

# Government support helps British business get exports off to a tea

- As one of only a small handful of tea and coffee paper suppliers in the world, Union Papertech was able to grow its export business following government backing
- The Greater Manchester-based business secured a UK Export Finance-backed deal worth \$1 million to enable further growth and finance new exports across US and Europe
- This support will enable it to expand, and to continue to develop new biodegradable products as part of a push to make tea and coffee paper sustainable

A specialist supplier to the tea and coffee market Union Papertech has overcome COVID shipping disruption to expand its international business supplying biodegradable filter paper to markets worldwide, despite the Covid pandemic, thanks to new government finance support.

Based in Greater Manchester, Union Papertech counts Tetley, Typhoo, Jacobs Douwe Egberts and Celestial Seasoning as clients and exports approximately 50% of its products to markets in Europe, US and other countries worldwide.

However, when the COVID-19 pandemic hit, Union Papertech struggled with tough shipping conditions as container freight rates shipping costs surged to unprecedented levels, resulting in an increase in costs of transporting its goods, as well as issues finding private sector financing for a new export business became more difficult.

This led to the company seeking support from UKEF – taking advantage of its [General Export Facility \(GEF\)](#) aimed helping UK businesses access to funding to cover the costs of international trade. Specifically, UKEF provided Union Papertech with a GEF facility worth \$1 million (£720,000), of which \$800,000 (£576,000) was guaranteed with the rest provided by Natwest.

The GEF support will give the company more financial flexibility, to expand this offering as demand increases outside of the UK market. Union Paper Tech has begun developing more sustainable coffee and teabag paper replacing the polypropylene with a greener, more environmentally friendly alternative and continues to export its products around the world with increased interest within the US and Europe. Since, the company has won two further contracts in India with a combined value of c.\$1 million per year.

As with many UK businesses involved in exporting, the pandemic presented a huge challenge for us. Fortunately, UKEF support played an instrumental role, allowing us to pursue new export contracts and expand our work in producing biodegradable paper.

**Andy Mannix, Export Finance Manager at UK Export Finance, said:**

UKEF's mission is to enable and empower British companies to realise their exporting potential. Increasingly, this mission is focused on empowering businesses that can make a difference with sustainable goods.

It has been a tough year for British business, especially those in food and beverage like Union Papertech. In such unpredictable times, I'm delighted that we could provide the necessary support.

**Vicki Cole, Trade Finance Manager at NatWest, added:**

It's an exciting time for Union Papertech as they embark on expansion plans and develop new biodegradable products to support their growing business. We wish them every success in this and future endeavours.

### **About UK Export Finance**

[UK Export Finance](#) is the UK's export credit agency and a government department, working along-side the Department for International Trade as an integral part of its strategy and operations.

Established in 1919, it exists to ensure that no viable UK export should fail for a lack of finance from the private market. It provides finance and insurance to help exporters win, fulfil and get paid for export contracts.

### **Contact**

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## **[The role of women in managing climate change](#)**

Here we are in Canary Wharf overlooking the incredible Thames Barrier which – just this morning – closed for the two hundredth time.

The Barrier was opened in 1982 – and was expected to last until 2030.

A marvel of adaptation, it will now protect London until 2070 – 100 years after it was designed – because the embankment foundations were built to allow them to be raised.

But, I'm not here to talk about engineering.

Tonight is about the role of women in managing climate change.

Female leadership in local, national and international policy making is vital.

If you are someone who wants to take climate action, I expect you would want to learn from those who are already delivering results.

But, as I will explain, women have to shout louder than men to be heard.

And, in an emergency this is a game-changing mistake.

With the climate emergency accelerating, it is in no one's interest to run this extra compound risk.

Men and women alike should demand change.

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Last autumn, I was a judge on the Woman's Hour Power List.

The theme was "Our Planet".

Woman's Hour said: "Our planet is a home for us all. But globally, women are on the frontline when it comes to the consequences of environmental change.

"They are the people most likely to collect water, food and fuel – all of which are becoming scarcer or more expensive. Women are also more likely to face poverty and financial insecurity, making them less able to adapt to a changing world.

"This list aims to recognise and champion the women who are doing something about these issues."

We received the largest ever number of nominations for a Woman's Hour Power List.

We wanted to make sure that every woman listening to the programme would recognise the people and their achievements as within reach.

