

Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru  
Welsh Local Government Association



CLILC • WLGA



## **Brexit Transition Support for Local Authorities**

**Welsh NHS Confederation Event**

**22<sup>nd</sup> March 2019**

**@WelshLGA**

**[www.wlga.wales](http://www.wlga.wales)**

# Overview



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- **WLGA Brexit Transition Support Programme – Phase 1**
- **Brexit Preparedness Advisory Panel**
- **Support Programme – Phase 2**
- **Communications and Joint Planning**

# Brexit Transition Support Programme: Phase 1



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- £150,000 from WG EU Transition Fund
- **Corporate support** (all on WLGA website)
  - Brexit member and officer contact in each LA
  - Initial event (May 2017) and follow up planned
  - Briefings
- **Visits to each LA** (19 to date)
- **Series of service specific events**
  - Environment - Public protection
  - Economic development - Communications
  - Social Services
- **Grant Thornton – Toolkit** (and Dashboards)

# Grant Thornton Toolkit – Priority actions for LAs



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- **Organisation (Corporate Risk Register)**
  - Mobilise key decision makers / partnerships
  - Create a plan and be ready to act
  - Conduct workforce audit
  - Map your current income
  - Understand financial exposure
- **Service delivery**
  - Identify most significant services and suppliers
  - Understand impact on core services and develop contingency plans
  - Understand risks to contracted suppliers
- **Community leadership / Place**
  - Map make-up of communities and impact on demand for services
  - Head off community unrest through engagement
  - Review Business Continuity Plans and Emergency Plans
  - Understand points of vulnerability in the local economy

# Other Grant Thornton commissioned work



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- LA area profiles – vulnerability index
- Regional profiles
- Stock-take: ring around to assess LAs' progress with Toolkit and identify key issues/pressures
- Work with Anglesey and Pembrokeshire on port-related economic impacts

# Brexit Preparedness Advisory Panel



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- **Joint WG – LA panel**
- **Two-way communication**
- **LAs representation**
  - Chief Executives (1 from each of 4 regions)
  - Head of Communications/Emergency planning
  - Environment Director
  - Chair of ADEW
  - ADSS
  - WLGA
- **Welsh Government representation**
  - Director of Local Government and team
  - Deputy Director Communications
  - Senior officials from departments as appropriate

# Brexit Preparedness Advisory Panel



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- 2 meetings to date (24<sup>th</sup> Jan and 1<sup>st</sup> March)
- To meet at least three-weekly (with ongoing virtual team messaging)
- Advisory (single issue) bulletins – to date:
  - WG economic preparedness work
  - Data sovereignty issues
  - Settled status support – ‘we are digital’
- Sharing of good practice
- Oversight of WLGA’s Brexit Programme

# What are LAs doing?



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- Reports to Cabinet/Council
- Risk assessment – prioritising
- Emergency planning
- Budgetary planning
- Member Briefings
- Lobbying for additional resources
- Communications with public and workforce  
e.g. Settled Status Scheme
- Service specific preparations



# Transition Support Programme - Phase 2



- 10<sup>th</sup> January Partnership Council
- £1.2m bid to WG EU Transition Fund
- c£45k for each LA for corporate support work ('Preparing Wales' leaflet)
- £200k for continuation of WLGA support programme post March 2019

# Transition Support Programme - Phase 2



- Content? – depends what happens next:
- *A Brexit deal?*
  - two year (at least) transition period
  - working through detail of political declaration – ensuring LAs' voice is heard
- *Extension of Article 50*
  - Renegotiation? General Election?  
Referendum?
- *No deal*
  - Support for LAs in responding as issues arise

# WLGA Lobbying and Support



- WLGA Brexit Transition Support Programme and bids to EUTF
- Brexit Preparedness Advisory Panel
- Input into Welsh Government planning
- Written & oral evidence to NAfW committees
- Engagement with Wales Office
- Joint work with the other three LGAs
- On-going engagement with partners

# Health and Social Services Event: Key Issues



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- **Communications**
- **Settled Status – workforce and service users**
- **Supply chains**
- **Managing impacts**

# No deal – Immediate Implications



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- **Workforce** - still uncertainty over future rights of EU citizens in the UK (and UK citizens in the EU)
- **Supplies** - border checks re-imposed; transport between UK and the EU potentially severely affected (ports)
- **Local economy** - UK becomes a ‘third country’ with substantially less access to the EU single market
- **Costs** - Falling back on WTO rules could see tariffs imposed on imports; sterling likely to fall
- **Detail:** EU Preparedness Notices/UKG Technical Notices

# Concluding Comments



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- Still massive uncertainty
- 'No deal' off the table?
- LAs must be ready as organisations, for service provision and in a wider community well-being role
- Local economic impacts – feedback loop for services
- Hope for the best, contingency plan for the worst



Home Office

# EU Settlement Scheme

EU CITIZENS  
IN THE UK.  
STAY INFORMED.

To find  
out more,  
visit  
[GOV.UK >](https://www.gov.uk)



HM Government

# Agreement reached with the EU

EU CITIZENS IN THE UK.  
STAY INFORMED.

An agreement on  
citizens' rights has been  
reached with the EU.

