

**National Interest Analysis [2024] ATNIA 7
with attachments**

**Protocol on the Accession of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement
For Trans-Pacific Partnership**

And associated side letters

(Auckland, 16 July 2023)

[2024] ATNIF 11

NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS: CATEGORY 1 TREATY

Protocol on the Accession of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement For Trans-Pacific Partnership

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Nature and timing of the proposed treaty action

1. The proposed treaty action is to bring into force the *Protocol on the Accession of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership* (the Protocol), as well as two side letters related to the Protocol. The Protocol and side letters were signed on 16 July 2023 in Auckland, New Zealand.
2. The proposed agreement is a package of legally binding instruments, consisting of the Protocol between the United Kingdom (UK) and the parties to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP Parties), and side letters related to the Protocol. This includes two side letters between the UK and Australia.
3. Article 21 (Entry into Force) of the Protocol applies such that the Protocol will enter into force 60 days after the date on which the UK and the other CPTPP Parties notify the Depositary of the completion of their applicable domestic legal processes for entry into force. If this has not occurred within 15 months of the signature of the protocol (that is, by 16 October 2024), the requirement on the number of CPTPP Parties to have completed their domestic legal processes for entry into force reduces to six.

Overview and the national interest summary

4. The CPTPP is a plurilateral trade agreement between Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, New Zealand, Singapore, and Vietnam. The CPTPP was signed on 8 March 2018 and entered into force on 30 December 2018 for Australia, Canada, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand and

Singapore, and on 14 January 2019 for Vietnam, 19 September 2021 for Peru, 29 November 2022 for Malaysia, 21 February 2021 for Chile and 12 July 2023 for Brunei Darussalam.

5. The CPTPP is one of the world's most comprehensive and ambitious trade agreements, eliminating 98 per cent of tariffs in a trade zone representing a combined GDP of US\$14.6 trillion (2022) and a population of over 580 million people (including the UK). The CPTPP's rules on investment, intellectual property, e-commerce and rules of origin provide a platform for deepening economic integration and more resilient regional value chains in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond.
6. The CPTPP is open to accession by economies that are committed to its objectives, able to demonstrate that it can meet, implement, and adhere to the rules and high standards of the Agreement, have a demonstrated track record of complying with trade commitments, and can gain consensus support from the CPTPP membership.
7. Under Article 5 (Accession) of the CPTPP, any State or separate customs territory may accede to the CPTPP subject to such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the CPTPP Parties and that State or separate customs territory. On 1 February 2021, the UK applied to accede to the CPTPP as the twelfth Party to the Agreement.
8. On 2 June 2021, the CPTPP Commission (ministerial meeting) agreed to commence an accession process with the UK. The Accession Working Group (AWG) commenced on 28 September 2021, focussing first on the UK's compliance with the CPTPP's rules.
9. CPTPP members met with the UK for negotiations and technical discussions from June 2022 to March 2023. On 31 March 2023 the negotiations for the accession of the UK to the CPTPP were concluded. The proposed Protocol represents the outcome of these negotiations with the UK. The UK is the first State or economy to formally accede to the CPTPP.
10. Negotiations between Australia and the UK on a bilateral free trade agreement (Australia-United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement (**A-UKFTA**)) were underway at the time of the UK's CPTPP accession application, hence both negotiations ran concurrently. The A-UKFTA entered into force on 31 May 2023 and is Australia's most comprehensive free trade agreement other than with New Zealand.