We don't hear about such women in the media enough.

In 2017, the company Lissted carried out analysis to find out why British female political journalists are less influential on social media than men.

It showed there wasn't a single female voice in the top ten British political influencers on Twitter during the 2017 general election campaign.

Consider that – by that point – Laura Kuenssberg had been the BBC's political editor for two years.

There was an outcry from female politicians, but when their Twitter feeds were analysed, they found they too were not profiling women's voices.

The journalist Mary Ann Seighart wrote about this in the New Statesman.

She said:

“If men’s voices are heard more often and spread more widely than women’s, then our political conversation is being distorted and women’s views are being drowned out.”

Just this month, on her blog, Luba Kassova – the author of “The Missing Perspectives of Women in News”, commissioned by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation – points to analysis, by AKAS, of global online news between 2017 and now.

Women have held just 28 percent of the share of voice in news articles about climate change.

She said: “In fact, women’s share of voice peaked at 31 percent in 2019, but has been creeping down ever since. Yet again, we are seeing women’s visibility hit an invisible ceiling at under a third of all the voices out there.”

Given the roll call of brilliant women working on the biggest story of our lifetimes, I find this extraordinary.

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At the end of “Invisible Women”, Caroline Criado Perez writes that after a climate disaster – like Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans, or Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico – relief workers are usually portrayed in the media as muscular and masculine.

Of course, it is right to celebrate the heroism of the guys in the pictures...

But, Caroline quotes Adi Martinez-Roman – an executive director for a non-profit helping low-income families – who said:

“The reality is that when you go to communities, mostly it is women as leaders and as community organisers.”

She talks about women who wade into flooded communities, raise money and rebuild roads.

She talks about women who have distributed “solar-powered lights, generators, gas, clothes, shoes, tampons, batteries medication, mattresses [and] water.”

This is a key part of what we talk about when we talk about managing climate change.

As we build infrastructure to better protect people from floods and heatwaves...

People also need to be better prepared to move on from climate shocks with the minimum disruption.

This quick recovery time is crucial to a well-functioning economy.

The women who help communities build back better have skills, expertise and leadership experience we all need.

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Ahead of a visit to Manchester on Monday, I learned about a group called Community Savers that is learning from the approaches of the women-led movement Slum Dwellers International.

Both groups help low income women – often the most active at a community level, but with limited influence over local decision-making – to come together.

As well as running weekly savings meetings and monthly markets, they worked with residents to create a women-friendly free meeting space, and a food membership club.

This increases resilience when residents are hit by shocks or stresses, whether these are personal and domestic – or climate impacts.

The partnership of Community Savers and Slum Dwellers International shows people in the global north and south have a lot to learn from each other.

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Building on her observations about women's voices, Mary Ann Seighart recently published a book called: "The Authority Gap: Why Women are Still Taken Less Seriously Than Men, and what We Can Do about it".

It shows how all of our personal and professional lives would be much more fulfilling if we allowed women equality of ambition, expertise and success.

On the climate, Mary Ann writes this:

"Women are more likely to worry about climate change and to believe that it will harm future generations. They are also more likely to believe that it will affect them personally. So having more women in positions of decision-making power, with people listening to them, would help to reduce global warming."

An upcoming report – "The Climate Action Gender Gap" – from the 30% Club and the Oliver Wyman Forum, shows companies can get ahead in the race to net zero by actively considering women in three roles:

1 . As leaders

Women in leadership positions are often more open than men to changes that will drive climate action but are currently underrepresented in decision-making positions, especially in carbon-intensive industries.

2 . As investors

Women have a stronger preference than men for investing that prioritizes environmental, social, and corporate governance factors.

### 3 . As Influencers

Women make a large proportion of household purchase decisions in areas that generate high emissions, such as food, travel, and energy. They are also more likely on average than men to change their habits in ways that contribute to emissions reduction.

Interestingly, the report also says that according to one study of 130 countries, women in government positions are more likely to sign on to international treaties to reduce global warming than men.

It concludes:

“In the end, companies that are good at diversity are likely to be good at climate action. Those that combine the two will find they are in a better position than others to do business in a low-carbon economy.”

Investors who engage corporate boards on their diversity policies are showing sound judgment.

