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How could international trade agreements help or hinder the well-being of future generations in Wales?

Exploring the potential impacts of the CPTPP on well-being and the opportunities for future trade agreements to support a well-being economy

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Mae'r adroddiad hwn ar gael yn Gymraeg / This report is available in Welsh

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Purpose

Now that the UK has left the European Union, the UK Government is negotiating international trade agreements on behalf of the rest of the UK for the first time in nearly half a decade. International trade agreements have the potential to impact positively and negatively on health, well-being, and equity in Wales.

Here we provide a visual methodology for exploring the ways in which specific international trade agreements may have this impact through the lens of the goals set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. In this infographic report, we summarise the potential impacts of the UK's accession to the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) Free Trade Agreement. In future, the infographic can be used to explore how international trade agreements can support a shift to well-being economies in Wales and around the world. We hope that this will support stakeholders in Wales and beyond to understand how international trade may affect their work areas or populations and enable them to better respond to their impacts and advocate for beneficial trade agreements in the future.

Introduction

International trade agreements aim to bring opportunities for greater prosperity to the UK and Wales by expanding markets, encouraging foreign investment, and increasing employment opportunities. However, these opportunities are unlikely to be shared equally across the UK or across Wales, with some parts of the population potentially being disadvantaged by the terms of trade. There is growing evidence of the role of international trade agreements in influencing access to healthy food, medicines, and health care, as well as affecting employment opportunities, working conditions, alcohol and tobacco regulation, and environmental protections.

All these factors can impact on people's physical and mental health and well-being and are known as the determinants of health – the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age (Dahlgren and Whitehead, 1991). It is probable that the potential negative impacts of trade would be felt most by those living in poverty, worsening existing health outcomes and amplifying inequalities in the UK and Wales (Public Health Wales, 2021). There is a concern that eagerness to enter into trade agreements could encourage negotiators to 'trade away' the long-term goal of a healthy and more productive population in exchange for short-term economic advantages (Public Health Wales, 2019).

International trade intersects with many of the policy areas within the remit of Welsh Government. This means that the impact of international trade negotiations on wider policy development is of vital importance to Wales and its ability to achieve the vision set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (the Act) and other legislation, such as Welsh Government's Programme for Government (Future Generations Commissioner for Wales, 2015; Welsh Government, 2022). The Act seeks to improve the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of Wales. To achieve this, it sets out seven well-being goals that together make up a vision for a better future for Wales. The Act puts a duty on public bodies in Wales, including Welsh Government, to maximise their contribution to all seven goals in all their decisions. The direct and indirect impacts of international trade have the potential to weaken or strengthen Wales's ability to achieve those well-being goals, which have been enshrined in law.