11. Both Australia and the UK agreed not to seek any additional goods market access, or faster tariff reduction, through accession negotiations than provided for in the A-UKFTA.
12. In addition to the Protocol, and relevantly for the proposed treaty action, two sets of side letters were signed between Australia and the UK.
13. The first side letter exchanged between Australia and the UK is intended to provide the United Kingdom with a temporary exemption from the application of Article 18.38 of the TPP's Intellectual Property Chapter (as incorporated into the CPTPP) which relates to aspects of patent law. Article 18.38 will not apply to the UK until it is able to make the legislative changes necessary to bring it into conformity with the Agreement. We note that the UK has exchanged an equivalent side letter with each of the other Parties to the CPTPP.
14. Under the second side letter, the UK has agreed that the CPTPP's Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) provisions will not apply between Australia and the UK.
15. On 16 July 2023, Australia, together with the other CPTPP Parties, signed the Protocol for the UK to accede to the CPTPP, expanding the CPTPP beyond the Asia-Pacific region.

Reasons for Australia to take the proposed treaty action

16. The purpose of implementing the Protocol is to bring the UK into the CPTPP, increasing the UK's engagement in the Indo-Pacific region. As a G7 Member, the world's sixth-largest economy, and an economy committed to high standards and rules-based trade, the UK's entry into the CPTPP, will significantly benefit the Membership, and augment the scope and span of the CPTPP, providing opportunities to expand trade and investment.
17. The CPTPP Parties that will benefit the greatest from UK membership will be those who do not currently have a free trade agreement with the UK. Compared to the strong market access outcomes contained in the A-UKFTA, the economic gains to Australia flowing from the UK's accession to the CPTPP would be modest – minor improvements to market access for Australian services; non-application of ISDS; and the better incorporation of UK product into CPTPP supply chains. That said, benefits

to Australia should not simply be measured in economic terms, there are strategic benefits to greater economic engagement in our region by a close partner such as the UK.

Key outcomes of the Protocol

Services

18. Generally, the UK's commitments on services under the CPTPP would only offer a slight improvement over their commitments in the A-UKFTA. This includes niche commitments providing for greater transparency, and increased professional mobility, for Australian services suppliers.
19. Australia's services commitments to the UK, on the other hand, would merely be a subset of our commitments under the A-UKFTA and would not provide any additional benefits to the UK. Legislative changes will not be required to implement these commitments.
20. Specific services improvements the UK has made beyond the A-UKFTA include:
 - . commitments in relation to audio-visual services;
 - . narrower exemptions for entertainment services;
 - . inclusion of new future services;
 - . greater clarity on which parts of its legal regime are captured by its services reservations;
 - . the ability to lock future improvements to UK portfolio management services;
 - . no requirement for financial service suppliers, other than a branch, to adopt a specific legal form when establishing in the UK; and
 - . commitments to provide access for professionals working for non-profit organisations, and working rights for dependents of intra-corporate transferees.

Government Procurement

21. Australia already has comprehensive, complementary commitments with the UK under the World Trade Organization Agreement on Government Procurement (WTO GPA) and the A-UKFTA. Building on these, the Protocol improves transparency and clarifies how the UK codifies access to its sub-central government markets and works concession contracts (public-private partnerships). There are also improvements to Australian suppliers' access to domestic appeals processes in the UK system.

Investor-State Dispute Settlement

22. The ISDS side letter between Australia and the UK will suspend the application of ISDS provisions in the CPTPP's Investment Chapter (Chapter 9, Section B) between Australia and the UK. An Investor-State dispute mechanism allows individual investors of a CPTPP Party to bring a legal dispute against another CPTPP Party for an alleged breach of the CPTPP's Investment Chapter. Suspension of application would mean UK investors would not have recourse to dispute settlement against Australia and Australian investors would not have recourse to dispute settlement against the UK. The side-letter ensures the UK's accession is in-line with the Australian Government's commitment to not include ISDS in new trade agreements.

UK incorporation into regional supply chains

23. Once the UK accedes to the CPTPP, the CPTPP's liberal rules of origin would provide an advantage not only to UK producers, but also to CPTPP members using UK product as an input in production. Utilising UK product could assist the end product qualifying as being of 'CPTPP origin', and therefore being eligible for preferential access to other CPTPP economies. As a result, UK accession could be expected to encourage both intra-CPTPP regional supply chains and trade diversification.

