



Tom Tugendhat MP  
Chair, Foreign Affairs Committee  
House of Commons  
London  
SW1A 0AA

25 January 2019

Dear Tom,

### **UPDATE ON INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS**

I am writing to you following the urgent question yesterday on the issue of EU Free Trade Agreements to which my Honourable Friend, the Minister for Trade Policy, responded, given his Department's responsibilities in this area.

As you will be aware, we have been working with third countries to identify which of the EU's existing international agreements are relevant, important and need action as a result of our exit from the EU. Not all of these agreements need action. This is for various reasons; some of these agreements have been superseded because they have been amended over time as the terms have changed or new countries have joined the EU; some are not applicable to the UK, and in some instances, we signed the agreement as a member in our own right and so our membership will therefore continue. As a consequence, the number of replacement treaties is much lower than the full list on the EU Treaties database.

We have agreed with the EU that they will notify treaty partners that the UK is treated as a Member State for the purpose of these existing EU agreements during the implementation period. This provides a basis for continuity in international agreements during the implementation period across the board.

However, the Government continues its work on no deal as an operational priority. I am writing to update you on the preparatory work with third countries to deliver continuity of the effects, where possible, of our existing EU international agreements in a no deal scenario. In particular, I wanted to update the Committee on those agreements which are already signed or close to signature and which we expect will soon be laid for Parliamentary scrutiny under the usual procedures set out in the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010.

Over recent weeks, five nuclear cooperation agreements have completed the CRaG scrutiny process (with the US, Canada, Australia and two with the International Atomic Energy Agency), as has the Interbus agreement and two judicial cooperation agreements (Hague 2005 Convention on the Choice of Court Agreements and Hague 2007 Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance). Other agreements currently before Parliament include the Common Transit Convention and the Convention on Simplification of Formalities in Trade in Goods.

I have enclosed a list of bilateral agreements showing those agreements which we have already signed, and those agreements which we expect to sign in the near future. Also attached is a list of multilateral agreements showing those agreements where we are taking action to become an independent party. It outlines those agreements where we have taken steps to lodge formal applications or accede, or expect to take such steps in the near future. These bilateral and multilateral agreements cover a range of sectors, including agri-food and agriculture agreements, mutual recognition agreements, trade and transport agreements.

As you will appreciate, there are other agreements where the UK is seeking to ensure readiness by the end of March 2019 in the event of a 'no deal' scenario. The attached lists only include signed agreements or those we expect to sign very shortly. We will provide a further update on these other agreements after technical discussions have concluded.

In the interests of transparency, a copy of this letter and the accompanying lists will be deposited in the library of both Houses. I am writing in similar terms to the Chairs of the Exiting the EU Committee, the European Scrutiny Committee and the Procedure Committee as well as the Chairs of the European Union Committee, the Constitution Committee and the Secondary Legislation Scrutiny Committee in the House of Lords.

I trust this will be a welcome update. I would be happy to discuss any questions you or colleagues may have on this programme of work, including Parliamentary ratification, should they arise.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Steve Barclay', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

**RT HON STEVE BARCLAY MP**  
**SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXITING THE EUROPEAN UNION**

## Bilateral Agreements

<b>Agreements that have been signed</b>	
<b>The name of the successor UK-Third Country agreement</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Financial Services</b>	
Bilateral Agreement between the UK and US on Prudential Measures Regarding Insurance and Reinsurance	This agreement relieves reinsurers operating outside their home territory of the requirement to establish a local presence subject to local supervision, and removes collateral requirements under certain circumstances; it allows worldwide group supervision for insurance firms to be conducted by the group's home regulator; it encourages insurance supervisory authorities to continue to exchange supervisory information. It replicates the effect of the original agreement for the bilateral context.
Agreement between the United Kingdom and the Swiss Confederation on direct insurance other than life assurance	This agreement replicates the effect of the original Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Swiss Confederation concerning Direct Insurance other than the Life Insurance (1989). The only changes that we have made are designed to make the agreement operational in a bilateral context, for example by changing references to the European Union to the United Kingdom.
<b>Nuclear Cooperation</b>	
Agreement between the UK and Australia for cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy	This agreement sets out the intention of the UK and Australia to continue our mutually beneficial cooperation in the civil nuclear sector, and provides a framework for doing so, replicating the effect of the EU-Australia agreement, for the bilateral context.
Agreement between the UK and Canada for cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy	This agreement sets out the intention of the UK and Canada to continue our mutually beneficial cooperation in the civil nuclear sector, and provides a framework for doing so, replicating the effect of the EU-Canada agreement, for the bilateral context.
Agreement between the UK and US for cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy	This agreement sets out the intention of the UK and the US to continue our mutually beneficial cooperation in the civil nuclear sector, and provides a framework for doing so, replicating the effect of the EU-US agreement, for the bilateral context.
Agreement between the UK and the IAEA for the Application of Safeguards in the UK in Connection	This agreement applies safeguards to nuclear material in civil nuclear facilities designated by the IAEA. It ensures that the IAEA retains its right to inspect all civil nuclear facilities once the UK leaves Euratom,