Real progress on diversity will be made not by “fixing the women” or “beating up the men”, but through men and women working together to improve business culture and achieve more diversity of thought at all company levels.

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So let’s explore business culture – and as we are at Clifford Chance – I would like to briefly talk about environmental law.

The ambitions of COP26 will be held back unless there is strong regulation to underpin them.

Ambition creates opportunity, but rules give everyone clarity, consistency and certainty.

Well-funded regulators can provide investors with data about which companies are performing well and which aren’t.

But, they also need to ensure that crime doesn’t pay.

Sanctions for environmental crimes must pose a threat.

This year, the Environment Agency’s £90 million fine against Southern Water for deliberate pollution, potentially shifted the dial on the levels of penalties for corporate environmental crime in England.

I would like to see the courts apply sanctions consistently and proportionately.

With the most serious breaches by very large companies attracting sanctions based on a percentage of turnover.

More attention should be paid to the directors of companies that are guilty of repeated, deliberate or reckless breaches of environmental law.

It is a failing of the current system that some people can move from company to company, without fear of recrimination.

Such directors should be struck off – and in the most grievous cases, custodial sentences are right.

However, despite constant refinement of regulatory enforcement, it remains the case that some people are getting rich while the environment pays the price.

Society-wide change depends not just on deterrence actions but also a change in corporate culture under pressure from shareholders.

The Environment Agency has huge oversight of many sectors in the UK.

Perhaps, we could start to think about giving not just shareholders but also insurers and lenders a fuller picture of how the companies are actually performing on the ground.

A decade on from the financial crisis, and many investors still do not fully understand the esoteric financial products their money is tied up in, let alone how their investments connect to environmental degradation.

Environmental regulators need to keep in lockstep with economic and financial regulators, ensuring that everyone is clear about the required pace of action.

To deliver the vision of COP26 the world needs strong green regulation.

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In December, I put my name to an open letter from the campaign group “She Changes Climate”, calling for 50:50 balance of women at COP26 and all future COPs.

The letter says:

“Women and girls more often face the brunt of climate related disasters than men. They are the ‘shock absorbers’ of climate change: impacts disproportionately hit their livelihoods and food security, drive up levels of the violence they experience, and hold them back from engaging in education and the green economy.

“For their interests to be appropriately considered in climate change policy responses, women need to be involved in strategic planning and decision-making.”

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On Tuesday, I attended the UK’s Global Investment Summit at the Science

Museum, where global business leaders, Secretaries of State and the Prime Minister spoke about sustainable investment.

You will find the speaker list published on Gov.uk.

Of the 30 speakers listed 15 were men, 15 were women.

So, we know what gender balance looks like.

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The UN Secretary General António Guterres has said:

“Women’s equality is essentially a question of power. We must urgently transform our male-dominated world and shift the balance of power, to solve the most challenging problems of our age.

“That means more women leaders in parliaments, cabinets and board rooms. It means women fully represented and making their full contribution, everywhere.”

Recently, a lot of people have described COP26 as our “last best chance” to save the planet.

But, maybe it would be helpful to imagine it is our “first good chance” to save the planet.

COP26 must deliver real action for everyone in the world – at least 50 percent of whom, are women.

As the former Irish President Mary Robinson said:

“Climate change is a man-made problem and must have a feminist solution.”

Thank you very much.

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## **Dstl upgrades to Principal level of OGC membership**

As a Principal Member of OGC, Dstl will participate across OGC activities and serve in OGC’s Planning Committee to explore market and technology trends relevant to OGC’s global mission to make location information more Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable (FAIR).

“It’s great to see Dstl upgrading their OGC Membership to Principal level,” said OGC CEO Dr. Nadine Alameh.



Their upgrade reinforces their position as leaders in creating value from location in the defence domain.

In addition to their continued commitment to location standards, I'm particularly appreciative of Dstl's visionary sponsorship of our [Innovation Program](#), and through it, their contributions to the [OGC API](#) family of standards, and to novel, standards-based, data-centric, and security conscious solutions for inter-cloud data exchange.

Dstl's Senior Principal Scientist Dr Stephen Helsdon, added:

Geospatial Information is an essential element supporting defence and security. In the future, it will be more important as we seek to exploit new technologies such as artificial intelligence. We develop solutions that enable us to share this information easily with our partners. Membership of the OGC enables us do that collaboratively across the breadth of its community. Their open, modular and interoperable standards provide a critical foundation to enable discovery and sharing of this information.

