration rules for Indian citizens: Offer could be on table in upcoming trade talks in Delhi in bid to access to country's growing economy](#)

Jane Clinton

The Guardian, 1 January 2022

[UK-India trade deal: why the timing is crucial for both nations](#)

Sangeeta Khorana

The Conversation, 5 May 2021

[£1bn UK-India trade deals will create 6,000 UK jobs, says PM](#)

BBC, 4 May 2021

[UK makes cars and whisky key targets in push for India trade deal: Boris Johnson hopes to use New Delhi visit this month to kick off talks on cutting tariffs](#)

George Parker, Nic Fildes and Stephanie Findlay

Financial Times, 15 April 2021

[UK faces difficult path as it resumes courtship with India: Boris Johnson is hoping to improve relations with rising superpower but many roadblocks stand in his way](#)

Patrick Wintour

The Guardian, 6 April 2021

### 3

## Press releases

[UK launches India negotiations to kick off 5-star year of trade: The UK and India will today \(Thursday 13 January\) launch negotiations on an ambitious Free Trade Agreement at an event in New Delhi.](#)

Department for International Trade, 12 January 2022

- International Trade Secretary visits New Delhi to officially launch negotiations on a new ambitious free trade deal with the world's biggest democracy.
- Agreement will create huge benefits for both countries and could boost our total trade by up to £28 billion a year by 2035 and increase wages by up to £3 billion across the UK.
- Visit demonstrates the UK's tilt to Indo-Pacific and kicks off '5-star year of trade', with plans to launch negotiations with Canada, Mexico and the Gulf and secure accession to the £8.4 trillion CPTPP trade bloc.

The UK and India will today (Thursday 13 January) launch negotiations on an ambitious Free Trade Agreement at an event in New Delhi.

International Trade Secretary Anne-Marie Trevelyan will meet with her counterpart, Indian minister of Commerce and Industry Piyush Goyal, to formally start talks on a deal that could create huge benefits for both countries.

India is one of the world's biggest and fastest-growing economies and a bold new deal would put UK businesses at the front of the queue to supply India's growing middle class, forecast to increase to a quarter of a billion consumers by 2050. India is set to become the world's third biggest economy by 2050, with a bigger population than the US and EU combined.

A deal has the potential to almost double UK exports to India, boost our total trade by as much as £28 billion a year by 2035, and increase wages across the UK by up to £3 billion. Investment from Indian companies already supports 95,000 jobs across the UK.

The UK wants an agreement that slashes barriers to doing business and trading with India's £2 trillion economy and market of 1.4 billion consumers, including cutting tariffs on exports of British-made cars and Scotch whisky.

A deal with India would be a big step forward in the UK's strategy to refocus trade on the Indo-Pacific, home to half of the world's population and 50% of global economic growth. A new economic partnership with India, alongside UK membership of the massive Asia-Pacific trading bloc, CPTPP, will create a pillar in the region supporting free and fair trade.

**Prime Minister Boris Johnson said:**

A trade deal with India's booming economy offers huge benefits for British businesses, workers and consumers. As we take our historic partnership with India to the next level, the UK's independent trade policy is creating jobs, increasing wages and driving innovation across the country.

The UK has world-class businesses and expertise we can rightly be proud of, from Scotch whisky distillers to financial services and cutting-edge renewable technology. We are seizing the opportunities offered in growing economies of the Indo-Pacific to cement our place on the global stage and deliver jobs and growth at home.

**International Trade Secretary Anne-Marie Trevelyan said:**

A deal with India is a golden opportunity to put UK businesses at the front of the queue as the Indian economy continues to grow rapidly. By 2050 India will be the world's third largest economy with a middle class of almost 250 million shoppers. We want to unlock this huge new market for our great British producers and manufacturers across numerous industries from food and drink to services and automotive.

As an independent, deal-making nation the UK is broadening our economic horizons and forging stronger partnerships with the fastest-growing economies of the world. India marks the start of our ambitious 5-star year of UK trade and will show how the deals we negotiate will boost the economies across all nations and help level up all regions of the UK.