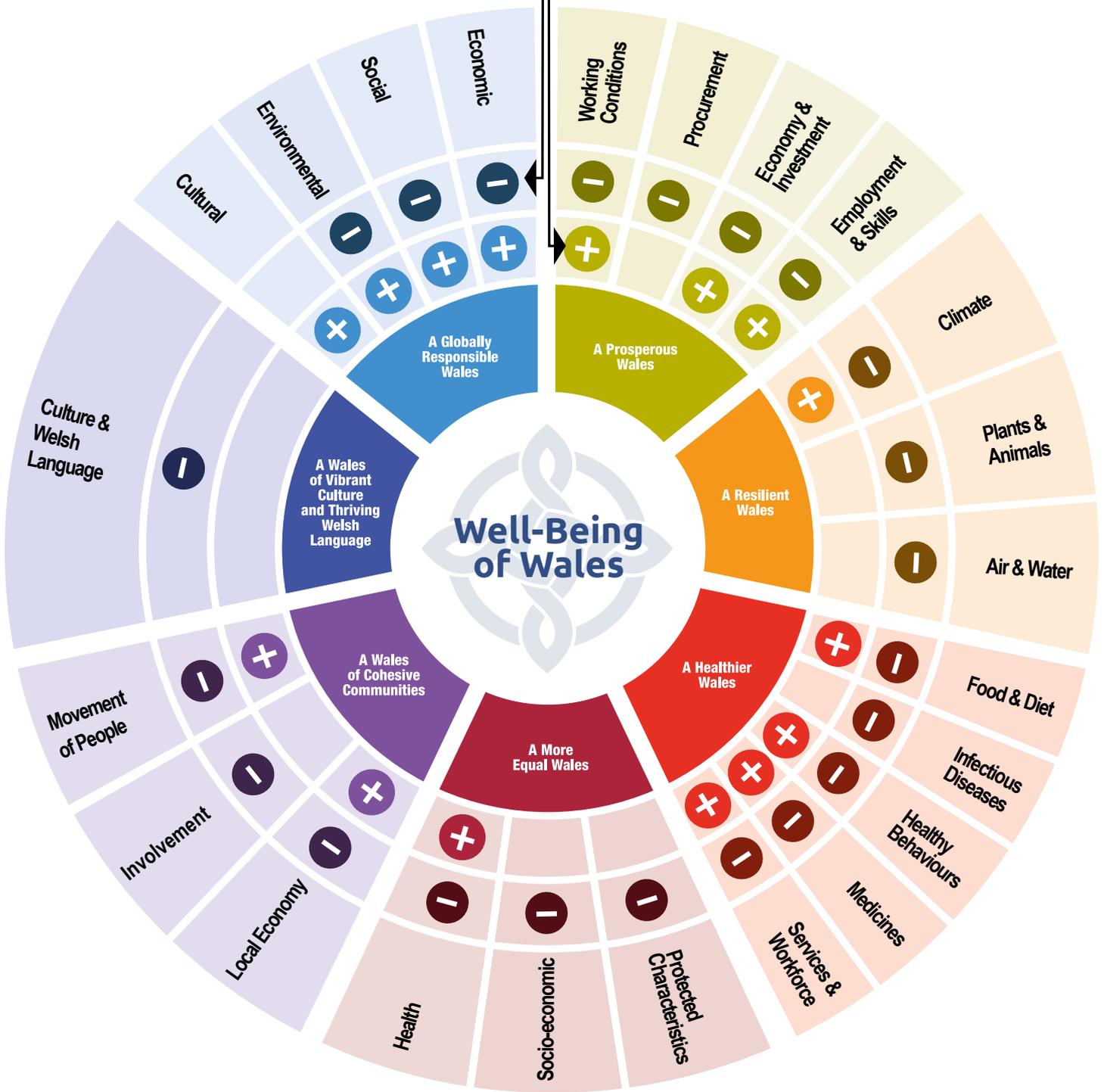


Mapping the potential impacts of the CPTPP against the WBFG Act's 7 well-being goals

Infographic

Key

-  Potential negative impacts identified
-  Potential positive impacts identified



Infographic Objectives and Methods

The infographic summarises how the terms of a trade agreement have the potential to impact on the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of Wales. It aims to demonstrate where a trade agreement may help/strengthen (+) or hinder/weaken (-) the achievement of the Act's seven well-being goals. The infographic has been designed so that it can be adapted to visually summarise the potential impacts of any trade agreement on well-being in Wales. Through the definitions, the infographic also highlights the many opportunities that international trade agreements present for protecting and promoting health, well-being, and equity in Wales and around the world.

The infographic presented in this report provides a summary of the potential impacts on Wales of the UK's accession to the CPTPP. It was developed using evidence (Appendix 2) from Public Health Wales's health impact assessment (HIA) of the CPTPP, one of the world's largest free trade agreements (FTA). The HIA was completed before the UK's accession was agreed on 29 March 2023 (Politico, 2023a). The CPTPP is an existing FTA, whose current members include Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, and Vietnam. Other countries may apply to and join the CPTPP in future – for example, China has applied for membership. The UK Government has cited geo-political reasons for joining the CPTPP trade bloc, seeing it as a key plank in the UK's post-Brexit foreign policy tilt in the Indo-Pacific (Politico, 2023b).

The HIA by Public Health Wales was based on peer reviewed academic literature, grey literature (including policy documents and reports), evidence gathered from stakeholder interviews and workshops, and the Community Health Profile (including health intelligence and demographic data). The details of the terms of the UK's accession to the CPTPP were not available at the time it was undertaken.

Key findings

Peer reviewed evidence, grey literature, health intelligence, and stakeholder interviews drawn together through the HIA process, highlighted the following potential impacts with respect to the Act's well-being goals and the themes within them.



The CPTPP has the potential to positively impact achievement of the Act's well-being goals and themes within the goals:

- Potential to generate wealth, open foreign market access, and increase investment (“A More Prosperous Wales”);
- Potential to increase supply of good quality health and social care workers, increase research and innovation to develop new and better treatments, increase choice, variety, or availability of affordable food, and maintain high standards of tobacco control regulations (“A Healthier Wales”);
- Potential to improve mental health as a result of potential growth in wealth and improvement in working conditions (“A More Equal Wales”); and
- Potential to strengthen the foundational economy – in particular small and medium enterprises (SMEs) – and support diverse communities as a result of changes to visa requirements (“A Wales of More Cohesive Communities”).

These potential positive impacts can be seen as opportunities to strengthen well-being in some areas and should be capitalised on now that the UK has acceded to the CPTPP.