As a Principal Member, we look forward to engaging with their innovation and standardisation activities. We seek to exploit civil standards wherever possible and by partnering with the OGC, we will work together to help their open standards meet UK defence needs and future ways of working.

OGC Principal Members ensure that OGC's policies and procedures remain effective and agile in a changing technological environment, and participate in final approval decisions for all OGC standards as well as nominations to the Board of Directors.

As an OGC Principal Member, Dstl will work alongside other world-leading Principal Member organisations looking to advance the location information industry, including: Airbus Defence & Space, the US Army Geospatial Center (AGC), Amazon Web Services (AWS), the Indian Department of Science and Technology, Esri, Feng Chia University, Google, Hexagon, Leidos, Maxar, Microsoft Corporation, the US National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Oracle, and Trimble Navigation. A list of all current OGC Members is available at [ogc.org/ogc/members](http://ogc.org/ogc/members).

As a Principal Member of OGC, Dstl will support the OGC's innovation and standardisation activities to advance Geospatial interoperability and Open Standards for future defence and security needs.

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# Industry survey: Women in the Offshore Wind sector

- More women are working in Offshore Wind in Taiwan (26%) compared with the global wind average (21%) and the Asia Pacific wind average (15%).
- Leading the charge in renewable energy: 95% of Offshore Wind companies in Taiwan have female line managers and 60% have female directors.
- Winds of change needed in technical education and family support to achieve equality.
- Report published as UK-Taiwan Trade Talks affirm collaboration on renewable energy, pioneering offshore wind power for generations to come.

On 20 October 2021, the British Office Taipei supported the British Chamber of Commerce in Taipei to launch a new report on the representation of women in Taiwan's offshore wind industry. The report was produced by the British Chamber of Commerce in Taipei's Women in Business Committee and the UK Renewables Committee.

Attending the launch event, Natalie Black, Her Majesty's Trade Commissioner for Asia Pacific welcomed the new study highlighting the proportion of women working in Taiwan's offshore wind sector, including many in leadership roles setting the future direction of the industry.

The survey results show a higher proportion of women working in offshore wind in Taiwan (26% women) compared with the global wind average (21% women) and the Asia Pacific wind average (15% women). The survey also revealed that Taiwan's offshore wind industry has a high level of female representation at management level. 95% of offshore wind companies have women line managers and 60% have female directors, many of whom are exercising significant influence over their companies and the industry.

The insight interviews indicate that Taiwan offshore wind's progressive status is due to high levels of social acceptance of women in leadership positions, a pool of strong female talent and the motivation of these women to work in a sector that benefits society.

Although there is a higher proportion of women in offshore wind in Taiwan than in other markets, it is still some way behind most other industries in Taiwan. Women are still underrepresented in the wind industry and action is

required.

The report identified three key areas for the industry to address barriers to gender equality: the education of women in technology and engineering subjects; the promotion of careers in offshore wind for women; improved policies to support women with families.

Welcoming the report, Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs issued a statement:

Taiwan has been actively developing offshore wind power and positively responding to climate change in recent years. We are pleased to see high participation of women in this field, making Taiwan's offshore wind industry more diverse and innovative.

Natalie Black, Her Majesty's Trade Commissioner for Asia Pacific, said:

I am delighted that the British Chamber of Commerce in Taiwan has shone a light on the immense opportunities in offshore wind. As the world focusses on tackling climate change, it is more important than ever to turn words into action and support not only this important sector but also the people who are ensuring we realise its potential. I am inspired by the women who are leading this crucial sector at every level.

Marina Hsu, Chairperson of Taiwan Offshore Wind Industry Association said:

A decade ago Taiwan's offshore wind industry was just burgeoning and was widely dominated by men. Up until today, many still perceived it as an unsuitable sector for women. We are proud to say that all the TOWIA member companies are dedicated to support and encourage more women to join the wind sector. Today, many prominent leaders in the Taiwanese offshore wind industry are women. There has been a sea change in women's representation in Taiwan, but we shall not be complacent, we shall know there is always work to be done to inspire, attract and retain more women in this sector.