A UK-India FTA would bring multiple benefits including:

- Playing a key role in our ambition to double trade with India by 2030 - supercharging the growth of our trading relationship which totalled over £23bn in 2019.
- Slashing barriers on UK exports – Removing duties alone would increase exports to India by up to £6.8 billion, supporting tens of thousands of jobs across the UK. Important UK exports like Scotch whisky and cars currently face enormous duties of 150% and 125% respectively.
- Levelling up the UK – DIT analysis shows a trade agreement with India could boost the economies of all nations and regions of the UK. Almost 30,000 people in the West Midlands, for example, were employed via Indian investment in 2019, and the region could see a massive boost of up to £300m with opportunities for manufacturers of motor vehicles and parts.
- Investment in UK jobs - International investment from Indian companies already supports 95,000 jobs across the UK and could grow with a new trade deal.
- Boost UK's green industries - The Indian government plans to install 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022 and much more in the coming decades. UK's world-leading renewables industry looks set to benefit from a deal that slashes barriers – such as import tariffs as high as 15% on wind turbine parts from the UK.

**Lord Karan Bilimoria, CBI President, said:**

The CBI is delighted to see FTA negotiations launch between the UK and India. With India, a rapidly advancing global economic superpower, this trade deal can unlock a new era of partnership and pave the way for significant trade and investment opportunities for UK and Indian businesses. To fully realise the growth possibilities, the UK must focus on the areas which will drive our future economic success, such as collaborative innovation and stronger regulatory alignment. Above all trade is a key instrument for economic growth and prosperity across all regions and nations.

**Mike Hawes, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT) Chief Executive, said:**

The automotive industry supports fair and balanced trade deals with both new and established markets. India is one of the fastest growing global markets with increasing demand for personal mobility and long-term plans to transition to electric vehicles. This presents major opportunities for UK automotive companies which, due to their global competitiveness, diversity and expertise, have already proved attractive for Indian investment. Key to any future trading relationship will be the progressive removal of tariffs, enhanced trade facilitation and reducing other barriers to trade, which can be highly complex and burdensome.

**Richard Heald OBE, UK-India Business Council Group Chair, said:**

The UKIBC warmly welcomes the launch of these important negotiations. Particularly the breadth and ambition outlined, covering goods and services, particularly the IP-rich, digitally-driven services where the UK and India already excel. It matters - for businesses and consumers - when the world's 5th and 6th largest economies negotiate an FTA. India is an increasingly attractive destination and as the India opportunity grows, an FTA will make it easier for UK businesses to trade and invest there.

The first round of negotiations is expected to start next week – making it the UK's quickest start of formal talks between negotiating teams following a launch.

During her visit to India the International Trade Secretary will also co-chair a meeting of the UK-India Joint Economic and Trade Committee to review how businesses in both countries are benefiting from existing market access commitments under the UK-India Enhanced Trade Partnership agreed last May by the Prime Minister Boris Johnson and Indian PM Narendra Modi.

She is also expected to meet with Indian Foreign Minister Subrahmanyam Jaishankar, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, and Environment Minister Bhupender Yadav to discuss wider bilateral cooperation.

**Background**

- See the [UK's approach to negotiating a free trade agreement with India](#)
- Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) modelling by the Department for International Trade shows that real wages (wages in today's prices) could increase by up to 0.34% as a result of a UK-India FTA, equivalent to around £3.0 billion annually when compared to 2019 levels, as workers benefit from higher productivity in the economy.

## 4 Parliamentary material

### 4.1 Written questions

[Question for Department for International Trade: Trade Agreements: India: UIN 119701](#)

**Asked by Nick Thomas-Symonds**

**Asked on 7 February 2022**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Trade, with reference to the Written Statement of 31 January 2022, HCWS570, on Trade Update, what discussions she has had with her Indian counterpart on ensuring that the free trade agreement being negotiated between India and the UK does not undermine UK (a) animal welfare, (b) environmental and (c) food safety standards; and if she will make a statement.

**Answered by Ranil Jayawardena**

**Answered on 10 February 2022**

My Rt Hon. Friend the Secretary of State for International Trade met her Indian counterpart in New Delhi on 13th January to launch the United Kingdom-India trade negotiations. Defending the interests of British consumers and producers is a priority for HM Government, and the Department for International Trade has been clear that more trade need not come at the expense of our high environmental, animal welfare and food safety standards. We are a world leader in these areas and that will not change.

[Question for Department for International Trade: Trade Agreements: India: UIN 113800](#)

**Asked by Sarah Olney**

**Asked on 28 January 2022**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Trade, what assessment he has made of the impact on the UK manufacturing industry of a free trade agreement with India.

