

## **Contributing to Wales's International Strategy**

### **Report from the values-driven international sector**

#### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1. Wales has a wide array of internationally focused civil society organisations, working on issues as varied as international development, equality, climate change, sanctuary and human rights. It has been estimated that as many as 900 such organisations – mostly small, community-based groups – are active across Wales. There is also a strong tradition of Welsh academic work on international issues, and good examples of partnership and collaboration between these sectors.
- 1.2. Recognising this rich body of knowledge and skills, the Minister for International Relations and Welsh Language was keen to seek this sector's input when developing the Welsh Government's International Strategy. She asked the Welsh Centre for International Affairs (WCIA) and the Learned Society of Wales to convene representatives of the relevant networks, and to gather their views to inform the strategy. Sector representatives were invited to a meeting in Cardiff on 19 March 2019, and further contributions were received by email.
- 1.3. The WCIA and Learned Society make the recommendations that follow based on the feedback of invited participants. However, the short timescale meant that networks were not able to canvas all their members, so the report and its recommendations should not be seen as fully representative of the sector's views, or of the individuals and organisations listed in the Appendix.
- 1.4. This report's content touches on several of the questions asked by Welsh Government in its public survey on the International Strategy.<sup>1</sup> However, with the exception of the recommendations on Wales for Africa (see section 8), we have not structured our report around the survey questions. The report instead follows a logical narrative that reflects participants' priorities.

#### **2. A values-driven approach**

- 2.1. The Minister has spoken several times of the Government's desire for the International Strategy to be underpinned by strong values. The WCIA and Learned Society responded to this call by convening representatives of what it termed the "values-driven international sector". A list of these participants, drawn from the third sector as well as relevant areas of academia, is provided in the Appendix.

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.smartsurvey.co.uk/s/KXVXI/>

- 2.2. At their meeting, participants sought to define the values that might underpin the strategy, and which would support the commitment to a “Globally responsible Wales” embedded in the Well-being of Future Generations Act. They agreed on the following four broad values:

**An inclusive, cosmopolitan approach** – based on Wales sharing its strong social and cultural identity internationally, while remaining open to learning from others

**Respect for global standards** of law, human rights, freedom, justice and equality

**Cooperation and solidarity** with communities across the world, including support for those who are marginalised

**A strong ethical approach** that embeds all of the other values – this includes how Wales acts to deliver global standards and achieve sustainable development

### 3. Delivering a visionary International Strategy

- 3.1. **We strongly recommend that Welsh Government takes this opportunity to define a visionary, long-term strategy** that will considerably strengthen Wales’ standing internationally.

3.1.1. By placing the proposed values at the heart of the strategy, Wales has the opportunity to gain a reputation that may, in the longer term, be comparable to examples such as Costa Rica (with its reputation for sustainability and eco-tourism), Iceland (peace and democracy) and Sweden (quality of life).

3.1.2. We want to see Wales flourish in the global community because of its distinctive assets, values and international relationships. In order to do this, Wales should aspire to be clearly ‘the best’ at something that contributes positively to the international community and to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, while continuing to learn from the practices of other comparable nations. This will significantly increase the nation’s soft power to develop its other interests.

- 3.2. To achieve such a vision, **we recommend that Welsh Government seeks to align its domestic policies fully with the International Strategy.**<sup>2</sup>

3.2.1. Local and global interests are intrinsically connected, and strong values should drive Wales’ actions in both arenas.

3.2.2. While it is important for Wales to celebrate, internationally, its achievements in particular areas, this can only be fully successful if it truly reflects a progressive and

---

<sup>2</sup> As the Economy, Innovation and Skills Committee report ‘Selling Wales to the World’ stated, “The Committee agrees that Wales needs to be connected and coherent in its strategies and approaches if we are to raise our profile globally.” (p.40, <http://www.assembly.wales/laid documents/cr-ld11758/cr-ld11758-e.pdf>)

ethical approach at home. Such an approach will also support Wales to forge a distinctive role that helps it stand out amongst its neighbours – addressing the challenge that overseas perceptions of Wales are less strongly developed than those of England, Scotland and Ireland. The approach is also consistent with, and supports, that of the Well-being of Future Generations Act.