  
HM Government



- ❖ In December 2017 and March 2018, the UK government reached agreements with the European Union on citizens' rights, now reflected in the Withdrawal Agreement
- ❖ The Withdrawal Agreement protects the rights of EU citizens living in the UK by the end of the Implementation Period, and enables them to continue to live their lives as now. It also covers their family members. There are separate arrangements that have been agreed for EEA and EFTA citizens in the UK. They can also apply to the EU Settlement Scheme



# No deal

- ❖ In a no deal scenario, EU, EEA and EFTA citizens and their family members resident in the UK by 29 March 2019 will be able to stay. They will still need to apply to the EU Settlement Scheme. We are engaging with EU counterparts to urge them to make the same commitment to protect the rights of UK nationals in the EU
- ❖ We have published 106 specific technical notices to help businesses, citizens and consumers to prepare for March 2019 in the event of a no-deal scenario. These are available in one place on [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)
- ❖ On 28 January, the Home Secretary set out that in a no deal scenario, there will be a transition period until the new skills-based immigration system is introduced at the start of 2021. During this period, EEA citizens arriving in the UK can visit for three months visa-free. EEA citizens who wish to stay in the UK for longer than three months will need to make an application for European Temporary Leave to Remain



# EU Settlement Scheme

- ❖ EU citizens and their family members in the UK will need to apply to secure their rights through **a simple digital system** to get their status. It is free from when we launch on 30 March 2019
- ❖ The application process is **quick** and **user-friendly**. The Home Office worked closely with representatives of EU citizens on its design and development
- ❖ We have set up a dedicated and proactive **contact centre** and **recruited 1,500 caseworkers** to help **support EU citizens** in making sure they get the **right status**. The contact centre have been **answering queries from EU citizens** and the caseworkers have **processed a significant number of applications**
- ❖ We are looking for **reasons to grant**, not to refuse.



# Applying to the EU Settlement Scheme

- ❖ To obtain **settled status** EU citizens and their family members will generally need simply to have lived continuously in the UK for **five years**. Those with **less than five years'** residence will be granted **pre-settled status** until they accumulate their five years
- ❖ On 21 January, the Prime Minister announced that applications will be **free**. Any Scheme application fees paid in the test phases of the EU Settlement Scheme will be **refunded**
- ❖ We check the employment and benefits **records the Government holds** to establish the period of residence, meaning most applicants won't need to do anything to prove their residence. Where there are gaps, a wide variety of documents can be photographed and uploaded as **evidence**
- ❖ Irish citizens do not need to apply to the EU Settlement Scheme to protect their status and rights. They are covered by Common Travel Area (CTA) arrangements



# Applying to the EU Settlement Scheme

- ❖ Most applicants will only need to prove their **identity**, demonstrate their **residence** in UK and declare any **criminal** convictions
- ❖ The application form is **accessible** through phones, tablets and computers and we will provide **support** for those that need it. Identity can be verified remotely via an android app, or via a quick postal route
- ❖ We tested the application process through a series of pilots with the higher education and health and social care sectors. We also tested the application process with some vulnerable individuals being supported by a small number of local authorities and civil society organisations
- ❖ The Scheme is being implemented on a phased basis and will be **fully open by 30 March 2019**

# Frontier workers

- ❖ The rights of EU citizens who currently live outside the UK but travel regularly to and from the UK for work or self-employment – **'frontier workers'** – are protected by the Withdrawal Agreement. Individuals will be able to continue to travel to the UK for work or self-employment in future
- ❖ Many frontier workers will spend enough time in the UK to qualify for status under the EU Settlement Scheme
- ❖ Otherwise they will be required to obtain a document to evidence their right to enter the UK and work as a frontier worker
- ❖ We will be setting out further details on how frontier workers will be able to apply for such a document in due course. In the meantime, there will be no change to their rights and they can continue to frontier work into the UK



# Public beta

- ❖ We launched public beta on 21 January. The Scheme is **available to resident EU citizens (and their EU citizen family members) with a valid biometric passport, and to their non-EU citizen family members holding a valid biometric residence card**, so that they can prove their identity remotely using the identity verification app
- ❖ By end of February, we had received over 150,000 applications across all phases. The public beta has enabled us to test the system at a greater scale than previous test phases
- ❖ On 7 March, we laid legislative changes which enable us to **open the Scheme fully from 30 March 2019 and remove the fee**. We plan that those who have paid to date will be automatically refunded from the 30 March

## Stats by the end of February....

- ❖ 71% have been granted settled status, the rest pre-settled status, and **none refused**
- ❖ **75%** of concluded cases received their decision **within three days**
- ❖ **80%** of those who provided feedback found the online application process **easy, or fairly easy to complete**
- ❖ **Around 95% proved identity remotely**, using the app. **Devices from over 80 manufacturers** were used. **80% verified identity within 10 minutes**
- ❖ **Nearly three quarters** of concluded cases **did not need to provide any additional evidence of residence**