**Answered by Penny Mordaunt**

**Answered on 3 February 2022**

On 13<sup>th</sup> January, my Rt. Hon. Friend the Secretary of State for International Trade formally launched UK-India Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations, during her visit to New Delhi. An ambitious UK-India FTA could boost UK exports by up to £16.7 billion across a range of sectors, in the long run. This could serve to benefit all nations and regions of the UK. Our analysis shows that UK manufacturers could stand to benefit from an agreement, particularly in the automotive and electrical equipment sectors.

[Question for Department for International Trade: Overseas Investment: India: UIN 12322](#)

**Asked by Paul Bristow**

**Asked on 8 June 2021**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Trade, what estimate she has made of the additional UK investment in India which will result from a UK-India free trade agreement; and will she make a statement.

**Answered by Ranil Jayawardena**

**Answered on 14 June 2021**

The United Kingdom has a strong investment relationship with India with around 400,000 jobs supported through investments in each other's economies. In 2019, investment from the United Kingdom in India was worth £15.3 billion, a rise of over £800 million from 2018. At a virtual summit in May between my Rt hon. Friend the Prime Minister and Prime Minister Modi of India, Britain announced her intent to negotiate a comprehensive free trade agreement with India. For British businesses investing in India's £2 trillion economy, or Indian businesses investing across the United Kingdom, a free trade agreement could offer improved access. On 25th May, my Department launched a consultation requesting input from consumers and businesses across all sectors that will help us craft a deal that boosts economic growth creating high-value jobs in every corner of the country.

## 4.2

## Oral questions

[Free Trade Agreement: India](#)

HC Deb 20 January 2022, c 484

### [Free Trade Agreement: India](#)

HC Deb 21 October 2021, c 910-11

### [UK-India Trade Agreement](#)

HC Deb 15 July 2021, c 526

### [UK-Commonwealth Trading Relationship](#)

HL Deb 8 July 2021, c 1456-90

## 4.3

## Statements

### [HCWS570: UK-India Free Trade Agreement Negotiations](#)

#### **The Secretary of State for International Trade (Anne-Marie Trevelyan):**

Negotiating teams from the UK and India came together—virtually—between 17 and 28 January 2022 for a first round of talks on a UK-India Free Trade Agreement (FTA). This swiftly followed the launch of negotiations on 13 January when I visited India.

Both sides are committed to progressing negotiations at pace, without compromising on the quality of the deal. We aim to reach a balanced and mutually beneficial trade agreement, delivering benefits for all sectors and across all of the UK. Officials from a range of Departments and Ministries in the UK and India conducted over 90 hours of virtual discussions across a broad range of policy topics.

Technical experts from both sides came together for discussions in 32 separate sessions covering 26 policy areas including: trade in goods, trade in services including financial services and telecommunications, investment, intellectual property, customs and trade facilitation, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barriers to trade, competition, gender, Government procurement, SMEs, sustainability, transparency, trade and development, geographical indicators and digital.

The discussions were open, collaborative and productive, reflecting the shared ambition of the UK and India Governments to secure a broad deal to boost trade between the fifth and sixth largest economies in the world.

The second round of negotiations is scheduled to commence on 7 March 2022.

A deal with India would help to put Global Britain at the heart of the Indo-Pacific region, cement our position as a leader among a network of countries committed to free trade and support the levelling up agenda across the UK.

Any deal the Government strike must be in the best interests of the British people and the economy.

The Government will keep Parliament updated as these negotiations progress.

HC Deb 31 January 2022, c 5WS – 6WS

### [HCWS533: UK-India Free Trade Agreement Negotiations](#)

#### **The Secretary of State for International Trade (Anne-Marie Trevelyan):**

Today I am formally launching free trade negotiations between the UK and India from New Delhi, where I am meeting my Indian counterpart, the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry, Piyush Goyal.

In line with our commitments to scrutiny and transparency, the Department for International Trade has published, and placed in the Libraries of the House, more information on these negotiations. This includes;

- The UK's strategic case for a UK-India free trade agreement (FTA)
- Our objectives for the negotiations
- A summary of the UK's public consultation on trade with India
- A scoping assessment, providing a preliminary economic assessment of the impact of the agreement

A UK-India FTA would be a substantial opportunity for both of our economies and a significant moment in the UK-India bilateral relationship.

Trade negotiations are a priority for both countries and build upon the enhanced trade partnership launched by Prime Minister Boris Johnson and Prime Minister Narendra Modi in May 2021.

