Brexit preparation – Update to Scrutiny Committee

Update on EU Exit.

- ECC preparations for Brexit event
- Essex preparations for potential disruption

Robert Surtees – ECC Strategy Team



ECC preparations for Brexit event

24 September 2019



Context – near term scenarios

Near term:

Although there have been changes in probability, the scenarios for late 2019 remain:

- **1. Deferred departure:** The UK remains in EU due to a further extension of Article 50.
- 2. Withdrawal Agreement: The UK exits the EU under the terms of a Withdrawal Agreement (based on the existing one, but potentially with modification to areas such as backstop).
- 3. No Deal exit: The UK exits without a Withdrawal Agreement in place.

Timelines for a decision on way ahead prior to 31st October will be short. European Council meeting on 17 October is a key date.

For ECC and the Essex Resilience Forum "No deal" is the complex scenario in the short term and therefore focus for planning.

Review

- Within ECC issues and internal progress are reviewed on a weekly basis by a team drawn from each Directorate and chaired by the Brexit Planning Officers nominated deputy – Director of Strategy Insight and Engagement.
- Project reporting is co-ordinated by a seconded programme manager who tracks deliverables and actions.
- Progress, key dates and issues are reported weekly to both the Political Leadership Team and Corporate Leadership Team.
- The programme is dynamic due to evolving government guidance and priorities. Identification and analysis of emerging issues and options to respond to these is supported by the central Strategy Team.
- Risks are additionally reviewed and managed through ECC's normal risk process. A number of Brexit risks overlay existing market or contractual risks. I.e. Brexit may be trigger event, or increase probability, of an existing risk.
- We are periodically responding when asked to provide reporting on specific issues.

No deal Council Operations

- The team from across the council considered impacts on the following in the run up to 31st March:
 - **Staff**, employment and recruitment.
 - Procurement of goods and services.
 - Management of supply chain and services.
 - Finance including EU funds.
 - Local regulator (e.g. Trading Standards)
 - Changes to legislation that Local Authorities use.
 - Any changes to entitlements for residents.
 - International Data transfers
- We did not identify significant risks or issues to providing services immediately after EU Exit. We did have uncertainties due to the complexity. We are revalidating those assessments.
- Impacts will evolve over time through the changes to our supply chains, the
 regional labour markets (particularly social care), demands to increase Trading
 Standards supervision of changed markets, changes to the Essex economy
 reflected in council income, and replacements for EU funds.

MHCLG actions for Local Authorities

MHCLG made a call to action for nominated Local Authority Brexit Lead Officers on 6 August for:

- Comms: Clear communications to local residents and businesses to support Brexit preparations including a plan to communicate important messages to stakeholders.
- Delivery team: A team in place to support delivery of Brexit around 31 October.
- Brexit funds: Overseeing expenditure of Brexit funding and ensuring effective contribution to local preparations.
- LRF: Playing a full part in LRF, ensuring plans take account of local circumstances and impacts on local communities.
- Coordination: Bringing together public service providers, VCS, community groups and businesses to prepare for potential local impacts.
- Contact for actions: Acting as a contact point for regional lead chief exec and central government.
- Issue escalation: Proactively raising emerging trends, issues and local intelligence with central government or regional chief execs.

Communications

The ask	Focus to date
Clear communications to local residents and businesses to support Brexit preparations including a plan to communicate important messages to stakeholders.	 Sign-posting of HMG on-line messages on web-sites. Grouping of HMG subjects by theme. Communications plan agreed with in-county comms leads through the Resilience Forum. Ongoing monitoring of contact levels.
	Next steps
	 Engagement through business organisations to identify needs via a commission with the BEST Hub. BEST will co-ordinate a package of events including promoting applications for £10m funding for business preparations announced on 29 Aug 2019, customs training and software grants and DIT events. Working with Harwich port and ferry operator through ERF to confirm plans for trader readiness communications to users. Communications with suppliers to again highlight guidance and business continuity guidance. Future review to identify the local support for take up of the settlement scheme. Additional comms team resources.