Maya Malik, Offshore Wind Project Director & BCCT Women in Business advisor said:

During my 20 year career in energy, I have quite often been the only woman in the room. The higher level the meeting, the fewer women. In the early days of Taiwan offshore wind I went to several cross-industry meetings where half the room were women, and many of the speakers were women. I was pleasantly surprised, as were many others. Something special is happening in Taiwan.

## More information

- The survey, sponsored by Taylor Hopkinson, was informed by research with 38 companies active in the Taiwan offshore wind industry (including developers, turbine suppliers, installation companies, foundation manufacturers and major engineering firms) and nine in-depth interviews with women at senior leadership level. [Full report](#)
- Source global wind average (21%) and the Asia Pacific wind average (15%) is a global survey by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC) and the Global Women's Network for the Energy Transition (GWNET) [International Renewable Energy Agency, Wind Energy, A Gender Perspective](#)
- The British Chamber of Commerce in Taipei (BCCT) acts as a key resource for business by ensuring that its members have a direct line to assistance and networks, as well as providing a united but unbiased commercial perspective on all issues affecting British business interests in Taiwan, and Taiwan business interests in the UK. In conjunction with membership activities, the BCCT is also active in the community in Taiwan and has donated over NT\$15 million to charities.
- The Women in Business Programme aims to raise awareness of the importance of gender diversity in the workplace in Taiwan through events and activities under three main themes: Share, Connect, Support and Celebrate. The BCCT Women in Business Committee aims to become a resource for the support, sharing, education, and research of issues for Women in Business in Taiwan. We strive to engage our members and the greater community in activities that will facilitate opportunities for women, highlight issues important to the community, and actively improve the position for women in the workplace.
- The UK Renewables Committee (UKRC) is a renewable energy industry representation body established to support the growth and proliferation of renewables in Taiwan. The UKRC is jointly supported by the BCCT and the British Office Taipei. The UKRC is a platform for networking and collaboration among its members to build relationships across the supply chain of renewables between Taiwan and the UK; facilitate exchange, lessons learned and experiences among its members, the Taiwanese industry, and the general public; and represent its members to raise issues towards the Taiwanese government and create awareness for renewables towards industry, academia and the public.
- Taylor Hopkinson is a trusted recruitment partner to renewable energy leaders, delivering permanent and contract recruitment, retained search and business intelligence solutions to enable our clients to develop, finance, construct and operate renewable energy projects globally.

Taylor Hopkinson multilingual teams specialise in the offshore and onshore wind, solar and energy storage sectors, placing talent across Europe, Iberia & LATAM, APAC and North America. They were awarded Recruiter of the Year 2021 and 2019/20 at the Wind Investment Awards, based on their deep industry knowledge, extensive network, commitment to diversity, and their honest and transparent approach to doing business.

- The launch event of the report on the representation of women in Taiwan's offshore wind industry was supported by Taylor Hopkinson and HSBC Bank Taiwan.

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## [CMA outlines concerns on availability and price of children's care](#)

- Study's interim report finds that there is a shortage of appropriate places for local authorities seeking to place children
- The largest private providers could be earning higher profits than the CMA would expect in a well-functioning market
- Report also highlights risk of private equity owned providers going into financial distress and ultimately having to exit the sector due to the high and increasing levels of debt

The initial findings are the result of a market study that the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) launched in March. The [study's interim report](#), published today, provisionally finds that there is evidence of a shortage of appropriate places for children and that high prices are often being paid to place them.

The interim report finds that there are too often no placements available, in children's homes, with foster carers or in independent accommodation, that fully meet the needs of children – with some being too far away or requiring siblings to be separated.

Each local authority is responsible for providing accommodation for any children in their care. They must take steps to ensure, so far as reasonably practicable, that sufficient accommodation is available within their area in order to meet the needs of the children they look after. Children may be placed with foster carers, who are recruited either directly by the local authority or by an independent fostering agency, which can be run for-profit

in England and Wales but not in Scotland. Children may also be placed in children's homes which can be run directly by local authorities, by the private sector or by charities. In England and Wales, they may also be placed in unregulated accommodation in certain circumstances.

The interim report finds that because local authorities must find an appropriate placement, often under considerable time pressure, their position in the market is inherently weak. This means they are often paying private providers for those placements at prices that are higher than they would otherwise be. As a result, large private sector providers of children's homes and fostering services appear to have been making higher profits in England and Wales than the CMA would expect in a well-functioning market. However, the CMA's interim study has not seen evidence of systematic differences in the outcomes of care for children between local authority and independent provision.