# Improvements to the service

- ❖ Updates to the video showing how to use the EU Exit ID Document Check app.
- ❖ Updated guidance following user testing and feedback. We are also translating the guidance into 26 languages for 30 March.
- ❖ Updated several screens within the application to ensure applicants provide the right information (including a much clearer page where automated checks show less than 5 years)
- ❖ Made various changes to the content and structure of decision letters to make the key information clearer

## From launch....

- ❖ Opening the postal route and face to face ID checking services
- ❖ Increasing the number of locations where people can have their identity verified remotely to at least 50 across the whole of the UK

# Vulnerable citizens

- ❖ Ensuring that vulnerable EU citizens are supported to obtain status is a **core element** in the delivery of the Scheme. We have engaged with 100s of community organisations to ensure their needs are met
- ❖ We know that this is a diverse group with a wide range of needs:
  - ❖ Identifying the need to apply
  - ❖ Help with technology
  - ❖ Support with language
  - ❖ Demonstrating they meet criteria
  - ❖ End-to-end support
  - ❖ Support with using status
- ❖ We have been working with a range of expert stakeholders who represent the needs of those at-risk to ensure we put the right approach in place
- ❖ No one solution will be able to meet everyone's needs. Instead, our strategy delivers a mixed model approach, made up of direct support (provided by the Home Office) and indirect support (working with a network of supporting organisations). It is capable of being scaled and adapted



# Direct support

- ❖ Targeted communications & guidance
- ❖ Translations
- ❖ Video content
- ❖ Assisted Digital
- ❖ Accessibility standards
- ❖ Settlement Resolution Centre
- ❖ Policy flexibility allowing a wide range of documents to be submitted

# Indirect support

- ❖ Up to **£9m in funding** will be awarded in **FY19/20** through open competition to multiple bidders
- ❖ Grants will be awarded across the UK
- ❖ The grant scheme was designed so that small, medium and large organisations who support a **range of vulnerable or at risk groups, nationalities** and **geographical coverage** could apply. Over 150 organisations participated in market engagement to help shape the competition
- ❖ We have had a strong response from the market and will be announcing the network in early April
- ❖ Selected providers will mobilise services from April
- ❖ We expect funding to enable organisations to deliver outcomes including outreach and awareness raising, information provision, language support, access to technology, end-to-end support and immigration advice for complex cases



# Other work with partners

- ❖ Our Assisted Digital partner has already opened over 150 local centres, as well as offering phone support and at-home support **to help those without access to technology or digital confidence** to apply. They are continuing to build capacity, although to date demand has been low
- ❖ 17 locations are now offering access to the EU Exit: ID Document Check app, offered **as an option** for those who would prefer not to send their identity document to the Home Office and can't access an Android device through other means. We are working with Local Authorities to increase capacity across and expect over 50 locations across the UK by the end of March
- ❖ Details will be updated on GOV.UK as more locations come on board
- ❖ We have made arrangements for local authorities to take responsibility for supporting and making applications on behalf of looked after children and care leavers and are finalising arrangements for vulnerable adults in care



# Communications and Engagement

- ❖ Targeted national campaign: Educate – prepare – deliver – sustain
- ❖ Multi-channel engagement is underway to reach the estimated 3.4m EU citizens living in the UK
- ❖ Direct email contact with 300,000+ subscribers to EU citizens' updates
- ❖ Stakeholder engagement including through communities, employers and local authorities

**EU CITIZENS IN THE UK.  
STAY INFORMED.**



# The role of employers and sector bodies

The Government is communicating with EU citizens about the EU Settlement Scheme through the four key channels, below:

Employers

Community groups

Local authorities

Direct marketing

## Why are we focusing on employers?

- More than two thirds of all EU citizens in the UK are currently working here
- Employers are often a trusted source of information
- Some businesses are already preparing for the potential impact of the UK's exit from the EU. Their workforces are a key part of this

## What the EU Settlement Scheme means for employers?

- Employers have a duty not to discriminate against EU citizens in light of the UK's decision to leave the EU as both a prospective and current employer
- Current 'right to work' checks (e.g. EU passport and / or national ID card) apply until the end of 2020. There will be no change to the rights and status of EU citizens living in the UK until 2021
- There is no legal obligation for them to communicate the EU Settlement Scheme, however they may wish to signpost the information the Government is providing
- They do not have to interpret information provided by the Government and they must be careful not to provide immigration advice



# How can employers and sector bodies help?

The Government has produced an employer toolkit on the EU Settlement Scheme, which is a suite of materials for EU citizen employees which explain what the Scheme is and how it works. The toolkit materials are available for any employer to download from GOV.UK. They do not need to be interpreted, and we simply ask that you download and cascade them to your EU citizen employees through your most appropriate channels

## Toolkit introduction pack

Overview of the employers' role, toolkit contents and how to use it, including a practical delivery plan



Materials to support employers

## EU Settlement Scheme briefing pack

Key information about the EU Settlement Scheme including support available



## Videos / animations

Informative videos including an application outline animation and videos of EU citizens' stories



## Leaflets

Leaflets focusing on awareness, eligibility and more



## Posters

Posters providing key information and timelines



## Factsheet

Factsheet providing an overview of the EU Settlement Scheme



Materials to share with EU Citizens

❖ The toolkit is being evolved to include digital and social media assets



## LOCAL AUTHORITY COMMUNICATIONS TOOLKIT

The Home Office has produced a suite of materials for stakeholders to distribute to EU citizens in their network. These aim to raise awareness of the EU Settlement Scheme and what EU citizens need to know and do