with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	and allows the IAEA to continue to receive all current safeguards reporting, ensuring that international verification of our safeguards activity continues to be robust.
Additional Protocol to the Agreement Between the UK and the IAEA for the Application of Safeguards in the UK in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	This agreement grants the IAEA expanded rights of access to information and locations of the UK's civil nuclear assets. This enables the IAEA to obtain a much fuller picture of the UK's nuclear programme, plans, nuclear material holdings and trade. It provides the IAEA with an increased ability to provide much greater assurance on the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities; to resolve any questions or inconsistencies relating to correctness and completeness of the information provided by the UK; and to confirm the decommissioned status of a facility or location outside facilities, such as in hospitals, where nuclear material was customarily used.
<b>Transport</b> (Predominantly, new UK-third country Air Services Agreements are in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding)	
UK-US Air Services Agreement	This agreement provides for bilateral continuity in air services between the UK and the US.
UK-Canada Air Services Agreement	This agreement provides for bilateral continuity in air services between the UK and Canada.
UK-Switzerland Air Services Agreement	This agreement provides for bilateral continuity in air services between the UK and Switzerland.
UK-Israel Air Services Agreement	This agreement provides for bilateral continuity in air services between the UK and Israel.
UK-Georgia Air Services Agreement	This agreement provides for bilateral continuity in air services between the UK and Georgia.
UK-Morocco Air Services Agreement	This agreement provides for bilateral continuity in air services between the UK and Morocco.
UK-Kosovo Air Services Agreement	This agreement provides for bilateral continuity in air services between the UK and Kosovo.
UK-Albania Air Services Agreement	This agreement provides for bilateral continuity in air services between the UK and Albania.
UK-Iceland Air Services Agreement	This agreement provides for bilateral continuity in air services between the UK and Iceland.
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Swiss Federal Council on the International Carriage of Passengers and Goods by Road	This agreement replicates the effects of the original Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Carriage of Goods and Passengers by Rail and Road (1999), as it would apply to the UK-Switzerland relationship as it relates to the carriage of goods and passengers by road.
<b>Agri-food</b>	
Agreement between the UK and the Australia on trade in wine	This agreement seeks to deliver continuity in the effect of the agreement between the EU and Australia on trade in wine, as it would apply to the UK-Australia relationship. As such, on the same terms as the current EU-Australia Agreement, it provides a framework for communication and cooperation on wine between the UK and the Australia, facilitating trade in wine between the Parties and improving cooperation and transparency on regulations affecting such trade.

Agreement on Trade in Live Animals and Animal Products between the UK and New Zealand	This agreement seeks to deliver bilateral continuity in the effect of the agreement between the EU and New Zealand on trade in Live Animals and Animal Products. As such, on the same terms as the current EU-New Zealand Agreement, it provides a framework for communication and cooperation on live animals and animal products between the UK and the New Zealand, facilitating trade in live animals and animal products between the parties and improving cooperation and transparency on regulations affecting such trade.
<b>Mutual Recognition of Conformity Assessment</b>	
Mutual recognition agreement on conformity assessment between the UK and NZ (UK-NZ MRA)	This agreement replicates the effect of the EU-NZ MRA as it would apply to the UK-NZ relationship. It allows for mutual recognition, promotes trade and facilitates market access between the two countries.
Mutual recognition agreement on conformity assessment between the UK and Australia (UK-Australia MRA)	This agreement replicates the effect of the EU-Australia MRA as it would apply to the UK-Australia relationship. It allows for mutual recognition, promotes trade and facilitates market access between the two countries.