The UK-India bilateral trading relationship is already significant, amounting to over £23 billion in 2019, and both sides have agreed to double bilateral trade by 2030. The UK and India will seek to agree a mutually beneficial agreement supporting jobs, businesses and communities in both countries.

By 2050, India will be the third largest economy in the world. The size and growth of the Indian economy mean a deal would unlock opportunities in every nation and region of the UK and across all parts of our economy. Tens of thousands of UK jobs are already supported by trade with India, and a trade deal has the potential to almost double UK exports to India, boost our total trade by as much as £28 billion a year by 2035, and boost wages across the UK by as much as £3 billion.

The opportunity is illustrated further by looking at some specific sectors. UK exports such as Scotch whisky and cars currently face large duties of 150% and 125% respectively. A deal that removed these significant barriers to trade would make UK firms such as car makers in England's north-east and whisky distilleries more competitive.

Services account for almost half of current exports to India and our analysis shows UK companies—from insurance providers, to construction firms, to financial services—are set to gain from a deal as India's economy continues to grow. This could include opportunities for companies that trade digitally, as the Indian Government aim to have a trillion-dollar online economy by 2025 and increase internet access to more than 600 million people.

In addition, India's plan to rapidly expand offshore wind power generation is a major opportunity for the UK's world-leading renewable industry that could see UK wind turbines making a major contribution to helping the world reach net zero. UK exporters would benefit from a reduction of tariffs such as a 15% tax on certain wind turbine parts.

A deal with India would be a big step forward in the UK's strategy to refocus UK trade on the Indo-Pacific, where half the world's people live and 50% of global economic growth is produced. A new economic partnership with India, alongside UK membership of the Asia-Pacific trading bloc, the comprehensive and progressive agreement for trans-Pacific partnership (CPTPP), would create a pillar in the region supporting free and fair trade.

During negotiations, and on the path to a comprehensive agreement, both Governments will consider the option of an interim agreement that generates early benefits for both countries. In parallel to trade negotiations, the UK-India Joint Economic and Trade Committee will continue to work in improving the UK-India trading relationship and addressing market access barriers outside of a trade agreement.

The first round of FTA negotiations will begin on 17 January. As negotiations progress, I will ensure that parliamentarians, UK citizens and businesses are provided with regular updates.

HC Deb 13 January 2022, c 27WS – 28WS

### [HCWS52 United Kingdom-India Free Trade Agreement Consultation Launch](#)

**Elizabeth Truss, Secretary of State for International Trade:** This morning, the Department for International Trade launched a public consultation on a future Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with India. This consultation will make sure that the public, business, civil society and trade unions across our nation, can have their say on Government's approach to a future trade agreement with India. As with all consultations, my Department and I will continue to engage Parliament and the Devolved Administrations throughout

the scoping of an FTA with India. Today's announcement is consistent with the Government's approach of consulting widely ahead of launching trade negotiations, to ensure our position is tailored to the UK economy and supports our national interest.

India, as the world's largest democracy, enjoys many shared values with the United Kingdom, as well as strong cultural links. It is expected to become the second biggest economy in the world by the mid-2030s, presenting significant trade and investment opportunities as a key partner for us in the increasingly important Indo-Pacific region. On 4 May 2021, the Prime Minister launched the United Kingdom-India Enhanced Trade Partnership (ETP) with Prime Minister Modi of India as part of the '2030 Roadmap' between the two countries, which includes a declaration of our shared intent to begin work towards a comprehensive FTA. A future comprehensive deal could provide opportunities for businesses across the United Kingdom in key sectors of mutual interest such as healthcare, technology and services. It would boost an already strong economic relationship too; bilateral trade more than doubled between 2007 and 2019, standing at around £23bn at the end of this period, and the bilateral investment relationship currently supports nearly half a million jobs across both countries. As in all negotiations, we remain committed to upholding our high environmental, labour, product and food safety, and animal welfare standards in any trade agreement with India, as well as protecting the National Health Service (NHS).

The online consultation opens today on GOV.UK and will be live for 14 weeks. It will be accompanied by an information note that sets out the definition and scope of an FTA, along with detailed analytical information on the United Kingdom's current trade and investment relationship with India. Government aims to complete scoping before the end of this year, with the results informing our approach to full FTA negotiations.

Statement UIN HCWS52, 25 May 2021

## 5

### Further reading

[Progress on UK free trade agreement negotiations](#)

House of Commons Library, February 2022

[A presage to India: Assessing the UK's new Indo-Pacific trade focus](#)

Resolution Foundation, January 2022

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