Supporting material for LAs	Materials to share with EU citizens			
Toolkit Introduction pack	EU Settlement Scheme briefing pack	Videos / animations	Leaflets	Posters
Introduces the toolkit and advises stakeholders on how to cascade the communication materials	Can be used for presentations at face-to-face events or webinars	Informative videos including a ‘how-to’ animation, as well as a “people like me” video	Leaflets focusing on, eligibility requirements and more	Visual and engaging posters providing key information about timelines



## SUPPORT FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES

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- Regular updates and Q&A via teleconferences taking place every six weeks
- Community leader and local authority toolkit now available  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/eu-settlement-scheme-community-leaders-toolkit>
- Digital campaign materials will be available for sharing with communications teams
- Translated materials will be available







## LOCAL AUTHORITY CURRENT SUGGESTED ACTIONS

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- You can sign up to provide an in-person **identity verification service, providing EU citizens access to a device for those who do not have one.**
- Consider whether a local centre Assisted Digital service could be offered anywhere within your local authority to support citizens who may be digitally excluded otherwise - contact [Homeoffice@we-are-digital.co.uk](mailto:Homeoffice@we-are-digital.co.uk) if you are interested.
- Use the employer toolkit to update your EU citizen employees <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/eu-settlement-scheme-employer-toolkit>
- Use the community leader and local authority toolkit to update EU citizens in your networks <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/eu-settlement-scheme-community-leaders-toolkit>



# **ONLINE APPLICATION**

*(DRAFT / INDICATIVE – still in development)*

1

### IDENTITY



Use your EU passport or national ID card to prove your identity

2

### UK RESIDENCE



Use your National Insurance number or select from a wide range of documents to prove UK residence.

3

### CRIMINALITY



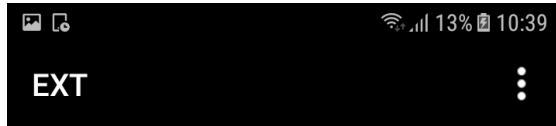
Declare any criminal convictions. We will check that they are not serious or persistent.

# Options for identity verification

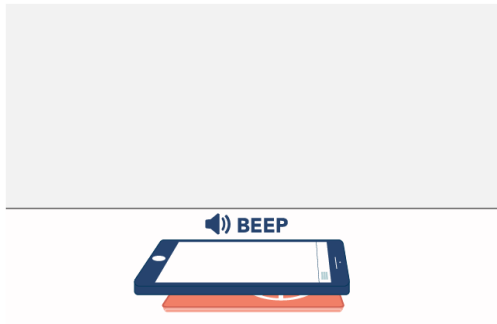
- ❖ Complete the online form and send us identity document
- ❖ Complete the online form and use face-to-face option for ID verification
- ❖ Complete the online form and use the ID app



# ID App: Chip Read

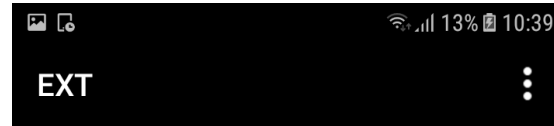
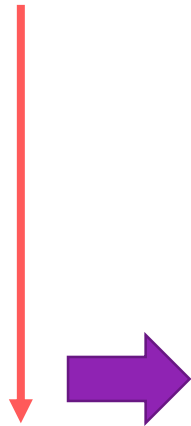


Place the phone on  
your passport



This is to check the information in  
your passport.

Check now



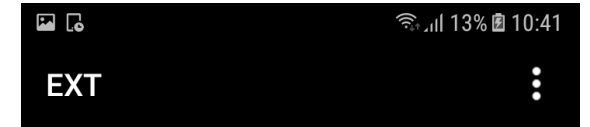
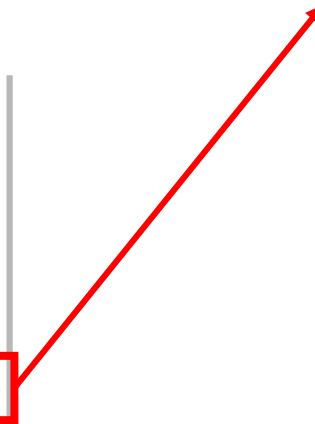
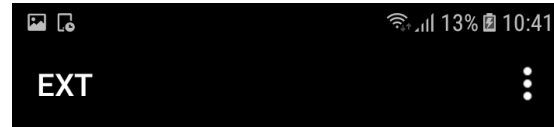
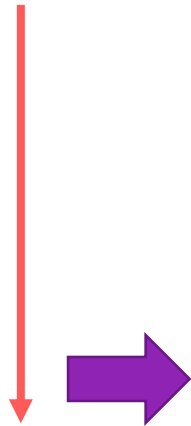
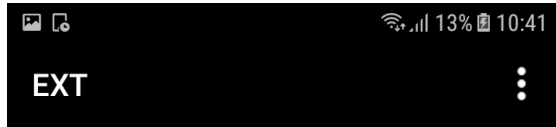
This is to check the information in  
your passport.