Strategic benefits

24. Membership of the CPTPP will enhance the UK's engagement in the Indo-Pacific region, supporting Australia's interest in working with like-minded partners to realise an open, inclusive, and prosperous region. The CPTPP's commonly agreed rules and standards, such as those relating to rules of origin, investment, intellectual property, and e-commerce, will support the UK's integration into, and contribution to, resilient regional trade.

Obligations under the Agreement

25. Article 1 (Accession of the United Kingdom to the CPTPP) of the Protocol provides that the UK shall become a Party to the CPTPP upon entry into force of the Protocol pursuant to Article 21 (Entry into Force) of the Protocol and Article 5 (Accession) of the CPTPP, and that the Protocol (including Annex and footnotes) shall constitute an integral part of the CPTPP.

26. Article 2 (Provisions Relevant to Chapter 1 (Initial Provisions and General Definitions)) provides that the Protocol incorporates UK-specific definitions, including setting out the geographical scope of application of the CPTPP in relation to the UK and its crown dependencies and overseas territories.

Goods

27. Article 3 (Provisions Relevant to Chapter 2 (National Treatment and Market Access for Goods)) contains provisions relating to the application of tariff commitments and reductions in the CPTPP to the UK. Annex A to the Protocol contains a ‘Schedule of Australia’s Tariff Commitments to the United Kingdom’ – which establishes the tariff rates which will apply to goods entering Australia from the UK. Australia’s tariff commitments to existing CPTPP Parties are unchanged.
28. Article 4 (Provisions Relevant to Chapter 6 (Trade Remedies)) sets out the application of Chapter 6 (Trade Remedies) of the CPTPP to the UK. This includes geographical scope.
29. Article 5 (Provisions Relevant to Chapter 8 (Technical Barriers to Trade)) provides that nothing in paragraph 17 of Annex 8-A of the CPTPP requires the UK to apply that paragraph in a manner inconsistent with its obligations under Article 54 of the *Agreement on the Withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community* (Windsor Framework). This means that the UK may prevent imports of wine on the basis that the wine label uses certain descriptors, if the Windsor Framework requires it to do so. Several Parties – including Australia – already have a similar arrangement in place, and the commercial impact of the UK’s arrangement is expected to be negligible.

Services, Investment, Financial Services and Temporary Entry for Business Persons (TEBP)

30. Australia’s services and investment commitments apply to all CPTPP Parties, and will extend to the UK once the accession protocol enters into force. These do not go beyond Australia’s commitments to the UK under the A-UKFTA. Regulatory changes will not be required.
31. In addition to taking on the commitments in the CPTPP’s chapters, the Protocol includes variations that are specific to the UK. Article 6 (Provisions Relevant to Chapter 9 (Investment)) of the Protocol provides that decisions by the UK on whether

or not to permit a merger or acquisition based on national security or public interest grounds shall not be subject to dispute settlement under the CPTPP.

32. Article 7 (Provisions Relevant to Chapter 10 (Cross-Border Trade in Services)) of the Protocol provides that express delivery services, for the United Kingdom, do not include services in a universal postal service.
33. Article 8 (Provisions Relevant to Chapter 11 (Financial Services)) sets out provisions specific to the UK on the scope of application of cross-border trade in insurance services, financial services, of collective investment schemes, of payment cards and of responsible authorities.
34. Article 9 (Provisions Relevant to Chapter 12 (Temporary Entry of Business Persons)) confirms that business persons of the UK benefit from the Chapter regardless of where they reside.
35. Annex I (Schedule of the United Kingdom) contains the UK's commitments on market access for trade in services and investment. Annex II (Schedule of the United Kingdom) specifies the sectors for which the UK preserves the ability to maintain or adopt measures that are inconsistent with its obligations under the CPTPP. Annex III contains similar lists for financial services, and Annex 12-A includes the UK's Schedule of Commitments in relation to TEBP.
36. Under the signed ISDS side letter between the UK and Australia, the two States have agreed that no Australian investors will have recourse to dispute settlement against the UK under Chapter 9, Section B (ISDS) of the TPP (as incorporated into the CPTPP) and similarly, no UK investors will have recourse to dispute settlement against Australia under Chapter 9.