- 3.3. It is acknowledged that certain relevant areas of policy-making – such as international development, intergovernmental relations, immigration, action on climate change and implementation of human rights – exist as a sometimes ‘blurred’ set of competencies between Welsh and UK governments. A positive International Strategy would respond to this blurring by ensuring that Wales’ domestic and international approaches become increasingly intertwined, rather than being limited unnecessarily by the strictures of the devolution settlement. It would also affirm that Welsh Government will regularly review its domestic and international activities to ensure they are internally consistent and do not contradict the underpinning values.
- 3.4. To support this approach, **we recommend that there is strong engagement with the International Strategy from local communities and civil society in Wales.**
  - 3.4.1. While we acknowledge that Welsh Government is not currently planning a formal consultation on the Strategy, it is essential that as more detailed plans develop, it takes every opportunity to plan its international work with grassroots and civil society input.
  - 3.4.2. The Wales for Africa programme has been positively influenced by the aspirations of linked communities in Wales and sub-Saharan Africa. We encourage Welsh Government to develop future plans for this, and other elements of the International Strategy, in conjunction with community and third sector stakeholders.
- 3.5. We further **recommend that the new school curriculum for Wales – a key pillar of which is to develop young people as “ethical, informed citizens of Wales and the world” – should support this idea of a consistent domestic-international approach.** As the curriculum is finalised over the coming months, every opportunity should be taken to ensure that future generations of learners will understand and engage as internationalists with Wales’ outward-facing role, and domestically with the Well-being of Future Generations Act and other relevant initiatives.
- 3.6. Participants discussed the challenge that Wales’ immediate economic interests may be prioritised over attempts to establish a long-term, values-based approach for domestic and international policy. It is acknowledged that in weighing up, for example, inward investment and export opportunities, the Well-being Goal to achieve a “globally responsible Wales” and the underpinning values may not always be given precedence. However, participants agreed that this should not stop Welsh Government and other public bodies from encouraging businesses and organisations to buy into Welsh values as well as buying into our economy.

- 3.7. In the longer term, it is desirable for the future Welsh economy to develop around sectors which are consistent with the proposed values and which will bring significant economic benefits, such as low-carbon technologies. This is consistent with the approach supported by the Welsh Government itself in *Prosperity for All: A Low Carbon Wales*.<sup>3</sup> **We recommend that this domestic agenda be linked closely with the International Strategy, with a view to Wales positioning itself as an influential international actor** in these areas.
- 3.8. Ultimately, a visionary approach to sustainability and ethics should come to be seen as a key feature of Wales that distinguishes it from other countries. This should incentivise future investment in Wales. It should also support a stronger 'visit Wales' offer, as we develop tourism based on Wales' cultural and linguistic identity alongside a distinctive, values-based international reputation.

#### 4. Balancing 'celebration' with learning and aspiration

- 4.1. We recommend that the International Strategy should present a strong vision of joined-up, values-driven domestic and international policy. However, we acknowledge that it is also important for the strategy to celebrate and build on existing internationally focused work which has a distinctively Welsh approach, or where Welsh practice has been particularly strong.
- 4.2. Participants held detailed discussions under three headings:
- Celebrate** – areas in which Wales has already made strong achievements, which we can be confident in promoting internationally
- Learn and develop** – initiatives which have begun, but need further development or direction in order to be promoted as strong Welsh practice
- Aspire** – work that Wales might seek to do in future, to further develop a values-driven approach
- 4.3. Participants largely restricted themselves to areas consistent with the 'values-driven' approach outlined above. The following recommendations do not, therefore, include areas which are largely the preserve of other sectors contributing to the strategy, such as business, sport or higher education.