New figures from the interim report show that in 2020, for the largest providers:

- for children's homes, the average weekly price was £3,830, with an average operating profit margin of 23%;
- for fostering agencies, the average weekly price for fostering was about £820 per week, with an average operating profit margin of 19%.

The CMA's analysis suggests many of these problems are the result of the relatively small numbers of children each local authority is placing. This means they are limited in their ability to purchase placements in larger numbers and plan for future needs, which could drive up prices and make it harder to place children in appropriate accommodation.

The CMA is also concerned about the evidence it has seen of particularly high and increasing levels of debt being carried by private equity-owned firms in the sector. This could leave the businesses vulnerable to financial distress and ultimately having to unexpectedly exit the market in the event of tightening credit conditions, as we have seen in other sectors. This could in turn risk huge disruption to children in their care and could put pressure on local authorities to suddenly find new homes for them.

The CMA will be testing these initial findings, looking in more depth at profits in the market and exploring possible solutions to these issues for the study's final report, which is due to be published in March 2022.

The recommendations being considered include the creation of larger-scale national or regional bodies with a remit to help ensure that children are able to access the right placements, where these do not already exist. They could do this either by helping local authorities to secure appropriate placements at lower prices or by taking over responsibility for placing children. This might help local authorities to purchase placements in larger numbers. This is being considered alongside other possible solutions, such as

updating the regulatory frameworks of the sector and the introduction of constraints on debt levels in the sector.

Andrea Coscelli, Chief Executive of the CMA, said:

We are concerned this is a failing system, with children not being placed in the right homes while providers are being allowed to charge high prices and make big profits.

Vulnerable children rely on these services, but too many are being placed in accommodation that does not meet their needs. And despite many placements not being suitable, local authorities, funded by taxpayers, are paying more than they should to provide them. The levels of debt we have seen being carried by private equity-owned firms is also a real concern due to the effect a firm in financial distress could have on the children in their care.

We are now considering ways to tackle these issues, including recommendations to the UK and devolved governments, and are inviting comments on these. Our priority remains identifying the best ways to ensure children can get the right care.

The CMA welcomes feedback on the interim report by 12 November 2021. Interested parties can email to the dedicated email address [children@cma.gov.uk](mailto:children@cma.gov.uk).

All updates on the CMA's work in this area can be found on the [Children's social care study page](#).

1. Market studies, like this one, may lead to a range of outcomes, including recommendations to businesses in the market and to the government to change regulations or public policy.
2. Analysis of prices and profits is from financial data obtained from the 15 largest private providers of children's social care across all three nations, covering the period since the financial year 2016. Our analysis so far covers independent providers responsible for around a fifth of placements in children's homes and slightly over half of fostering placements.
3. In England, 72% of children in care are placed in foster care, 13% in residential care such as children's homes, and 15% in other settings including unregulated accommodation. In Scotland, 33% are in foster care, 10% in residential care and 57% in other settings (the higher percentage in other settings in Scotland reflects a broader definition of care, but excludes unregulated settings, which is not permitted in Scotland). In Wales, 70% of children are in foster care, 7% in residential care, and 23% in other settings.

4. The largest proportion of children's homes places in England and Wales are provided by the for-profit sector – around 78% in England and 77% in Wales. This compares to 35% in Scotland. The majority of fostering placements are provided by local authority foster carers – 64% in England, 69% in Scotland and 73% in Wales. However, a significant minority are provided by private providers (except in Scotland where for-profit provision is not permitted) and voluntary providers.
  
5. The children's social care system is the subject of significant policy attention across the UK, including through the independent review of children's social care in England, the implementation of the Promise review recommendations in Scotland and the Improving Outcomes for Children programme in Wales. The CMA's recommendations will feed into ongoing policy reviews in the three nations in scope. In England, we expect our recommendations to be considered as part of the ongoing Independent Review of Children's Social Care, which is due to report in Spring 2022. In Scotland and Wales, the CMA expects its recommendations to feed into the implementation of reform proposals, including commitments to remove profit-making from the children's social care sector.
  
6. Media queries should be directed to: [press@cma.gov.uk](mailto:press@cma.gov.uk) or 020 3738 6460.