### Agreements that the UK intends to sign shortly

The name of the successor UK-TC agreement	Description	Status update	Signature (expected timing). All dates are subject to the progression of ongoing discussions
<b>Trade</b>			
Economic Partnership Agreement between the UK and the Eastern and Southern African States (ESA EPA)	The UK-ESA EPA seeks to deliver continuity in the effect of the EU-ESA EPA as it would apply to the UKESA relationship. As such, it allows for preferential trading between the UK and the ESA States. It covers the same aspects of trade (chapters) as the existing EU-ESA agreement, made operable for the bilateral context.	This agreement is undergoing legal scrubbing and translation prior to signature.	We plan to sign this agreement imminently.

Free Trade Agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands	The UK-Faroe Islands FTA seeks to deliver continuity in the effect of the EU-Faroe Islands FTA agreement as it would apply to the UK-Faroes relationship. As such, it allows for preferential trading between the UK and the Faroe Islands. It covers the same aspects of trade (chapters) as the existing EU-Faroes agreement.	This agreement is undergoing legal scrubbing and translation prior to signature.	We plan to sign this agreement imminently.
Agreement establishing an association between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Republic of Chile	The UK-Chile Agreement seeks to deliver continuity in the effect of the existing EU-Chile Association Agreement as it would apply to the UK Chile relationship. As such, it allows for preferential trading between the UK and Chile. It covers the same aspects of trade (chapters) as the existing EU-Chile agreement.	This agreement is undergoing legal scrubbing and translation prior to signature.	We plan to sign this agreement imminently.
Economic Partnership Agreement between CARIFORUM States and the United Kingdom (CARIFORUM EPA)	The UK-CARIFORUM EPA seeks to deliver continuity in the effect of the EU-CARIFORUM EPA as it would apply to the UK CARIFORUM relationship. As such, it allows for preferential trading between the UK and the CARIFORUM states. It covers the same aspects of trade (chapters) as the existing EU-CARIFORUM agreement.	This agreement is undergoing legal scrubbing and translation prior to signature.	The signature dates will be determined by ongoing discussions and progress with the CARIFORUM States - likely in February.
Trade Agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Swiss Confederation	The UK-Switzerland agreement references existing EU-Switzerland agreements, replicating their effect to the extent possible in the bilateral context. There are a number of agreements that govern the EU's relations with Switzerland, and the most relevant to trade continuity have been brought under one legal instrument. Some of these arrangements will be extended to Liechtenstein given its customs union with Switzerland.	This agreement is undergoing legal scrubbing and translation prior to signature.	We plan to sign this agreement in early February.
United Kingdom-Palestinian Liberation Organisation Interim Political, Trade and	The agreement between the UK and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), for the benefit of the Palestinian Authority, and seeks to deliver continuity in the effect of the EU's Association Agreement with the Palestinian Liberation	This agreement is undergoing legal scrubbing and translation prior to signature.	The signature dates will be determined by ongoing discussions and progress with the