#### 5. What can we celebrate?

- 5.1. Participants identified a number of initiatives or themes as being ready for Wales to celebrate, while recognising that there is always room for further development and

---

<sup>3</sup> <https://gweddill.gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/climatechange/emissions/prosperity-for-all-a-low-carbon-wales/?skip=1&lang=en>

improvement. **We recommend that the following should be considered key components of the soft power that Wales can exercise internationally.**

## 5.2. Wales for Africa programme:

5.2.1. Participants noted distinctive features of this programme which are worthy of celebrating internationally:

- The community-based, volunteer-driven approach which has seen the programme being guided by the mutual needs of communities in Wales and sub-Saharan Africa, and which welcomes involvement by all
- An emphasis on low-cost, high-value partnership work, with a relatively small Welsh Government grants fund producing positive results for health, education, sustainable livelihoods and climate change
- Engagement of African diaspora communities living in Wales, who provide expert country input and have developed strong partnerships with other Welsh and African community organisations
- Tree-planting and forest protection schemes planned in partnership between Wales and African countries

5.2.2. Taken collectively, these provide a strong ‘complementary’ model for implementing international development that could positively influence the practice of other small nations.

5.2.3. Section 8 contains further specific recommendations on how the Wales for Africa programme could be developed in future.

## 5.3. Welsh contributions to peace and international relations:

5.3.1. Wales has a long and established history of activity in this area, much of which has been captured by the Wales for Peace project ([www.walesforpeace.org](http://www.walesforpeace.org)).

5.3.2. In the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, David Davies of Llandinam established the unique Temple of Peace and Health in Cardiff and the world’s first Department of International Politics at Aberystwyth University. At the community level, 390,000 Welsh women in the 1920s signed a petition to encourage the United States to join the League of Nations.<sup>4</sup> Other examples include the establishment of the Llangollen International Eisteddfod and Welsh contributions to the birth of UNESCO.

5.3.3. Looking to the future, the Academi Heddwch Cymru / Wales Peace Institute is being developed in partnership by a number of civil society and higher education institutions.

---

<sup>4</sup> See <https://wciavoices.wordpress.com/2017/06/06/those-marvellous-women-welsh-womens-petition-for-peace/>

#### **5.4. Fair Trade Nation**

- 5.4.1. Wales became the world's first Fair Trade Nation in June 2008. This was due to concerted efforts from local communities, civil organisations and individuals across the nation, and is seen by many as a hallmark of recent civil society achievement in Wales.
- 5.4.2. In 2017 Wales was part of an international agreement to develop further Fair Trade Nations and Regions. This work continues with Wales at the forefront.
- 5.4.3. Work on Fair Trade continues in many Welsh towns and cities, and a 2018 review showed that people feel proud that Wales is a Fair Trade Nation and want it to continue and to be meaningful. People felt that fairness to farmers and workers globally fits with their Welsh national identity.

#### **5.5. Welsh language, bilingual culture and arts**

- 5.5.1. Against a background of previous underinvestment and sometimes hostility, the more recent protection and promotion of the Welsh language is emerging as a strong model for a bilingual nation.
- 5.5.2. As well as celebrating Welsh in its own right, the International Strategy should emphasise the cultural institutions and concerted actions that support the language. These include eisteddfodau, the Urdd, the establishment of S4C, the Welsh Language Act and Welsh Language Commissioner, the 'One Million Speakers' vision, and associated educational policies.
- 5.5.3. Wales should also be bolder in promoting and exporting the first class, original works of art it produces in all forms and languages. These provide an excellent means to promote Wales overseas.

#### **5.6. Collectivism and inclusivity**

- 5.6.1. Wales can speak with pride about its history of action to support political and social rights. This includes the collective responsibility promoted by the Laws of Hywel Dda, the Chartist movement and Rebecca Riots of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the establishment of our universities through public subscription, and Aneurin Bevan's spearheading of the establishment of the NHS.
- 5.6.2. More recently, the move to establish Wales as a Nation of Sanctuary reflects a grassroots desire for Wales to support those facing persecution.
- 5.6.3. There is also strong practice in inter-faith working in Wales, stemming from excellent relations between our different faith groups.