1. Remove any cases you have on the phone or passport.
2. Select Check now.
3. Close your passport and place the phone on top of it.

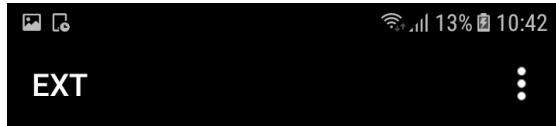
It may take a few seconds to check.

Check now

# ID App: Scan Your Face



# ID App: Take Your Photo



## Take your photo

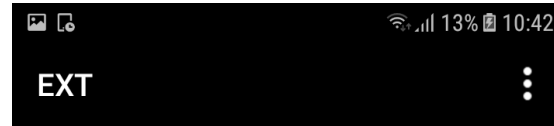
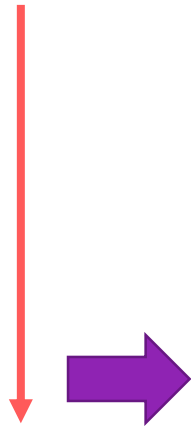


This is for the record that proves your status in the UK.

Make sure you:

- are in a well-lit room

Take photo



This is for the record that proves your status in the UK.

Make sure you:

- are in a well-lit room
- look straight at the camera
- keep a plain expression (do not smile or frown)

Take photo



# Online status checking

- ❖ During the Implementation Period, EU citizens will continue to be able to use their passports or ID cards to evidence their rights and entitlements. These online services provide them with an alternative way to demonstrate this
- ❖ The Home Office is developing a range of online services, enabling migrants to access their **immigration** status, and prove their **entitlement** to a range of public and private services – such as work, rental accommodation, healthcare and benefits
- ❖ An online **Right to Work** service – enabling holders of Biometric Residence Permits (BRP) and Biometric Residence Cards (BRC) to check their own right to work status and share this securely with employers went live in April 2018. This was extended in November to include individuals granted status under the EU Settlement Scheme
- ❖ An online status service has been developed for those granted status under the EU Settlement Scheme – **‘view and prove your rights in the UK’**. This has been in beta testing along with the rest of the EU Settlement Scheme, and allows users to view their status information, update their details and prove their right to work to an employer
- ❖ This service will be further developed as the scheme launches, enabling users to share their rights with other service providers, such as landlords, and will continue to iterate and improve these services based on user feedback

# Online status services - usage

Since 'right to work' went live on 6 April 2018, the service has seen:

- **66,042** right to work status views by migrants
- **29,836** email shares by migrants
- **26,630** right to work profile views by employers
- **68.6%** customer satisfaction rating across migrant and employer services

Since the 'view and prove your rights' service launched on 3 September 2018, the service has seen:

- **58,124** status views by migrants
- **16,374** views of right to work status by EU settlement applicants
- **3,433** email shares of right to work information by EU settlement applicants
- **77.7%** customer satisfaction rating\*

\* Since feedback form went live on 29.01.19. Feedback relates to wider EUSS, as well as view and prove service

**QUESTIONS**

# European Temporary Leave to Remain

- ❖ EEA citizens arriving in the UK can visit for three months visa-free. They can continue to enter the UK using a valid passport or identity card. EEA citizens who wish to stay in the UK for longer than three months will need to make an application for European Temporary Leave to Remain
- ❖ Subject to identity, criminality and security checks, European Temporary Leave to Remain will be granted for 36 months. This permission to stay for 36 months cannot be extended. Those who wish to stay for longer will need to apply and qualify under the terms of the new skills-based immigration system, which will begin from 1 January 2021
- ❖ Employers already conduct Right to Work checks on EEA citizens and that will not change. They do not have to differentiate between those who are resident in the UK before exit and those who arrive afterwards. Until the new skills-based immigration system is introduced, EEA citizens will be able to evidence their right to work in the UK by using a passport or national identity card, as now



# European Temporary Leave to Remain

- ❖ EEA citizens who arrive during the transition period may be accompanied by close family members (their spouse, partner or dependent children under 18) from outside the European Economic Area (EEA), who will require a family permit before coming to the UK. They may enter for up to three months and may then apply as a dependant of an EEA citizen to stay in the UK for up to three years
- ❖ The details of benefits entitlements and NHS charging arrangements for EEA citizens during the transition period will be announced in due course
- ❖ These arrangements will also apply to citizens of Switzerland arriving after exit in a no deal scenario.