Digital Trade

37. The TPP Electronic Commerce chapter (as incorporated into the CPTPP) remains unchanged, and as such, Australia's obligations remain unchanged.

Intellectual Property

38. The UK's Accession to the CPTPP affirms and complements the provisions relevant to Chapter 18 (Intellectual Property) of the TPP as incorporated into the CPTPP and the chapter remains unchanged except for the side letter between CPTPP Parties and

the UK, intended to provide the UK with a temporary exemption from the application of Article 18.38 of the Chapter.

Government Procurement

39. Article 10 (Provisions Relevant to Chapter 15 (Government Procurement)) confirms that some CPTPP Parties may supply additional information regarding their market access commitments to the UK. Australia confirmed it is offering the UK its existing CPTPP level of access to sub-central (state and territory government) procurement markets – subject to the same set of conditions and exemptions specified in Australia’s market access schedule (Annex 15-A to the TPP, as incorporated into the CPTPP), with no change. This clarification was required, given Australia currently lists out the individual CPTPP Parties that this sub-central government access applies to. Given the UK offered sufficiently high sub-central government access, Australia was satisfied with extending its existing CPTPP coverage to the UK in return.
40. All other CPTPP Government Procurement chapter commitments remain the same for Australia. No substantive legislative or regulatory change is required to implement these CPTPP commitments with the UK, given Australia has already made the same (or greater) commitments to the UK under the WTO GPA and the A-UKFTA, both of which are in force.

State-Owned Enterprises

41. Article 11 (Provisions relevant to Chapter 17 (State-Owned Enterprises and Designated Monopolies)) includes commitments by State Owned Enterprises from the UK to the framework of rules provided under Chapter 17 (State-Owned Enterprises and Designated Monopolies) of the TPP, as incorporated into the CPTPP. Annex 17-D (Application to Sub-Central State-Owned Enterprises and Designated Monopolies) provides limited exceptions.

Environment, Transparency and Anti-Corruption, and Non-Conforming Measures

42. Article 12 (Provisions Relevant to Chapter 20 (Environment)), Article 13 (Provisions Relevant to Chapter 26 (Transparency and Anti-Corruption)) and Article 16 (Provisions Relevant to Annex II (Investment and Cross-Border Trade in Services) and Annex III (Financial Services)) clarify the meaning of particular terms or phrases for the UK and certain CPTPP Parties in relevant TPP Chapters and Annexes, as incorporated into the CPTPP. Article 12 further confirms the means

which by the UK can comply with certain obligations under Chapter 20 (Environment) of the TPP, as incorporated into the CPTPP. These Articles do not, of themselves, impose additional obligations.

Dispute Settlement

43. Article 14 (Provisions Relevant to Chapter 28 (Dispute Settlement)) confirms that the rules set out in Article 28.3.3 of the TPP, as incorporated into the CPTPP, regarding instruments entered into between two or more Parties in connection with the conclusion of the CPTPP, also apply to any such instruments entered into in connection with the conclusion of the Protocol. For example, Australia and the UK concluded, by side letter, an agreement regarding Investor-State Dispute Settlement in connection with the signing of the Protocol.

General Exceptions

44. Article 15 establishes the applicable rules in the event of an inconsistency between the CPTPP and the *Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland to the Agreement on the Withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community*, as amended (Windsor Framework). Article 15 further establishes a framework for consultations and notifications in respect of measures adopted under Article 15 and in the event of any changes to the Windsor Framework that affect the operation of the CPTPP. Finally, Article 15 provides for the UK's implementation of the CPTPP in the context of Article 15.2-4 and the necessity of maintaining rules governing inconsistencies between the CPTPP and the Windsor Framework to be reviewed in the future.