## 5.7. Devolution and small nation status

5.7.1. Wales' status as a devolved nation, and its ability to make laws independently of the UK, are recent developments. However, there is already much to celebrate in the way devolution has progressed. We have a Senedd and Assembly Members with a reputation for transparency and accessibility, facilitating strong relationships with civil society; and a Welsh Government committed to working in partnership with the third sector. In 2003, the Assembly became the first legislature in the world to achieve a 50/50 gender balance amongst its members.

5.7.2. Wales has also developed strong bilateral and multilateral relationships with other nations and regions, especially 'subnational' governments within the EU and across the world.

## 5.8. Relationship with the land

5.8.1. Tourism campaigns for Wales have tended to focus on our castles, mountains and other landscapes. These features are indeed distinctive, and Wales' six World Heritage Sites encapsulate both its feudal era and the more recent industrial past.

5.8.2. The International Strategy has the opportunity to go beyond this and celebrate Welsh people's relationship with the land. Wales should be celebrated as an early adopter of National Parks and as a highly regarded manager of a UNESCO-designated Biosphere Reserve. The opening of the world's first national coast path in 2012, and the continuing development of a post-industrial, post-carbon economy, are also important features of the Wales we want to celebrate.

5.8.3. The Welsh word *cynefin* encapsulates this sense of a relationship between the individual, the place where they were born and the environment they inhabit.

5.8.4. We recommend that Visit Wales and other parts of Welsh Government increase their use of people-focused content (images and stories) alongside landscapes and buildings. Such content should reflect a modern, culturally and linguistically diverse Wales.

## 6. What can we develop further?

6.1. In addition to celebrating fully-fledged Welsh achievements, **we recommend that the International Strategy takes account of the following areas which are still under development, or whose potential is yet to be fully realised.** This will help to establish Wales as a 'learning nation' which takes pride in evaluating and improving its work, and will provide a 'pipeline' of initiatives to celebrate in future.



## 6.2. Well-being of Future Generations Act

- 6.2.1. In 1998, the Government of Wales Act established the National Assembly as one of the only legislatures with a constitutional duty to promote sustainable development. In 2015, this commitment was enshrined in law through the Well-being of Future Generations Act.
- 6.2.2. The Act has rightly been praised internationally for its visionary potential, and the office of the Future Generations Commissioner is a unique hallmark of Wales' approach in this area.
- 6.2.3. Participants felt that while the legislation itself should be celebrated internationally, it is too early to credit specific achievements to the Act. As noted in section 3.2, the International Strategy provides an excellent additional incentive to develop Wales' domestic policy in line with the Well-being Goals, in ways which will contribute to Wales being a future world leader in sustainable, values-driven policy-making.

## 6.3. Commitment to human rights

- 6.3.1. Wales has taken strong steps in favour of children's rights, including the establishment of the UK's first Children's Commissioner in 2001 and the Assembly's formal adoption of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 2004.
- 6.3.2. Several other initiatives have taken practical steps towards supporting human rights, including the development of ethical procurement practices for public bodies, and the appointment of a national Anti-Slavery Coordinator.
- 6.3.3. We recommend that further work should be done before Wales can celebrate its achievements in this area, including:
- Implementing the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
  - Widening ethical procurement and Fair Trade policies to incorporate all public bodies with a duty under the Well-being of Future Generations Act
  - Strengthening Welsh Government progress on gender equality
  - Opposition to trading arms with countries that consistently violate human rights
- 6.3.4. If the UK weakens its commitment to the European Convention on Human Rights after Brexit, Wales may also seek to develop its own Human Rights Act. National Assembly and civil society groups are already developing such a proposal.

## 6.4. Environmental protection and carbon reduction

- 6.4.1. It is very positive that the Well-being of Future Generations Act places a duty on public bodies to consider Wales' environmental sustainability alongside economic, cultural and social concerns. The recently published Low Carbon Wales plan highlights 100 policy measures aimed at tackling climate change, and this is to be welcomed.