# Future skills-based immigration system

- ❖ On 17 December, the Government published a White Paper on the UK's future skills-based immigration system
- ❖ The future skills-based immigration system is based on **three key principles**:
  - ❖ **Free movement is ending.** Everyone other than British citizens and Irish citizens will need permission to come and stay in the UK
  - ❖ There will be a **single immigration system** encompassing all nationalities. For workers the emphasis will be on **talent and skills**, not nationality
  - ❖ The future system will work for **all parts of the UK**. We are undertaking a 12-month period of engagement with sectors and businesses across all regions and administrations

# EEA/EFTA citizens working in the Civil Service

- ❖ The Government understands that colleagues working in the Civil Service have been seeking assurance on the eligibility of EU citizens to be employed in the Civil Service following the UK's exit from the EU
- ❖ In 2018, The Government confirmed that EU citizens who are currently employed in the Civil Service, will continue to be able to work and play a full role in the Civil Service, as they do now, following the UK's exit from the EU
- ❖ The same applies to nationals of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland (European Free Trade Area – EFTA – nationals)
- ❖ This will also be the case in the event of a no deal scenario



# The public health implications of Brexit: A Health Impact Assessment approach

Public Health Wales  
Wales HIA Support Unit



GIG  
CYMRU  
NHS  
WALES

Iechyd Cyhoeddus  
Cymru  
Public Health  
Wales





## Overview

- Carried out July – December 2018. Short timeframe.
- Scope (Wales only; comprehensive/complex; participatory)
- Internal working group and Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) established for steer and governance
- Screening undertaken – key potential impacts identified
- Literature review and interviews carried out
  - Literature review included a range of sources e.g. peer reviewed academic literature, governmental analysis, trade bodies, stakeholder opinion/media
- Review of draft documents by SAG / PHW leads
- Amendments and final publication - January 21<sup>st</sup> 2019
- Disseminated nationally and internationally via networks and forwarded on – Wales; UK; Australia; North America; Europe; Middle East.

## Type of impact

### Positive / opportunity

Impacts that are considered to improve health status or provide an opportunity to do so

### Negative

Impacts that are considered to diminish health status

## Likelihood of impact

### Confirmed

Strong direct evidence e.g. from a wide range of sources that an impact has already happened or will happen

### Confirmed

### Probable

More likely to happen than not. Direct evidence but from limited sources

### Probable

### Possible

May or may not happen. Plausible, but with limited evidence to support

### Possible

## Intensity / severity of impact

### Major

Significant in intensity, quality or extent. Significant or important enough to be worthy of attention, noteworthy

### Major

### Moderate

Average in intensity, quality or degree

### Moderate

### Minimal

Of a minimum amount, quantity or degree, negligible

### Minimal

## Duration of impact

### Short term (S)

Impact seen in 0 – 3 years

### Short term (S)

### Medium term (M)

Impact seen in 3 – 10 years

### Medium term (M)

### Long term (L)

Impact seen in >10 years

### Long term (L)

## Policy Pathways and Impact

*It is NOT Brexit itself which will have an impact, but the effect it will have on future legislative, economic and social conditions*

### *Direct policy mechanisms including:*

- ❖ Change in regulatory frameworks and standards
- ❖ The nature of any future trade agreements
- ❖ Reduced access to health intelligence and other networks
- ❖ Reduced access to EU funding

### *Indirect policy mechanisms including:*

- ❖ Change in economic status – decline leading to inflation, recession, reduced funding in a range of settings
- ❖ Increased uncertainty surrounding the future
- ❖ Increase in hate crime

## Potential impacts on the determinants of health identified

### Potential direct impacts

- Economic conditions
- Working conditions
- Environmental regulations
- Supply chains – e.g. food
- Immigration - recruitment, skills
- Access to healthcare supplies and networks
- Funding for R & D

### Potential indirect impacts

- Mental wellbeing – increased anxiety, reduced sense of control
- Family life - uncertainty
- Racism, hate crime
- Local authority budgets / local infrastructure
- Alcohol / drug use

## Potential impacts identified: population groups

- Whole population
- Those at potential risk of increased negative impact:
  - Families impacted by uncertain / new immigration regulations
  - EU citizens living in Wales
  - People who are living on low income
  - People who are unemployed / at risk of unemployment
  - People living in areas with poor economic and health indicators
  - People living in areas where large employers may move
  - Areas of Wales that have been significant beneficiaries of EU funding
  - People in need of health and social care services
  - Black and minority ethnic groups
  - Farmers / rural communities
  - Ports and Coastal areas
  - Men and Women

## Access to Health and Social Care Direct Impact Areas

- Staffing
- Medicines, medical devices, consumables
- Public health: health protection/health security
- Rare diseases
- Reciprocal healthcare

## Health Determinant



## Direct Impact of Brexit on Health and Social Care Staffing

### Key policies



#### Direct

- End of freedom of movement and changes to immigration policies\*
- Rights of EU Nationals to live and work in the UK\*

#### Indirect

- Increased uncertainty over the future
- Existing challenges to medical, nursing and dentistry recruitment in Wales, in particular in highly specialist posts and General Practice
- Existing challenges to recruitment within the social care sector

### Potential impacts



#### Positive

- Increased opportunity to train UK citizens as health care staff

#### Negative

- Increased difficulty in retaining NHS and social care staff who are EU citizens
- Increased pressure on recruiting NHS and social care staff
- Loss of access to EU Internal Market Information System to facilitate communication exchange on doctors' fitness to practice
- Reduction in staffing, may lead to longer waiting times for NHS treatments and social care services

### Potential health outcomes\*\*



#### Based on negative impacts

- Increased stress and anxiety in remaining NHS and social care staff
- Reduced health and well-being of recipients of NHS and social care due to uncertainty of service delivery and potentially increased waiting times