References to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

45. Unlike the CPTPP Parties, the UK is not a member economy of APEC. Accordingly, Article 17 (References to APEC) confirms that certain provisions of the CPTPP do not apply to the UK for such time as it is not an APEC member economy. This Article does not, of itself, impose additional obligations on Australia.

Schedules and Annexes

46. Article 18 (Schedules of the United Kingdom) confirms that the Schedules of the UK annexed to the Protocol are an integral part of the CPTPP. This provision was

needed to operationalise the UK's tariff, temporary entry, government procurement, services, investment and financial services commitments under the Protocol for CPTPP Parties.

Implementation

47. Since the A-UKFTA offers better or equivalent market access outcomes to the Protocol, companies are unlikely to utilise tariff preferences under the Protocol, unless these relate to specific CPTPP Rules of Origin or the benefits of CPTPP supply chains. To enable entry into force of the Protocol, Australia will need to make amendments to the Customs Tariff Act 1995 (Cth). This is to establish preferential rates of duty and enabling provisions for CPTPP-originating goods from the UK. No other legislative amendments are envisaged.

Costs

48. There are not anticipated to be additional costs to Government administration due to the accession of the UK to the CPTPP.

Impact Analysis

49. The Office of Impact Analysis advised that an Impact Analysis was not required as the Protocol would not entail substantively new Australian commitments on market access or rules, and because an analysis had already undertaken on the A-UKFTA (OBPR22-02663). It is not expected for there to be any resourcing or financial implications as a result of the UK accession to the CPTPP as implementation will be managed within existing resources.

Future Treaty Action

50. Article 30.2 (Amendments) of the CPTPP provides that CPTPP Parties may agree in writing to amend the CPTPP. Any amendment would be subject to Australia's domestic treaty process and would enter into force 60 days after the date on which all Parties had notified the Depositary in writing of the approval of the amendment in accordance with their respective domestic legal procedures, or on such other dates as the Parties may agree.

Withdrawal

51. Article 4 (Withdrawal) provides that a CPTPP Party may withdraw from the CPTPP by providing written notice of withdrawal to the Depositary. A withdrawing Party

shall simultaneously notify the other Parties of its withdrawal through established contact points in each Party. A withdrawal will take effect six months after a Party provides written notice to the Depositary, unless the Parties agree on a different period. If a Party withdraws, the CPTPP will remain in force for the remaining Parties.

Contact Details

CPTPP Coordinator

Free Trade Agreements and Stakeholder Engagement Division (FSD)

CPTPP Section (CPT)

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)

Attachments:

Attachment I Consultation

Attachment I

Consultation

On the United Kingdom's Accession to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP-11) And associated side letters

(Auckland, 16 July 2023)

[2024] ATNIA 7

[2024] ATNIF 11

Consultation

1. The public consultation and stakeholder engagement process for the UK's Accession Protocol to the CPTPP commenced in 2021 ahead of the negotiations in June 2022 in Sydney, Australia. Between April and October 2021 DFAT welcomed submissions from interested stakeholders as part of the accession process.
2. Once negotiations formally commenced, DFAT, in conjunction with other government agencies, consulted widely with industry and other stakeholders in formulating positions. In addition to a call for public submissions in the lead-up to commencement of negotiations and throughout negotiations, negotiators regularly engaged with representatives of the business sector, academia, and civil society organisations to provide them with an opportunity to share their views and expectations of the UK's accession to the CPTPP.
3. Given that negotiations between Australia and the UK on a bilateral free trade agreement (A-UKFTA) were underway at the same time as the UK's CPTPP accession application, both negotiations effectively ran concurrently. Similarly, stakeholder consultations also ran concurrently. This being the case, stakeholder consultations and submissions on A-UKFTA also reflected their UK CPTPP accession views.