6.4.2. However, some participants felt that the Government could be more ambitious in its pursuit of low-carbon technologies and should pursue the goal of net zero emissions. Associated suggestions, such as aiming for net zero deforestation in public procurement, would help to strengthen Welsh domestic policy in line with our proposals for a visionary international strategy outlined in section 3.

## 6.5. Global engagement by young people

6.5.1. Wales has taken positive steps to encourage young people to learn about international issues and act in globally responsible ways. These include provision for Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship in the current national curriculum, the Children’s Commissioner’s student ambassadors scheme for children’s rights<sup>5</sup>, and many high-quality third sector projects.

6.5.2. We recommend that as the new school curriculum is finalised – and relevant qualifications such as the Welsh Baccalaureate are reformed – opportunities for young people to consider and act on global issues are safeguarded and strengthened. It is also important to improve support for pupils to become multilingual in Welsh, English and other modern languages, in order to develop their communication skills and intercultural understanding. These actions will help to fulfil the pillar of learners developing as “ethical, informed citizens of Wales and the world”.

6.5.3. We further recommend that Welsh Government maximises opportunities for young people to have international experiences beyond formal education – building on existing initiatives to enable them to travel to other countries for exchange, volunteering or work placements. These are vital components in any ‘joined-up’ government planning – supporting Wales’ citizens to be internationally engaged and globally responsible.

## 6.6. Engagement of diaspora communities living in Wales

6.6.1. The International Strategy will rightly highlight the importance of engaging Welsh diaspora living overseas. We also recommend that it gives consideration to the diaspora living in Wales who represent many of the world’s countries. Diaspora communities are already engaged in many internationally-focused activities, especially the Wales for Africa programme.

6.6.2. We recommend that diaspora engagement is increased and that the needs and sensitivities of diaspora communities are considered more consistently, for example when visits are planned from government representatives or diplomats.

---

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.childcomwales.org.uk/our-schemes/secondary/>

## 7. What can we aspire to do in future?

- 7.1. The following observations focus on proposals which have not been realised in Wales, but which could form the basis of future international strategies. It is recognised that such activities would require government support primarily at a domestic level, with a view to them contributing to Wales' international reputation in future.
- 7.2. Participants noted two mechanisms which could help Wales develop a stronger international profile:
- 7.2.1. Wales should develop active and funded outreach programmes and civil society forums to support Wales working with other small nations on key priorities, e.g. to counter climate change or develop an international profile.
- 7.2.2. Wales should develop strong cross-sectoral partnerships (e.g. across arts, environment and education sectors) to deliver collective work in support of Wales' international aspirations.
- 7.3. Participants also noted several specific initiatives that could be delivered in future:
- A high-profile Welsh youth movement in a relevant area, e.g. climate change
  - A post-Brexit Welsh agricultural policy that emphasises local food chains, forest protection, tree-planting and other aspects of sustainability
  - An internationally recognised role in the movement for gender equality
  - A role for Wales as a mediator in international disputes, building on its 'peace heritage' (see section 5.3)
  - Moving to a 'post-growth' economic model for Wales
  - Work with African countries on expanded programmes of tree-planting, restoration, and sustainable, renewable energy access
  - Further initiatives outlined in the Wales for Africa section immediately below

## 8. Wales for Africa

- 8.1. The Welsh Government survey on the International Strategy asks the question: *How should we further develop our Wales for Africa programme?* Participants in this group represented several organisations with considerable experience of delivering Wales for Africa activities. This section therefore provides a more detailed response to that question.
- 8.2. **We strongly recommend that, as a minimum, the current level of Welsh Government investment in Wales for Africa must be maintained and protected.** As outlined in section 5.2, and noted publicly many times by Ministers, the programme has delivered strong results on a comparatively small budget. It has also produced a distinctive Welsh approach to international development and solidarity, which should be a key component to celebrate in the International Strategy.