Delivery Team

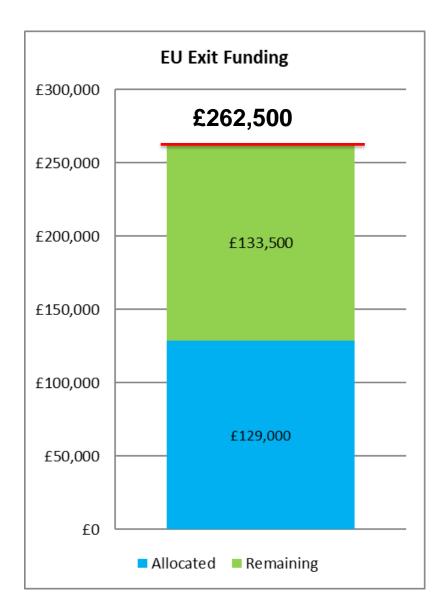
The ask	Focus to date
A team in place to support delivery of Brexit around 31 October.	 CEO as Brexit Lead Officer. Nominated Brexit Leads meeting weekly in each Directorate with co-ordination supported by a programme manager and strategy team. Completed assessment of potential issues and actions to resolve managed through. Tracking of potential short term and longer term risks. Emergency Planning and Resilience led activity to update Business Continuity Plans and support Resilience Forum. Engagement with Local Authority Brexit Planning leads across Greater Essex.
	Current and future plans
	 Ongoing co-ordination across Greater Essex. Recruiting Trading Standards Enquiry support. Identification of Highways Mitigation measures for North Weald CTC and opportunities for using ERF infrastructure for Harwich. Additional communication resources Scoping for post day 1 changes

Brexit Funds

The ask	Focus to date
Overseeing expenditure of Brexit funding and ensuring effective contribution to local preparations.	 Identified plans to spend on priority areas of: Trading Standards enquiry support for businesses Business Engagement Communications resource
	Current and future plans
	 Identify management of commitments in case of delayed EU Exit or exit under a Withdrawal Agreement. Ongoing review of priorities for spend such as settlement scheme. Sharing of proposals for expenditure with Local Authority partners. Review with ERF of DfT funds for port infrastructure and ability to spend.

Brexit Funding

Overall Brexit funding



Funding earmarking

Funding area	Allocation
Trading Standards business enquiry resource	£34,000
Support for Businesses (BEST as Lead partner)	£50,000
Additional Comms resource	£45,000
Total earmarked	£129,000

Expenditure excludes use of internal resources.

External spend has been authorised against these items. Committed spend in the case of no deal not happening at

31 Oct will be lower.

Local Resilience Forum

The ask	Focus to date
Playing a full part in LRF, ensuring plans take account of local circumstances and impacts on local communities.	 Engagement with ERF through Emergency Planning and Resilience Teams. Set up of plans to resource Strategic Control Groups, Tactical Control Groups and Multi-Agency Information Cells. Participation in ERF planning events.
	Current and future plans
	Continue to participate and support ERF activities to manage assessed risks.

Co-ordination

The ask	Focus to date
Bringing together public service providers, VCS, community groups and businesses to prepare for potential local impacts.	 Engagement through ERF with public sector providers. Engagement with port and ferry operator through ERF. Working with partner Local Authority planning through ELCE and planning events. Business round table event. Review of actions at Health and Wellbeing Board
	Current and future plans
	 Business engagement through partnerships. Identify VCS support to settlement scheme if and as needed.

Contact for actions

The ask	Focus to date
Acting as a contact point for regional lead chief exec and central government.	 ECC's CEO Gavin Jones acts as Brexit Lead Officer. He works with the Brexit planning team which meets weekly. Both PLT and CLT have regular Brexit updates to pick up any actions. We have supported reporting through the regional engagement in government planning and responses in request to information.
	Current and future plans
	 Continue to respond to action and information requests. Restart reporting to MHCLG via regional leads when requested.

Issue escalation

The ask	Focus to date
Proactively raising emerging trends, issues and local intelligence with central government or regional chief execs.	 We have raised issues and reported trends at MHCLG briefings, via MHCLG reporting, via local authority engagement channels for settlement scheme and general issues. ERF continue to raise opportunities to strengthen local resilience response.
	Current and future plans
	 Enhancement of social listening capability. Survey of business to understand important issues. Sharing of general issues within Greater Essex Continued requests to government to develop structured engagement channels such as user groups or FAQs for local public bodies.

• Essex preparations for potential disruption.