4. During the course of A-UKFTA (and CPTPP accession negotiations), DFAT communicated with 140 organisations, participated in over 250 meetings, and received 58 submissions.
5. DFAT also consulted with state and territory governments throughout the course of both negotiations. Consultations took place with all states and territories through formal updates prior to negotiating rounds, as well as with individual jurisdictions.
6. A list of business and organisations that were consulted on the A-UKFTA (and the UK's accession to CPTPP) is set out below, as are the list of submissions received.

DFAT-consulted stakeholder list

1. Accolade Wines	2. Accord
3. Animals Australia	4. ANZ
5. Apple and Pear Australia	6. Australia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ACCI)
7. Architects Accreditation Council of Australia (ACA)	8. Australian Grape and Wine
9. Australian Automotive Aftermarket Association	10. Australian Council of Professions
11. Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (AHPRA)	12. Australian Institute of Architects
13. Association of Consulting Architects Australia	14. Australian Aluminium Council
15. Australian Institute of Quantity Surveyors	16. Australian Banking Association
17. Association of International Seafood Professionals	18. Australian British Chamber of Commerce
19. Australian Beverages Council	20. Australian Digital alliance
21. Australian Dairy Products Federation	22. Australian Seafood Industry
23. Australian Council of Wool Exporters	24. Australian Grape and Wine
25. Australian Fresh Produce Alliance	26. Australian Industry Group
27. Australian Fair Trade and Investment Network	28. Association International Seafood Professionals
29. Australian Honey Bee Industry Council	30. Australian Horticultural Exporters' Association
31. Australian food and Grocery Council	32. AUSVEG
33. Australian Livestock Exporters Council	34. Australian Meat Industry Council
35. Australian Pork	36. Australian Nut Industry Council
37. Australian Grain Exporters Association (AGEA)	38. Australian Pork Ltd, Australian Red Meat Industry / Meat & Livestock Australia
39. Australian Mobile Telecommunications Association (AMTA)	40. Australian Veterinary Boards Council

41. Australian Olive Association	42. Australian Sugar Milling Council
43. Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association	44. Australian Wool Innovation Limited
Australian Services Roundtable	45. Bathurst Regional Council
46. Australia-UK Contractor	48. British Pensions in Australia Inc.
47. S Group	
49. Australia-United Kingdom Chamber of Commerce	50. Business Council for Sustainable Development
51. Boundary Bend Olives	52. CANZUK International
53. Business Council of Australia	54. Canegrowers
55. BSA, The Software Alliance	56. Civil Liberties Australia
57. Citrus Australia	58. Canegrowers
59. Chartered Accountants Australia & New Zealand (CAANZ)	60. Complementary Medicines Australia
61. Chemistry Australia	62. Consult Australia
63. Communications Alliance	64. CPA Australia
65. Consumer's Federation of Australia	66. Dairy Australia
67. Conference of Asia Pacific Express Carriers (CAPEC)	68. Distilled Spirits Industry of Australia
69. Customs Brokers and Forwarders Council of Australia	70. Electronic Frontiers Australia (EFA)
71. Design Institute of Australia	72. European Australian Business Council (EABC)
73. Direct Selling Australia	74. Femeconomy
75. Engineers Australia	76. Food and Beverage Importer Association
77. Export Council of Australia	78. Fintech Australia
79. Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries	80. Fonterra
81. Financial Services Council	82. Future fund
83. Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (FRDC)	84. Freight & Trade Alliance
85. Food Frontier	86. GlaxoSmithKline (GSK)
87. Geraldton Fishermen's Co-operative	88. Grains Industry Market Access Forum
89. Global Trade Professionals Alliance	90. Grains Research and Development Corporation
91. Grain Growers Australia	92. Humane Society International
93. Indigenous Network for Investment, Trade & Export (IGNITE)	94. International Chamber of Commerce Australia
95. Herbalife Nutrition	IP Federation
96. Institute of Public Accountants (IPA)	97. Just Biodiesel
	98.
99. International Education Association of Australia	100. Macquarie Group
101. Joint Accounting Bodies	102. Medicines Australia
103. Law Council of Australia	104. Music Rights Australia
105. Meat and Livestock Australia	106. National Farmers Federation