- 8.3. Specifically, we recommend that the distinctive components of the current programme, as noted above, are retained and that Welsh Government promotes these aspects at home and internationally:
- The community-based, volunteer-driven approach which encourages involvement by all
  - An emphasis on low-cost, high-value partnership work
  - Engagement of African diaspora communities living in Wales
  - Continuing emphasis on developing the participation of disabled people
  - Tree-planting and forest protection schemes delivered as Wales-Africa partnerships
- 8.4. We also recommend that if the current level of spending is retained, the focus should remain on partnerships with sub-Saharan Africa, and Fair Trade links globally. Wales for Africa is already a strong brand, with considerable engagement across communities in Wales, and this risks being diluted if the programme's scope is narrowed or widened.
- 8.5. We recommend that the quality of the Wales for Africa programme is developed further by ensuring that the voice and agency of the poor is always considered in how the programme operates, and ensuring there are regular reviews of the accessibility of its small grants programme.
- 8.6. We recommend that Welsh Government ensures that the programme is delivered in a way that is consistent with the rest of the International Strategy and with the Well-being of Future Generations Act.
- 8.7. **We further recommend that Welsh Government increases its investment in the programme**, noting that it currently spends a considerably lower proportion of the national budget on Wales for Africa than the Scottish Government does on comparable work.<sup>6</sup>
- 8.7.1. Additional investment would allow a wider range of projects to be supported using the programme's proven model of success, potentially going beyond Africa if funding is sufficient and branding carefully considered.
- 8.7.2. Additional investment could also ensure that the programme develops deeper links with the rest of the International Strategy. For example, it could be a cornerstone of ethical procurement practice by Welsh Government, could deliver further low carbon/climate change themed work, could support schools engagement, or could lead to broader Welsh partnerships with African regions or countries.
- 8.7.3. It is important that Wales for Africa is not considered to be the 'charitable arm' of the Welsh Government's international endeavours, but that it is interwoven and mutually supportive of the Strategy's other aims. The programme has always been based on the principle of mutual benefit for people in Wales and Africa, and Welsh Government should use every opportunity to promote these benefits. Projects

---

<sup>6</sup> The Scottish Government currently spends £10m per year on its International Development programme (<https://www.gov.scot/publications/contribution-international-development-report-2017-18/pages/5/>).

funded by Wales for Africa have already demonstrated direct benefits to Wales, e.g. in terms of professional skills development, education, intercultural understanding, entrepreneurship and economic development. More broadly, it should be recognised that many approaches to alleviating poverty in Africa are supportive of Welsh and international interests – for example, by addressing the global challenges of climate change, peace and political stability.

**8.8. Most ambitiously, we recommend that Welsh Government explores the possibility of taking a stronger role in the distribution of UK international development funds.**

8.8.1. Links already exist between Wales and UK development activities: for example, the inclusion of Wales in the current civil society engagement programme funded by the Department of International Development (DFID), and the presence in Wales of overseas agencies such as Oxfam, Christian Aid, CAFOD and United Purpose. It is also notable that the UK government includes the Wales for Africa budget in its calculations of the UK's commitment to spend 0.7% of gross national income on Official Development Assistance (ODA).

8.8.2. We recommend that Welsh Government explores the potential to seek investment from DFID to increase its own 'pot' of Wales for Africa funds, or to work with civil society to develop strong projects for the UKRI Global Challenges Research Fund.

8.8.3. We also recommend exploring whether Wales can seek influence or control over a larger portion of the 0.7% expenditure, for example by guiding the future distribution of DFID funds in areas where Welsh expertise is strong.

8.8.4. Wales may ultimately wish to control the distribution of an amount of ODA proportionate to its share of the UK economy. Within any such developments, the needs of the funds' beneficiaries must be foremost in planning.

**8.9. In order to support the above ambitions, we recommend that Welsh Government:**

8.9.1. Develops an accompanying new strategy for Wales for Africa specifically, setting out how the programme will be developed in the medium to long term.

8.9.2. Continues to engage the third sector in planning for the Wales for Africa programme, especially when considering any substantial changes to the programme's scope, themes or geographical focus. Participants in this group have experience in delivery of the programme over a number of years, and are able to share significant expertise in this area.