Partnership Agreement	Organisation on behalf of the Palestinian Authority as it would apply to the UK-PLO relationship. As such, it allows for preferential trading between the UK and the Palestinian Authority. It covers the same aspects of trade (chapters) as the existing EU Association Agreement, and replicates its effect for the bilateral context		PLO - likely in early February.
<b>Transport (Predominantly, new UK-third country Air Services Agreements are in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding)</b>			
UK-Montenegro Air Services Agreement	This agreement provides for continuity in bilateral air services between the UK and Montenegro.	The text of an Air Services Agreement (ASA) and MoU has been agreed subject to internal consultation on both sides.	We intend to have this agreement in place by the end of March.
UK-Jordan Air Services Agreement	This agreement provides for continuity in bilateral air services between the UK and Jordan.	The text has been agreed for a new bilateral ASA to apply once the UK is no longer bound by the obligations of the EU-Jordan ATA. Next round of talks to be scheduled to conclude traffic rights associated with ASA.	We intend to have this agreement in place by the end of March.
UK-Moldova Air Services Agreement	This agreement provides for bilateral continuity in air services between the UK and Moldova.	Agreed Minutes from last talks recorded both sides' intention to retain existing traffic rights under a new arrangement once the UK is no longer bound by the obligations of the EU-Moldova Air Transport Agreement.	We intend to have this agreement in place by the end of March.
UK-Bosnia and Herzegovina Air Services Agreement	This agreement provides for bilateral continuity in air services between the UK and Bosnia and Herzegovina.	Initial talks to be scheduled. New arrangements will aim to ensure continuation of existing traffic rights.	We intend to have this agreement in place by the end of March.
UK- Macedonia Air Services Agreement	This agreement provides for bilateral continuity in air services between the UK and the Republic of Macedonia.	Initial discussions took place in February 2018 in Skopje.	We intend to have this agreement in place by the end of March.
UK-Norway Air Services Agreement	This agreement provides for bilateral continuity in air services between the UK and Norway.	Discussions are in their final stages. New arrangements will aim to ensure continuation of existing traffic rights.	We intend to have this agreement in place by the end of March.
UK-Serbia Air Services Agreement	This agreement provides for bilateral continuity in air services between the UK and Serbia.	Domestic consultations are ongoing. After these we will aim to finalise the	We intend to have this agreement in place by

		Agreement.	the end of March.
<b>Agreements that we intend to finalise text shortly, prior to signature</b>			
<b>The name of the successor UK-TC agreement</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status update</b>	<b>Signature (expected timing). All dates are subject to the progression of ongoing discussions</b>
<b>Agri-food and Environment</b>			
Agreement between the UK and the US on the mutual recognition of certain distilled spirits/spirit drinks	This agreement seeks to deliver continuity in the effect of the Agreement on the mutual recognition of certain distilled spirits/spirit drinks with related exchange of letters, as it would apply to the UK-US relationship. As such, it protects spirits in both Parties' markets. It protects Scotch Whisky and Irish Whiskey in the US, and protects Tennessee Whiskey and Bourbon Whiskey in the UK.	This agreement is in the final stages of discussion with the US.	The signature dates will be determined by ongoing discussions and progress with the US.
Agreement between the UK and Mexico on the mutual recognition of certain distilled spirits/spirit drinks	This agreement seeks to deliver continuity in the effect of the Agreement on the mutual recognition of certain distilled spirits/spirit drinks, as it would apply to the UK-Mexico relationship. It protects the geographical indication ('GI') Scotch Whisky and trans-border GIs Irish Whiskey/Whisky, Uisce Beatha Eireannach and Irish Cream in Mexico. In the UK it protects Mexican products Tequila, Mezcal, Sotol and Charanda.	This agreement is in the final stages of discussion with Mexico.	The signature dates will be determined by ongoing discussions and progress with Mexico.
Agreement on Trade in Organic Products between the UK and Chile	This agreement seeks to deliver continuity in the effect of the Agreement between the EU and Chile on promoting trade in Organic Products, as it would apply in the bilateral UK-Chile context.	This agreement is in the final stages of discussion with Chile.	The signature dates will be determined by ongoing discussions and progress with Chile.