### Vulnerable populations



- Early years and children
- Older adults
- People with acute and long term health conditions
- People with social care needs

### Well-being Goals Impacted

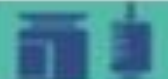
- A healthier Wales
- A more equal Wales
- A prosperous Wales



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## Health Determinant



## Direct Impact of Brexit on Medicines, Medical Devices / Consumables

### Key policies



#### Direct

- Terms of future trade policy and trade agreements<sup>^\*</sup>
- Reduced access to key coordinating public health systems such as European Medicines Agency (EMA) and Euratom<sup>^\*</sup>
- Reduced access to data, intelligence and evidence sharing mechanisms<sup>^\*</sup>
- Changing regulatory standards and legal frameworks<sup>^\*</sup>
- Leaving single market and / or customs union<sup>\*</sup>
- Regulatory divergence increasing customs requirements at borders<sup>^</sup>
- The loss of jurisdiction of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights<sup>\*</sup> and European Court of Justice<sup>\*</sup> (affects patient data sharing needed for clinical trials)

### Potential impacts



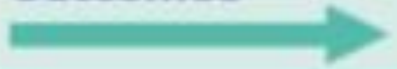
#### Positive

- Increase in development / manufacturing of medicines, medical devices and consumables in the UK

#### Negative

- Risk of disruption in the supply of medicines, medical devices and consumables imported into the UK from the EU
- Reduced opportunities for Research & Development with potential delays in developing / approving new medicines, medical devices and consumables

### Potential health outcomes<sup>^\*</sup>



#### Based on negative impacts

- Increased stress and anxiety if disruption to the supply of medicines, medical devices and consumables

### Vulnerable populations



- Early years and children
- Whole population
- Older adults
- People with acute and long term health conditions

### Well-being Goals Impacted

- A healthier Wales
- A more equal Wales
- A prosperous Wales



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## Health Determinant



## Direct Impact of Brexit on Public Health: Health Protection / Health Security

### Key policies



#### Direct

- Reduced access to key coordinating public health system e.g. ECDC, EFSA and EMA<sup>^\*</sup>
- Reduced access to data, intelligence and evidence sharing mechanisms<sup>^\*</sup>
- Changing regulatory standards and legal frameworks<sup>^\*</sup>

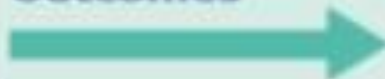
### Potential impacts



#### Negative

- Reduced coordination in identifying and managing infectious diseases
- Loss of membership of key coordinating bodies e.g. ECDC, EEA role of risk assessment, data analysis, surveillance and coordinating public health systems
- Loss of information / data and knowledge sharing on emerging health threats, outbreaks and coordination on managing incidents

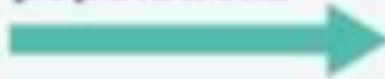
### Potential health outcomes<sup>^\*</sup>



#### Based on negative impacts

- › Increased risk of the spread / outbreak of infectious diseases

### Vulnerable populations



- Early years and children
- Young adults
- Older adults
- People with acute and long term health conditions

### Well-being Goals Impacted

- › A healthier Wales
- › A more equal Wales
- › A globally responsible Wales



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## Health Determinant



## Direct Impact of Brexit on Rare Diseases and Reciprocal Health Care

### Key policies



#### Direct

- UK Citizens no longer EU citizens\*
- Reduced access to key coordinating public health systems e.g. European Reference Groups, European Medicines Agency\*\*
- Reduced access to data, intelligence and evidence sharing mechanisms\*\*
- Changing regulatory standards and legal frameworks\*\*
- Loss of jurisdiction of European Court of Justice (affects patient data sharing needed for clinical trials)\*

### Potential impacts



#### Negative

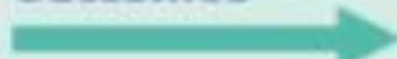
##### Rare diseases

- Reduced opportunity for researchers and institutions to work together
- Reduced access for people to participate in clinical trials

##### Reciprocal Health Care

- Higher costs for travellers to the EU which may impact on access to holidays / work / study opportunities
- Increased cost of accessing health care for UK citizens living in the EU
- Increased demand on NHS and social care services of returning UK Nationals

### Potential health outcomes\*\*



#### Based on negative impacts

- › Reduced health and well-being of UK citizens with rare diseases
- › Potential decline in health and well-being of UK citizens living in the EU

### Vulnerable populations



- Early years and children
- Young adults
- Older adults
- People with acute and long term health conditions
- People with rare diseases

### Well-being Goals Impacted

- › A healthier Wales
- › A more equal Wales
- › A globally responsible Wales



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


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## Key Findings

- A wide range of direct potential impacts across the *determinants of health*
- A wide range of potential *population groups* affected
- Indirect impact on *mental well-being* due to uncertainty and potential loss of rights
- Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WFG Act) provides a *unique context* via which Wales could maximise any positive impact
- *Trade and trade agreements* are a key determinant of health
- Future *areas of action* identified including the need for priority action, active engagement and the need for future research