The CPTPP has the potential to negatively impact achievement of the Act's well-being goals and themes within the goals:

- Potential for limited economic growth and job losses, a reduction in standards of working conditions (or inability to improve them), and lack of procurement policies that support well-being (“A More Prosperous Wales”);
- Potential to reduce environmental standards and regulations (or inability to improve them), implement local packaging and shipping policies that are not sustainable, and reduce sustainable food production practices and standards (“A More Resilient Wales”);
- Potential to reduce health and care service delivery standards, reduce access to cost-effective medicines, reduce protections around health-promoting marketing and labelling of food and goods, increase access to unhealthy foods and illicit products (e.g. tobacco, alcohol, drugs), and increase exposure to infectious diseases (“A Healthier Wales”);
- Potential to increase health and socio-economic inequalities and exacerbate inequalities among those with protected characteristics (“A More Equal Wales”);
- Potential to harm local food producers due to increased competition, reduce the ability of governments and civil society organisations to inform or scrutinise trade agreement discussions, and reduce the ability of local governments to legislate in the best interests of their populations (“A Wales of Cohesive Communities”); and
- Potential to weaken culturally significant sectors of the Welsh population and economy (“A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language”).



- **The CPTPP may also have similar potential positive and negative impacts at a global level (“A Globally Responsible Wales”).**

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Appendix 1

Opportunities for Free Trade Agreements to Help Achieve the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 Well-Being Goals

Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Definitions
Prosperous	Economy & Investment	Growth in GDP
		Expansion of market access
		Relaxation of cost-of-living concerns
	Employment & Skills	Increase in number of jobs
		Increase in employment rates
		People can develop skills fit for the future
	Working Conditions	Legal protections and avenues to challenge poor working conditions are available to the workforce
		High labour standards are established/maintained (e.g., minimum wage, hours of work, occupational health and safety)
		People can secure decent work
	Procurement	Procurement policies support economic well-being (e.g., development of current local industries, jobs, and new industries)
		Procurement policies support social, environmental, and cultural well-being
	Resilient	Climate
Natural resources are used efficiently, recognising the limits of the global environment		
Sustainable packaging and shipping policies and practices are feasible/implemented		
Legislation on carbon limits, low emission zones, and net-zero is feasible without risk of corporate challenges (e.g., Investor State Dispute Settlement, or ISDS)		
Sustainable procurement policies and practices are feasible/implemented		
Plants & Animals		Welsh producers can demonstrate safe, traceable audited food supply chains
		High food standards and safety are established/maintained
		High animal welfare standards are established/maintained
Air & Water		Sustainable packaging and shipping policies and practices are feasible/implemented

Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Definitions
Healthier	Services & Workforce	Increased supply and access to health and social care workers
		Public provision and procurement of health services are maintained (i.e., NHS services and property exempt)
		Devolved administration maintains power over health service provision
		High patient safety standards are maintained (e.g., through workforce qualification and registration processes)
	Medicines	Access to low-cost medicines is maintained
		Cost-effective medicines are available and listed
		Safe/evidence-based drug and treatment advertising policies and practices are established/maintained without risk of corporate challenges (e.g., ISDS)
	Food & Diet	More choice/variety of healthy foods
		Access to low-cost, healthy foods
		Safe/evidence-based food marketing policies and practices are established/maintained without risk of corporate challenges (e.g., ISDS)
		Accessible/evidence-based nutrition labelling policies and practices are maintained without risk of corporate challenges (e.g., ISDS)
	Healthy Behaviours	Strong tobacco control efforts are established/maintained without risk of corporate challenges (e.g., ISDS)
		Strong alcohol labelling and pricing policies and practices are established/maintained without risk of corporate challenges (e.g., ISDS)
		Low supply and consumption of unhealthy/illicit products (e.g., tobacco, alcohol, and drugs)
Infectious Diseases	Low exposure to infectious diseases	
	Effective prevention/mitigation mechanisms are established/maintained	
Equal	Health	Reduced health inequalities across populations and geographic areas
	Socio-economic	Reduced poverty and socio-economic disadvantage across populations and geographic areas (e.g., promotion of socio-economic duty)
		Equal access to decent jobs across populations and geographic areas
		Equal opportunities available for people across populations and geographic areas to participate in trade negotiations and policy decisions to enable equal outcomes
	Protected Characteristics	Reduced inequalities among populations with protected characteristics (e.g., women)

Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Definitions
Cohesive Communities	Local Economy	Local/foundational economies are protected/strengthened
	Movement of People	Local communities are diverse
	Involvement	Local authorities have power to make decisions in the interest of local areas
		Transparency, oversight, and scrutiny in trade negotiations Civil society organisations (including public health) have same opportunities to input into trade negotiations as corporate actors
Culture & Language	Culture & Welsh Language	Culturally important sectors of the Welsh population are protected/strengthened
		Culturally important sectors of the Welsh economy are protected/strengthened (e.g., farming)
Globally Responsible	Economic	Contribution to capacity building and development in LMICs
		Facilitation of measures that seek to ensure international investment benefits in LMICs
		Provision of job opportunities for non-Welsh/UK residents
		Support and advancement of international labour standards and regulations
	Social	Support and advancement of international human rights standards and regulations
		Contribution to global well-being
		Wales is fair to all
		Support and advancement of policies that do not disadvantage countries at different levels of development
		Encouragement of the input from international civil society organisations in trade negotiations
	Environmental	Wales is welcoming and safe for all
		Support and advancement of high international environmental standards and regulations
		Supply chains that are fair, ethical, and sustainable are established/maintained
		Sustainable international packaging and shipping policies and practices are established/maintained
		Efficient use of natural resources, recognising the limits of the global environment (e.g., prevention of deforestation)
		Food produced under high safety standards is supplied globally
	Cultural	Animal products produced under high animal welfare standards are supplied globally
Welsh and global populations are enabled to access and engage with their own and other cultures		

Appendix 2

How could international trade agreements help or hinder the well-being of future generations in Wales?

Evidence from the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) Free Trade Agreement Health Impact Assessment

Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Positive Impacts	Evidence	Negative Impacts	Evidence
Prosperous	Economy & Investment	Potential increase in GDP	<p>Bilimoria, K. (2021) Zebedee (2021) Institute of Directors (2022) Centre for Policy Studies (2022) Department for International Trade (2021a) International Agreements Committee (2021a) Department for Business & Trade (2023)</p> <p>Interview 2,3,9</p>	Potential decrease or stagnation of economic growth	<p>Trade Justice Movement (2018) Public Health Wales (2021) Trades Union Congress (2018) International Agreements Committee (2021c) Trade Justice Movement (2021)</p> <p>Schram et al. (2018) McNamara CL and Labonté R (2017) Labonté et al. (2018) Gleeson et al. (2018) McNamara et al. (2023)</p> <p>Interview 4,11</p>
		Potential expansion of market access	<p>Bilimoria, K. (2021) Zebedee (2021) Export News (2021) Express (2021) Institute of Directors (2022) Centre for Policy Studies (2022) Trade and Animal Welfare Coalition (2021) National Farmers' Union (2021) Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (2021) Department for International Trade (2021a) International Agreements Committee (2021a) Department for Business & Trade (2023)</p> <p>Interview 7,11</p>	Potential relaxation of cost-of-living concerns	<p>Trades Union Congress (2018)</p> <p>Schram et al. (2018) McNamara CL and Labonté R (2017)</p> <p>Interview 10</p>

Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Positive Impacts	Evidence	Negative Impacts	Evidence
		Ability to “Brand Britain” – UK producers can demonstrate safe, traceable audited food supply chains	Centre for Policy Studies (2022) Department for International Trade (2021a) National Farmers’ Union (2021)		
	Employment & Skills	Potential increase in the number of jobs (e.g., in the service sector)	Centre for Policy Studies (2022) Department for International Trade (2021a) International Agreements Committee (2021a) Department for Business & Trade (2023) Interview 2,3	Potentially minimal employment growth & job loss (e.g., in farming and manufacturing)	Trade Justice Movement (2018) Trades Union Congress (2018) Public Health Wales (2021) Schram et al. (2018) McNamara CL and Labonté R (2017) Labonté et al.. (2018) Gleeson et al. (2018) Capaldo et al. (2016) McNamara et al. (2023) Interview 4, 6,11
	Working Conditions	Potential maintenance of labour standards (e.g., health and safety, hours of work)	Zebedee (2021) Institute of Directors (2022) Centre for Policy Studies (2022) National Farmers’ Union (2021) Department for International Trade (2021) Department for Business & Trade (2023) Interview 3	No provisions for workers to bring labour claims	Trade Justice Movement (2018) Trade Justice Movement (2021) Trades Union Congress (2018) Business and Human Rights Resource Centre (2022)
				Potential reduction in labour standards and/or inability to raise them (e.g., minimum wage, hours of work, occupational health and safety)	Trade Justice Movement (2018) BMA (2018) Trades Union Congress (2018) International Agreements Committee (2021a) UK Trade Policy Observatory (2021a) Trade Justice Movement (2021) McNamara et al. (2021b) McNamara CL and Labonté R (2017) Labonté et al. (2018) McNamara CL and Labonté R. (2019) McNamara (2015) Interview 2,3,10



Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Positive Impacts	Evidence	Negative Impacts	Evidence
				Potential inability to amend or reject provisions (role and/or content of side letters unknown), which may lower chance of provisions reflecting UK labour standards	Trade Justice Movement (2018) Trade and Animal Welfare Coalition (2021) National Farmers' Union (2021) Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (2021) International Agreements Committee (2021a) UK Trade Policy Observatory (2021a)
	Productivity			Procurement policies potentially unable to encourage development of local industries/jobs/new industries	Trade Justice Movement (2018) Trades Union Congress (2018)
Resilient	Climate	Potential maintenance of environmental standards	Institute of Directors (2022) Centre for Policy Studies (2022) Department for International Trade (2021) Department for Business & Trade (2023)	Potential reduction in environmental standards and regulations and/or inability to raise them (non-binding provisions & cooperation with member countries' regulations who may have lower standards)	Greener UK (2021) Size of Wales (nd) International Agreements Committee (2021a) Trade Justice Movement (2018) McNamara et al. (2021b) Labonté et al. (2018) McNamara CL and Labonté R. (2019) Interview 2,4,5
				Potential to increase requirements on packaging and shipping policies and practices (e.g., more plastic used and increased carbon emissions)	Trade Justice Movement (2018) Greener UK (2021) Size of Wales (nd) National Farmers' Union (2021) Department for International Trade (2021a) International Agreements Committee (2021a) Interview 3,4,11

Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Positive Impacts	Evidence	Negative Impacts	Evidence
				Potentially more difficult to regulate/legislate around carbon limits, low emission zones & other standards (e.g., ISDS and corporate challenges)	Trade Justice Movement (2018) Greener UK (2021) Size of Wales (nd) Public Health Wales (2021) BMA (2018) Trade Justice Movement (2022) Trade Justice Movement (2021) International Agreements Committee (2021a) UK Trade Policy Observatory (2021a) Trade and Animal Welfare Coalition (2021) Hirono et al. (2016) Labonté et al. (2018) McNamara et al. (2021b) McNamara et al. (2023) Interview 3
				Potentially more difficult to establish/maintain sustainable procurement policies and practices	Trade Justice Movement (2018) Greener UK (2021) Size of Wales (nd) Interview 4
				Potential inability to amend or reject provisions (role and/or content of side letters unknown), which may lower chance of provisions reflecting UK environmental standards	Trade Justice Movement (2018) Trade and Animal Welfare Coalition (2021) National Farmers' Union (2021) Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (2021) International Agreements Committee (2021a) UK Trade Policy Observatory (2021a)

Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Positive Impacts	Evidence	Negative Impacts	Evidence
	Plants & Animals			<p>Potential reduction in food standards and safety and/or inability to raise standards (e.g., sanitary and phytosanitary measures, or SPS)</p>	<p>Nuffield Trust (2021) Trade Justice Movement (2018) BMA (2018) Institute of Directors (2022) National Farmers' Union (2021) Greener UK (2021) Trade and Animal Welfare Coalition (2021) Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (2021) International Agreements Committee (2021a) International Agreements Committee (2021b) UK Trade Policy Observatory (2021b)</p> <p>Labonté et al. (2016) McNamara et al. (2021a) Labonté et al. (2018) McNamara CL and Labonté R. (2019) McNamara et al. (2023)</p> <p>Interview 3,4,7,10</p>
				<p>Reduction in animal welfare standards and inability to raise standards</p>	<p>Trade Justice Movement (2018) BMA (2018) Greener UK (2021) Trade and Animal Welfare Coalition (2021) National Farmers' Union (2021) International Agreements Committee (2021a) International Agreements Committee (2021b) UK Trade Policy Observatory (2021b)</p> <p>McNamara et al. (2021a)</p> <p>Interview 4,7</p>

Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Positive Impacts	Evidence	Negative Impacts	Evidence
	Air & Water			Potential increase in requirements on packaging and shipping (e.g., longer shipping distances)	Trade Justice Movement (2018) Greener UK (2021) Size of Wales (nd) National Farmers' Union (2021) Department for International Trade (2021a) International Agreements Committee (2021a) Labonte et al. (2018) Interview 3,4,11
Healthier	Services & Workforce	Potential increase in supply of health and social care workers (e.g., recognition of professional qualifications and trade in services and clearer visa requirements)	GMC (2018) Department for International Trade (2021a) Department for Business & Trade (2023)	Potential for liberalisation of government procurement and health services and potential barriers to renationalising services in the future (e.g., ISDS and corporate challenges)	Nuffield Trust (2021) Trade Justice Movement (2018) Public Health Wales (2021) BMA (2018) Trades Union Congress (2018) McNamara et al. (2021b) McNamara (2021b) McNamara et al. (2023)
				Potential restrictions on devolved administrations' power over health service provision	Trade Justice Movement (2018) BMA (2018) Trades Union Congress (2018)
				Potential threats to patient safety (e.g., regulation of qualifications and control over registers)	GMC (2018) International Agreements Committee (2021a)

Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Positive Impacts	Evidence	Negative Impacts	Evidence
	Medicines	Potential for intellectual property provisions to encourage research and development resulting in more medicines long term	Park and Lippoldt, 2008	Potential increase in cost and reduced access to medicines (e.g., intellectual property rights and evergreening, liberalisation of pharma and ISDS challenges)	<p>Nuffield Trust (2021) Trade Justice Movement (2018) Public Health Wales (2021) BMA (2018) International Agreements Committee (2021a) International Agreements Committee (2021c)</p> <p>Labonté et al. (2016) McNamara et al. (2021b) Monasterio and Gleeson (2014) Thow et al. (2015) Luo J and Kesselheim AS (2015) Schram et al. (2018) Thow AM and Gleeson D (2017) McNamara (2021b) Gleeson et al. (2018) McNamara et al. (2023)</p>
				Potential changes to which medicines will be listed (e.g., cost-effectiveness review mechanisms)	Nuffield Trust (2021) Monasterio and Gleeson (2014)
				Potential changes to advertising of drugs & treatments (e.g., direct to consumer advertising)	Public Health Wales (2021) Labonté et al. (2016)
	Food & Diet	Potentially more choice/variety of foods	<p>Nuffield Trust (2021) Centre for Policy Studies (2022) Department for Business & Trade (2023)</p> <p>Schram et al. (2018)</p> <p>Interview 7</p>	<p>Potential increase in access to/ consumption of cheaper/unhealthy foods</p>	<p>Schram et al. (2018) Thow AM and Gleeson D. (2017) Friel et al. (2013) Thow et al. (2015) McNamara et al. (2023)</p> <p>Interview 3,4,7,10</p>

Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Positive Impacts	Evidence	Negative Impacts	Evidence
		Potential reduction in food costs	Nuffield Trust (2021) Centre for Policy Studies (2022) Department for Business & Trade (2023) Schram et al. (2018) Interview 4	Potential ability to market unhealthy foods/products, particularly to children and young adults (e.g., nutrition labelling)	Hirono et al. (2016a) Hirono et al. (2016b) Monasterio and Gleeson (2014) Schram et al. (2018) Friel et al. (2013) Thow et al. (2015) McNamara et al. (2023) Interview 4
	Healthy Behaviours	Potential for stronger tobacco control efforts	American Cancer Society (2018a) American Cancer Society (2018b) Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids (nd) Public Health Wales (2021) McNamara CL, Labonté R, Schram A, Townsend B. (2021a) McNamara et al. (2021b) Hirono K, Gleeson D, Freeman B. (2016b) Thow AM and Gleeson D. (2017) Labonte et al. (2016)	Potential for ISDS challenges leading to regulatory chill (e.g., tobacco labelling/ packaging)	Nuffield Trust (2021) Public Health Wales (2021) BMA (2018) International Agreements Committee (2021a) UK Trade Policy Observatory (2021a) Labonté et al. (2016) McNamara et al. (2021b) Hirono et al. (2016a) Hirono et al. (2016b) Monasterio and Gleeson (2014) Schram et al. (2018) Thow AM and Gleeson D. (2017) Fooks, G and Gilmore, AB. (2013) McNamara et al. (2023) Interview 2,8
				Potential for weaker alcohol labelling rules and pricing	BMA (2018) Labonté et al. (2016) McNamara et al. (2021a) Hirono et al. (2016) Monasterio and Gleeson (2014) Thow AM and Gleeson D. (2017) McNamara et al. (2023)

Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Positive Impacts	Evidence	Negative Impacts	Evidence
				Potential increased supply/consumption of unhealthy/illicit products	Department for International Trade (2021a) Public Health Wales (2023) Fluharty et al. (2017) Steptoe et al. (2011) Schram et al. (2018) Thow AM and Gleeson D. (2017) McNamara et al. (2023) Interview 2, 4
	Infectious Diseases			Potential increased exposure to infectious diseases	Public Health Wales (2021)
More Equal	Health	Potential for improved mental health as a result of job creation (for example, in the service sector)	International Agreements Committee (2021a) Public Health Wales (2022)	Potential for greater health inequalities due to an environment ill-fitted to address non-communicable diseases (e.g., result of ISDS and regulatory chill)	Public Health Wales (2021) Trade Justice Movement (2018) McNamara (2021b) McNamara et al. (2023)
				Poorer mental health from increased anxiety and uncertainty about the future, work, or family (e.g., through market disruption, job loss and increased costs, particularly for farming and those in precarious work)	Public Health Wales (2022a) Public Health Wales (2022b) McNamara et al. (2023) Interview 4,7,10, 11

Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Positive Impacts	Evidence	Negative Impacts	Evidence
				Poorer mental health among those with long-term/ chronic illnesses and those who utilise health services due to potential data breaches (digital privacy and relaxation of rules causing anxiety about health and personal data)	Nuffield Trust (2021) Trade Justice Movement (2018) International Agreements Committee (2021a) UK Trade Policy Observatory (2021a) Legal Futures (2019) The Expert Witness (2019) Centre for Policy Studies (2022) Identify Theft Resource Centre (2021) McNamara et al. (2021b)
	Socio-economic			Potential to undermine local food producers due to increased imports (e.g., increased competition for farmers)	Trade Justice Movement (2018) Farming UK (2021) Trade and Animal Welfare Coalition (2021) National Farmers' Union (2021) International Agreements Committee (2021a) International Agreements Committee (2021b) UK Trade Policy Observatory (2021b)
	Protected Characteristics			Potential challenges to gender equality as women face higher barrier to accessing private services (they earn less than men)	Trade Justice Movement (2018)
Cohesive Communities	Local Economy	Potential increase in rates of employment for small and medium enterprises (SMEs)	Centre for Policy Studies (2022)	Potential to undermine local food producers due to imports (e.g., increased competition for the agricultural sector which is often the backbone of foundational economies)	Trade Justice Movement (2018) Trade and Animal Welfare Coalition (2021) National Farmers' Union (2021) International Agreements Committee (2021a) International Agreements Committee (2021b) UK Trade Policy Observatory (2021b) Interview 4,5



Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Positive Impacts	Evidence	Negative Impacts	Evidence
				Procurement policies and practices potentially unable to encourage development of local industries or local jobs (particularly local SMEs)	Trade Justice Movement (2018)
				Potentially bans or restricts ability of countries to use measures that seek to ensure international investment benefits the local economy (e.g., technology transfer requirements, local content requirements, ban on limiting the royalties to be paid for access to patented products or inventions)	Trade Justice Movement (2018)
	Movement of People	Potential to create diverse communities because of clearer visa requirements (e.g., recognition of professional qualifications and trade in services)	GMC (2018) Trade Justice Movement (2018) Department of International Trade (2021a) Department for International Trade (2021b) Department for Business & Trade (2023)	Potential for low-skilled workers in particular regions/communities to lack the same visa privileges as skilled workers	Department for International Trade (2021b)
	Involvement			Local authorities potentially prevented from making decisions in interest of local areas	Trade Justice Movement (2018)

Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Positive Impacts	Evidence	Negative Impacts	Evidence
				<p>Lack of transparency, oversight, and scrutiny in trade negotiations and local policy decisions</p> <p>Potential for increased involvement of corporations in development of regulations, standards, and conformity assessment procedures</p>	<p>Trade Justice Movement (2018) Greener UK (2021) Size of Wales (nd) Public Health Wales (2021) BMA (2018) International Agreements Committee (2021a)</p> <p>Labonté et al. (2016) Fooks, G and Gilmore, AB. (2013) Thow et al. (2015)</p> <p>Public Health Wales (2021) UK Trade Policy Observatory (2021b)</p> <p>Labonté et al. (2016) McNamara et al. (2021a) McNamara et al. (2021b) Hirono et al. (2016a) Monasterio and Gleeson (2014) Schram et al. (2018) Labonté et al. (2018) Thow AM and Gleeson D. (2017) Fooks, G and Gilmore, AB. (2013) Thow et al. (2015)</p>
Culture & Language	Culture & Welsh Language			Potential to undermine local food producers due to imports (e.g., increased competition for farmers - many of whom are Welsh speakers and farming is an important aspect of Welsh culture)	<p>Trade Justice Movement (2018) Trade and Animal Welfare Coalition (2021) National Farmers' Union (2021) International Agreements Committee (2021a) International Agreements Committee (2021b) UK Trade Policy Observatory (2021b)</p> <p>Interview 4,5</p>

Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Positive Impacts	Evidence	Negative Impacts	Evidence
Globally Responsible	Economic	Potential for clearer visa requirements between member countries, particularly for skilled workers (e.g., recognition of professional qualifications)	GMC (2018) Trade Justice Wales (2018) Department for International Trade (2021a) Department for International Trade (2021b) Department for Business & Trade (2023)	Cooperation, capacity building and development chapters are not binding and there is no obligation for wealthier countries to support poorer countries (e.g., training for suppliers to understand technical standards and requirements)	Trade Justice Movement (2018)
				Potential that low-skilled workers may not have the same visa privileges as skilled workers	Department for International Trade (2021b)
				Potential reduction in labour standards and/or inability to raise them (e.g., minimum wage, hours of work, occupational health and safety). There is no floor below which regulations should not fall and the cooperative mechanism is not effective/binding	Trade Justice Movement (2018) BMA (2018) Trades Union Congress (2018) McNamara et al. (2021b) McNamara CL and Labonté R (2017) Labonté et al. (2018) McNamara CL and Labonté R. (2019) Interview 2,3,10
				Potential inability to amend or reject provisions (role and/or content of side letters unknown), which may lower chance of provisions reflecting UK labour standards	Trade Justice Movement (2018) Trade and Animal Welfare Coalition (2021) National Farmers' Union (2021) Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (2021) International Agreements Committee (2021a) UK Trade Policy Observatory (2021a)

Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Positive Impacts	Evidence	Negative Impacts	Evidence
	Social	Potential for clearer visa requirements between member countries, particularly for skilled workers (e.g., recognition of professional qualifications)	GMC (2018) Trade Justice Movement (2018) Department of International Trade (2021a) Department for International Trade (2021b) Department for Business & Trade (2023)	<p>Potential inability to amend or reject provisions (role and/or content of side letters unknown), which may lower chance of provisions reflecting UK human rights standards</p> <p>Does not take into account fact that other countries have different levels of development and will need to make use of different policy tools</p> <p>Potential liberalisation of pharma, which may create barriers to timely access and support for LMICs compared to high-income countries (HICs) (e.g., medicines)</p> <p>Lack of transparency, oversight, and scrutiny in negotiations</p> <p>Potential that low-skilled workers may not have the same visa privileges as skilled workers</p>	<p>Trade Justice Movement (2018) Trade and Animal Welfare Coalition (2021) National Farmers' Union (2021) Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (2021) International Agreements Committee (2021a) UK Trade Policy Observatory (2021a)</p> <p>Trade Justice Movement (2018)</p> <p>BMA (2018)</p> <p>Trade Justice Movement (2018) Greener UK (2021) Size of Wales (nd) Public Health Wales (2021) BMA (2018) International Agreements Committee (2021a)</p> <p>Labonté et al. (2016) Fooks, G and Gilmore, AB. (2013) Thow et al. (2015)</p> <p>Department for International Trade (2021b)</p>



Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Positive Impacts	Evidence	Negative Impacts	Evidence
	Environmental	Potential maintenance of environmental standards	Institute of Directors (2022) Centre for Policy Studies (2022) Department for International Trade (2021) Department for Business & Trade (2023)	<p>Potential reduction in environmental standards and regulations and/or inability to raise them (non-binding provisions & cooperation with member countries' regulations)</p> <p>Potential inability to amend or reject provisions (role and/or content of side letters unknown), which may lower chance of provisions reflecting UK environmental standards</p> <p>Potential for increased requirements on packaging and shipping (e.g., more plastic used and longer distances)</p> <p>Potentially makes it more difficult to regulate/legislate around carbon limits, low emission zones & other standards (e.g., ISDS and corporate challenges)</p>	<p>Greener UK (2021) Size of Wales (nd) International Agreements Committee (2021a)</p> <p>McNamara et al. (2021b) Labonté et al. (2018) McNamara CL and Labonté R. (2019)</p> <p>Interview 2,4,5</p> <p>Trade Justice Movement (2018) Trade and Animal Welfare Coalition (2021) National Farmers' Union (2021) Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (2021) International Agreements Committee (2021a) UK Trade Policy Observatory (2021a)</p> <p>Trade Justice Movement (2018) Greener UK (2021) Size of Wales (nd) National Farmers' Union (2021) Department for International Trade (2021a) International Agreements Committee (2021a)</p> <p>Interview 3,4,11</p> <p>Trade Justice Movement (2018) Greener UK (2021) Size of Wales (nd) Public Health Wales (2021) BMA (2018) International Agreements Committee (2021a) UK Trade Policy Observatory (2021a) Trade and Animal Welfare Coalition (2021)</p>

Well-Being Goal	Determinants	Positive Impacts	Evidence	Negative Impacts	Evidence
					Hirono et al. (2016b) Labonté et al. (2018) McNamara et al. (2021b) McNamara et al. (2023) Interview 3
				Potential to make it more challenging to establish/maintain sustainable procurement policies and practices	Trade Justice Movement (2018) Greener UK (2021) Size of Wales (nd) Interview 4
				Potential deforestation	Greener UK (2021) Size of Wales (nd)
	Cultural	Potential for clearer visa requirements between member countries (Welsh culture and language spread; other cultures spread to Wales)	Department of International Trade (2021a) Department for International Trade (2021b) Department for Business & Trade (2023)		

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