Agreement between the UK and the US on trade in wine	This agreement seeks to deliver continuity in the effect of the Agreement between the EC and US on trade in wine, as it would apply to the UK-US relationship. As such, on the same terms as the current EU-US Agreement, it provides a framework for communication and cooperation on wine between the UK and the US, facilitating trade in wine between the Parties and improving cooperation and transparency on regulations affecting such trade.	This agreement is in the final stages of discussion with the US.	The signature dates will be determined by ongoing discussions and progress with the US.
Voluntary Partnership Agreement between the UK and Indonesia on ethical Trade in Timber Products	This agreement seeks to deliver continuity in the effect of the Agreement between the EU and Indonesia on trade in timber, as it would apply to the UK - Indonesia relationship. As such, it prevents illegal trade in timber by ensuring Indonesian timber products imported into the UK meet Forestry Law and Governance standards.	This agreement is in the final stages of discussion with Indonesia.	The signature dates will be determined by ongoing discussions and progress with Indonesia.
<b>Mutual Recognition</b>			
Mutual recognition agreement between the UK and the US (UK-US MRA)	This agreement replicates the effect of the EU-US MRA as it would apply to the UK-US relationship. It allows for mutual recognition of conformity assessment, promotes trade and facilitates market access between the two countries.	Discussions continue with a view to finalising this agreement in the near future.	The signature dates will be determined by ongoing discussions and progress with the US.
Agreement between the US and the UK on the mutual recognition of certificates of conformity for marine equipment	This agreement replicates the effect of the Agreement between the EC and the US on the Mutual Recognition of Certificates of Conformity for Marine Equipment as it would apply to the UK-US relationship. As such, it allows for mutual recognition, promotes trade and facilitates market access between the two countries in certain types of marine equipment.	Discussions continue with a view to finalising this agreement in the near future.	The signature dates will be determined by ongoing discussions and progress with the US.
<b>Trade</b>			
UK-Israel Trade and Partnership Agreement	The UK-Israel Trade and Partnership Agreement, seeks to deliver continuity in the effect of the EU-Israel Association	This agreement is in the final stages of discussion with Israel.	The signature dates will be determined by

	Agreement as it would apply to the UK-Israel relationship. As such, it allows for preferential trading between the UK and Israel. It covers the same aspects of trade (chapters) as the existing EU-Israel agreement, and replicates its effect for the bilateral context.		ongoing discussions and progress with Israel - likely in early February.
The Canada-UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement	The Canada-UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade agreement, seeks to deliver continuity in the effect of the EU-Canada CETA as it would apply to the Canada-UK relationship. As such, it allows for preferential trading between the UK and Canada. It covers the same aspects of trade (chapters) as the existing EU-Canada agreement.	This agreement is in the final stages of discussion with Canada.	The signature dates will be determined by ongoing discussions and progress with Canada.
Economic Partnership Agreement between the UK and the Pacific States	The UK-Pacific EPA seeks to deliver continuity in the effect of the EU-Pacific EPA as it would apply to the UK-Pacific relationship. As such, it allows for preferential trading between the UK and the Pacific states. It covers the same aspects of trade (chapters) as the existing EU-Pacific agreement.	This agreement is in the final stages of discussion with the Pacific States.	The signature dates will be determined by ongoing discussions and progress with the Pacific States.
UK and Southern African Customs Union and Mozambique Economic Partnership Agreement ((SACU+M)EPA)	The UK-SACU+M EPA seeks to deliver continuity in the effect of the EU-SADC EPA as it would apply to the UK SACU-M relationship. As such, it allows for preferential trading between the UK and the SACU+M States. It covers the same aspects of trade (chapters) as the existing EU-SADC agreement.	This agreement is in the final stages of discussion with the SACU+M states.	The signature dates will be determined by ongoing discussions and progress with the SACU+M States.
UK- Norway & Iceland Trade Agreement	This agreement seeks to preserve elements of the current trading relationship with Norway and Iceland where possible. Current trade arrangements are largely through the EEA Agreement. As the UK will leave the Single Market, the aim is to ensure replacement arrangements on trade with the EEA EFTA States that do not impact upon their EEA obligations.	Discussions continue with a view to finalising this agreement in the near future.	The signature dates will be determined by ongoing discussions and progress with Norway and Iceland.
<b>Other</b>			
UK-EEA EFTA Citizens Rights' Agreement	This agreement largely seeks to preserve the terms of the EEA EFTA citizens' rights element of the separation agreement, in a	Discussions continue with a view to finalising this agreement in the near	The signature dates will be determined by

	no deal scenario.	future.	ongoing discussions and progress with the EEA EFTA States.
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## Multilateral Agreements for which we are taking action to become an independent party