Determinant of health	Action category	Rationale
<b>Access to health and social care</b> 	Action needed	<p>Affects the whole population, but particularly vulnerable groups.</p> <p>In the short to medium term there is one confirmed (staffing) and five probable negative impacts identified (medicines, medical devices and clinical trials, health protection, rare diseases, reciprocal (cross-border) health care and social care).</p> <p>See Section 4.2.9 in Main Report for full analysis.</p>
<b>Lifestyles: Food safety, standards and access</b> 	Action needed	<p>Affects the whole population.</p> <p>The scale of change and contingencies required are significant and in a short time frame. The UK may not remain a member of the European Food Safety Authority nor have access to current food safety systems. In terms of food supply, loss of labour and customs changes are key issues in the short term. Inflation may affect affordability of food and impact on health and health inequalities.</p> <p>See Section 4.2.1 in Main Report for full analysis.</p>
<b>Lifestyles: Alcohol and Tobacco</b> 	Active engagement needed	<p>Affects large sections of the adult population.</p> <p>Active engagement is needed to strengthen key legal and regulatory mechanisms in new trade agreements or legislation e.g. labelling.</p> <p>See Sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.3 in Main Report for full analysis.</p>
<b>Living Environment: Environmental regulations</b> 	Active engagement needed	<p>Affects the whole population.</p> <p>Active engagement is needed to improve environmental standards and regulations in new trade deals and legislation e.g. Air Quality.</p> <p>See Section 4.2.5 in Main Report for full analysis.</p>
<b>Living environment: Working conditions</b> 	Active engagement needed	<p>Affects a large proportion of the population, early years and family life.</p> <p>Active engagement is needed to improve working conditions following new trade deals and legislation.</p> <p>See Section 4.2.8 in Main Report for full analysis.</p>

Determinant of health	Action category	Rationale
<b>Economic conditions: Employment and skills</b> 	Active engagement needed	<p>Affects the adult working age population, children and young people, and future generations.</p> <p>Could impact on health inequalities.</p> <p>Significant potential for impact on economy and jobs. Active engagement is needed to support policy change and investment to enable positive impacts.</p> <p>See Section 4.2.6 in Main Report for full analysis.</p>
<b>Economic conditions: EU funding</b> 	Active engagement needed	<p>Affects the whole population.</p> <p>Directly affected by Brexit, resulting in significant potential for reduced access to key funding streams (structural, research and development and agricultural) for Wales. Active engagement is needed to influence future funding models and rules for access.</p> <p>See Section 4.2.7 in Main Report for full analysis.</p>
<b>Human rights</b> 	Active engagement needed	<p>Affects the whole population.</p> <p>Active engagement is needed to protect and improve key social, working and equality protections in new trade deals and legislation.</p> <p>See Section 4.2.4 in Main Report for full analysis.</p>
<b>Mental well-being</b> 	Research priority	<p>Affects the whole population.</p> <p>There is some evidence that Brexit could have an impact based on the experience of previous economic downturns (e.g. increase in suicide) due to uncertainty or potential political and social upheaval, but further insight and evidence is needed. This could be qualitative research and / or monitoring rates of depression and suicide.</p> <p>See Section 4.3.1 in Main Report for full analysis.</p>
<b>Community resilience and cohesion</b> 	Research priority	<p>Affects the whole population.</p> <p>There is plausible evidence that Brexit could have an impact but further insight and evidence is needed e.g. community safety and resilience.</p> <p>See Section 4.3.1 in Main Report for full analysis.</p>

## Recommendations

1. Public Bodies should ensure *co-ordinated actions* are in place to address future areas of action
2. Policies and actions should be prioritised in order to address the *impacts on population groups*
3. *Leadership* needs to continue across all Brexit issues in order to provide overall direction to Wales' response in the short to long term
4. Public Bodies should establish a *joint organisational framework* to develop, co-ordinate and implement their response to Brexit
5. *Data and intelligence* across agencies relating to the potential impacts of Brexit should be combined



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## Recommendations - continued

6. *WFG Act* should provide a framework for response to Brexit
7. *Further research* is needed on the impact of Brexit on a number of areas e.g. mental health and well-being, community resilience and cohesion
8. The public health system should consider how to build knowledge, skills and capacity to influence and contribute to *trade agreements*
9. *Monitor and evaluate* the utilisation of the HIA

## Summary

- Major probable impacts on major determinants of health
- Probable moderate-major **detrimental impacts** in the short to medium term
- Moderate-major **opportunities** identified in the long term – all contingent on policy direction and investment
- Significant opportunity to **advocate** for key identified population groups and determinants
- Welsh political context and **WFG Act** can enhance ability to act
- Public health needs to engage with policy development to maximise health gain and prevent harm, and, in particular, will need to build capacity to monitor and influence **future trade agreements**.

## Future actions

- Identification of priorities for *further research* on key health impacts and population groups
- *Use HIA findings* to support policy makers and organisational planning leads to plan for post-Brexit world (short and long term)
- *Dissemination* and share learning
- Facilitate increased public health knowledge in respect to *trade agreements* in order to advocate for health and well-being
- Continue to strengthen existing and develop new European and global health collaborations and partnerships – maintaining an active expert role on the European health agenda/promoting Public Health Wales as a leading public health institute