107. Minerals Council of Australia	108. Narada Tea
109. Mutual Recognition of Professional Medical Qualifications	110. Ports Australia
111. NAB	112. RSPCA
113. Optus	114. Sheep Producers Australia
115. Reg Tech Association	116. Standards Australia
117. Scotchmans Hill	118. Speech Pathology Australia
119. Seafood Industry Australia	120. Supply Nation
121. South Australian Wine Industry Association	122. Swisse Wellness
123. Steel Association	124. The Australasian Performing Right Association Limited / Australasian Mechanical Copyright Owners Society (APRA AMCOS)
125. SunRice Group	126. The Global Data Alliance
127. Tasmanian Salmon Growers Association	128. Treasury Wine Estates
129. The Australian Nut Industry Council	130. Universities Australia
131. TradeWindow	132. Vodafone TPG
133. Trisco Foods	134. Westpac
135. University of Melbourne	136. Wine Australia
137. Victorian Automotive Chamber of Commerce	138. World Animal Protection
139. Will Studd Cheeses	140. Telstra
141. Wool Producers Australia	142. Insurance Council of Australia
143. Council of Small Business Australia	144. New South Wales Business Chamber

A-UKFTA (and UK Accession to CPTPP) submissions received by DFAT:

- Accolade Wines (commercial-in-confidence)
- Accord
- Animal Medicines Australia and National Organisation for Animal Health
- Animal Medicines Australia and National Organisation for Animal Health Key Principles
- Association of International Seafood Professionals
- Austral Fisheries
- Australian British Chamber of Commerce (commercial-in-confidence)
- Australian Fair Trade and Investment Network (AFTINET)
- Australian Grape & Wine (commercial-in-confidence)
- Australian Olive Association
- Australian Pork Ltd
- Australian Red Meat Industry / Meat & Livestock Australia (commercial-in-confidence)
- Australia-UK Contractor's Group
- Australia-United Kingdom Chamber of Commerce
- Bathurst Regional Council
- Boundary Bend Olives (commercial-in-confidence)
- British Pensions in Australia Inc

- BSA | The Software Alliance
- CANZUK International
- Civil Liberties Australia
- Competere
- Complementary Medicines Australia
- Direct Selling Australia
- Engineers Australia
- Femeconomy
- Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (FRDC) (commercial-in-confidence)
- Food Frontier
- Geraldton Fishermen's Co-operative
- GlaxoSmithKline (GSK)
- Herbalife Nutrition
- IGNITE
- IP Federation
- Joint Accounting Bodies
- Just Biodiesel
- Just Biodiesel – submission update
- Law Council of Australia
- Music Rights Australia
- Mutual recognition of professional medical qualifications
- National Farmers Federation (commercial-in-confidence)
- Nerada Tea
- RSCPA
- Scotchmans Hill
- Sheep Producers Australia (commercial-in-confidence)
- South Australian Wine Industry Association
- SunRice Group
- Swisse Wellness (commercial in confidence)
- Tasmanian Salmonid Growers Association (commercial-in-confidence)
- The Australasian Performing Right Association Limited / Australasian Mechanical Copyright Owners Society (APRA AMCOS)
- The Australian Nut Industry Council
- The Global Data Alliance
- The Regtech Association
- TradeWindow
- Treasury Wine Estates
- Trisco Foods
- Universities Australia
- University of Melbourne
- Will Studd Cheeses
- Wine Australia
- Wool Producers Australia
- World Animal Protection