Name of the Multilateral Agreement	Description	Actions taken to date
<b>Civil Justice</b>		
Hague Convention of 23 November 2007 on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance	This agreement establishes an international system for the cross-border recovery of child support and other forms of family maintenance and for administrative cooperation between contracting states. In accordance with Article 59 of the 2007 Hague Convention, the United Kingdom has participated in the Convention by virtue of its membership of the European Union.	The UK deposited its instrument of accession on 28 December 2018.
Hague Convention of 30 June 2005 on Choice of Court Agreements	This agreement ensures the effectiveness of choice of court agreements between parties to international commercial transactions. It does this by providing rules on jurisdiction, including a requirement on non-chosen courts to cede jurisdiction to a chosen court, and enforcement of any resulting judgment. It also provides certainty to businesses engaging in cross-border activities, creating a legal environment more amenable to international trade and investment. In accordance with Article 29 of the 2005 Hague Convention, the United Kingdom currently participates in the Convention by virtue of its membership of the European Union.	The UK deposited its instrument of accession on 28 December 2018.
<b>Fisheries</b>		
Convention on future multilateral cooperation in North-East Atlantic fisheries (Multilateral)	This is a Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (RFMO), an international organisation whose parties cooperate to conserve and manage shared fish stocks, including the allocation of fishing opportunities for these stocks.	The UK has begun its application through issuing a Note Verbale to the Secretariat.
International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT)	This is a RFMO, an international organisation whose parties cooperate to conserve and manage shared fish stocks, including the allocation of fishing opportunities for these stocks. The UK will submit articles of ratification to the depositary at the point when the UK's existing coverage under the agreement comes to an end.	None

Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (NAFO)	This is a RFMO, an international organisation whose parties cooperate to conserve and manage shared fish stocks, including the allocation of fishing opportunities for these stocks. The UK will submit articles of ratification to the depositary at the point when the UK's existing coverage under the agreement comes to an end.	None
Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean (NASCO)	This is a RFMO, an international organisation whose parties cooperate to conserve and manage shared fish stocks, including the allocation of fishing opportunities for these stocks. The UK will submit articles of ratification to the depositary at the point when the UK's existing coverage under the agreement comes to an end.	None
Agreement for the establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)	This is a RFMO, an international organisation whose parties cooperate to conserve and manage shared fish stocks, including the allocation of fishing opportunities for these stocks. The UK will submit articles of ratification to the depositary at the point when the UK's existing coverage under the agreement comes to an end.	None
Agreement to promote compliance with international conservation and management measures by fishing vessels on the high seas	This agreement seeks to create a framework for strengthening international cooperation to ensure compliance by fishing vessels on the high seas with international measures for the conservation and management of the living resources of the high seas and their responsible and sustainable use. The UK will submit articles of ratification to the depositary at the point when the UK's existing coverage under the agreement comes to an end.	None
Agreement on Port State measures to prevent, deter, and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing	This agreement seeks to create a framework for strengthening international cooperation to prevent illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. The UK will submit articles of ratification to the depositary at the point when the UK's existing coverage under the agreement comes to an end.	None
<b>Foreign Policy Instruments</b>		
The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme	The scheme aims to prevent the flow of conflict diamonds by implementing safeguards on shipments of rough diamonds and certify them as "conflict free".	The UK has begun the application process through issuing a Note Verbale to the European Commission. .

<b>Procurement</b>		
Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA)	The agreement sits under the umbrella of the WTO as a plurilateral agreement. It governs the liberalisation and operation of the parties' procurement markets. The UK wishes to accede to the agreement in its own right having previously been covered under the EU umbrella in order to ensure continuity. GPA parties have provided agreement in principle to the UK's accession and its market access offer.	GPA parties have agreed in principle to the UK's accession.
<b>Customs</b>		
Convention on a Common Transit Procedure (CTC)	The Common Transit Convention (and Single Administrative Document) provide for facilitative customs procedures which reduce border friction and provide cash flow advantages to traders.	Invitation to accede received from EU. The UK intends to deposit its instrument of accession by the end of January, once UK Parliamentary scrutiny is complete.
Convention concerning the simplification of formalities in trade in goods (SAD Convention)		
<b>Transport</b>		
Agreement on the international occasional carriage of passengers by coach and bus (INTERBUS)	The agreement allows for occasional coach services to take place between the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Turkey and Ukraine.	The UK intends to deposit its instrument of accession by the end of January.