## **9. Brexit considerations**

9.1. Participants also reflected specifically on how Brexit might affect implementation of the International Strategy, and how Welsh Government might respond in a way that is consistent with the proposed set of values.

- 9.2. The European interests of Wales are represented partly via the UK government and partly at Welsh Government level. In trade negotiations where the UK has the primary role, the Welsh Government will doubtless seek to ensure that the voice of Wales, and its international strategy, is considered. We recommend that a values-driven approach, as outlined above, is reflected wherever possible in the mandate for such negotiations.
- 9.3. Participants noted that Wales has an effective track record of influence through European Union structures, including networks of sub-state governments. It will be important to preserve these channels as far as possible, and adopting the strongly values-based approach outlined above could provide Wales with a distinctive voice.
- 9.4. Wales should also seek to establish new relationships outside EU structures wherever possible. The above recommendations lend themselves to Wales aligning itself with other nations and regions that have a strong reputation for a sustainable development approach. Many such relationships already exist at a civil society level, and Welsh Government may wish to seek further opportunities for formal bilateral and multilateral government relationships. There are also opportunities for further collaboration between the devolved nations of the UK.
- 9.5. Brexit also poses a threat to Wales' capacity for international learning through cultural and artistic exchange. Such exchanges are another important component for promoting a strongly internationalist Wales. The International Strategy should acknowledge and address this challenge and should promote new structures or relationships in order to mitigate this impact.
- 9.6. Participants are concerned by attempts to erode the UK's commitment to spend 0.7% of gross national income on Official Development Assistance, or to redefine this commitment to favour activities that more directly benefit UK interests. Post-Brexit, such attempts are likely to increase as economic conditions worsen at home. We ask that Welsh Government make representations to UK Government to protect the substance and spirit of the 0.7% commitment.

## Appendix: List of participants and contributors

Prof Susan Baker	Social Sciences / Sustainable Places Institute, Cardiff University
Prof Richard Beardsworth	Department of International Politics, Aberystwyth University
Prof David Boucher	Vice-President, Learned Society of Wales
Aileen Burmeister	National Coordinator, Fair Trade Wales
Rachel Cable	Head of Oxfam Cymru
Prof Alan Collins	Department of Political and Cultural Studies, Swansea University
Dr Edwin Egede	Reader in International Law & International Relations, Cardiff University
Jenny Fletcher	Development Support Manager, Hub Cymru Africa
Prof John Harrington	School of Law and Politics, Cardiff University
Prof Mererid Hopwood	Yr Athrofa: Institute of Education, University of Wales Trinity Saint David
Elspeth Jones	Director, Size of Wales
Sir Emyr Jones Parry	President, Learned Society of Wales
Paul Lindoewood	Coordinator, Disability in Wales and Africa
Prof Colin McInnes	Department of International Politics, Aberystwyth University
Mari McNeill	Head of Christian Aid Wales
Carys Moseley	Presbyterian Church of Wales
Margaret Minhinnick	Director, Sustainable Wales
Dr Sarah Morse	Senior Executive Officer, Learned Society of Wales
Selina Moyo	Chair, Sub-Saharan Advisory Panel
Anna Nicholl	Director of Strategy and Sector Development, Wales Council for Voluntary Action
Trevor Palmer	Director, Disability Wales
Gill Peace	Welsh Centre for International Affairs
Martin Pollard	Chief Executive, Learned Society of Wales
Prof Sergey Radchenko	School of Law and Politics, Cardiff University
Gethin Rhys	National Assembly Policy Officer, Cytûn (Churches Together in Wales)
Tara-Jane Sutcliffe	Director, UNA Exchange
Alison Sutherland	Rotary South Wales / Rotarian Action Group for Peace
Susie Ventris-Field	Chief Executive, Welsh Centre for International Affairs
Revd Canon Carol Wardman	Bishops' Adviser for Church and Society, Church in Wales
Charles Whitmore	Coordinator, Wales Civil Society Forum on Brexit
Ingrid Wilson	One World Week