24 September 2019



Management of Preparation for Disruption

ECC Preparations

- ECC's own preparations for disruption are co-ordinated through the Emergency Planning and Resilience Team.
- Responses are based on updated Business Continuity Plans.
- A no-deal Brexit is a potential trigger and evolution of existing risks rather than a new set of risks.

County preparations

- ECC participates local preparation through the Essex Resilience Forum. This
 feeds up to Central Government via the MHCLG Resilience and Emergency
 Division.
- The Forum co-ordinates local Public Service Providers from Greater Essex including councils, health providers, fire and police.
- The ERF risk assessment has been updated for Brexit risks.
- A Brexit response will leverage the existing framework of the ERF with a Strategic Co-ordinating Group established and Tactical Co-ordinating Groups if needed.
- ECC channels response through the Forum, rather than through new channels.
- We are also increasing focus on business readiness.

National risk assessment

On 11 September, HMG released a version of its "Yellowhammer" Reasonable Worse Case Planning assumptions dated 2 August. These cover a range of potential impacts in the weeks after a no deal exit to plan, against rather than predictions. Reasonable worst case assumptions include:

- No likely threats to electricity, gas or mains water in the UK mainland.
- Low risk of sustained queues at ports outside Kent.
- HGV flow of 40%-60% within 1 day through French crossings lasting 3 months before improving to 50% to 70%.
 Delays of 1.5 to 2.5 days.
- Knock on impacts onto import of medicines which DHSC is looking to develop a multi layer approach to mitigate.
- Decrease in supply of fresh food. No overall food shortage, but reduced availability and choice of products.
- Potential for regional traffic disruption to affect fuel distribution.
- Cost pressure on social care providers possibly leading to some smaller provider failure starting 2-3 months after exit.

OFFICIAL SENSITIVE

Operation Yellowhammer

MC Passonable Worst Case Planning Assumptions

As of 2 August 2019

- When the UK ceases to be a member of the EU in October 2019 all rights and reciprocal arrangements with the EU end.
- The UK reverts fully to 'third country' status. The relationship between the
 UK and the EU as a whole is unsympathetic, with many MS (under
 pressure from the Commission) unwilling to engage bilaterally and
 implementing protections unilaterally, though some MS may be more
 understanding.
- No bilateral deals have been concluded with individual member states with
 the exception of the reciprocal agreement on social security coordination
 with Ireland. EU Citizens living in the UK can retain broadly all rights and
 clause that they were entitled to prior to exit from the EU, at the point of exit.
- Public and business readiness for a no-deal will remain at a low level, and will decrease to lower levels, because the absence of a clear decision on the form of EU Exit (customs union, no deal etc) does not provide a concrete situation for third parties to prepare for. Readiness will be further limited by increasing EU Exit fatigue, due to the second extension of Article 50, which will limit the effective impact of current preparedness communication. [To be reviewed]
- Business readiness will not be uniform in general larger businesses across sectors are more likely to have better developed contingency plans than small and medium sized businesses. Business readiness will be compounded by seasonal effects, impacting on factors such as warehous availability.
- Concurrent risks associated with autumn and winter such as severe weather, flooding and seasonal flu could exacerbate a number of impacts and stretch resources of partners and responders.
- Private sector companies' behaviour will be governed by commercial
 considerations, unless influenced otherwise.
- HMG will act lawfully and in accordance with the rule of law, including by identifying the powers it is using to take specific actions.

Key planning assumptions

- For the purpose of freight flow and traffic management as 31 October is a Thursday, day 1 of exit is now on a Friday rather than the weekend which is not to our advantage. Exit day may coincide with end of October half term school holidays, which yary across the UK. (CCS/DEXEU)
- In a small number of instances where the impacts of Brexit would be felt negatively in the EU as well as in the UK, Member States may act in way which could also benefit the UK (e.g. energy for Ireland). (CCS/DEXEU)

Trader Readiness

To reduce the probability of worst case assumptions being seen, HMG has increased the focus on Trader Readiness. This includes a Get Ready for Brexit targeting individuals and businesses, auto enrolment of VAT registered businesses with export/ exporter EORI numbers, business engagement events and funding for import/ export customs training and software.

Government has also developed plans for traffic control and management in Kent through Operation Brock. These now

include plans to check HGV documentation.

To support readiness within Essex, the Economic Development team are contracting the BEST growth hub to engage local businesses and to identify future needs.

A kick off round table event is on 23 September.



GOV.UK

Localised risk of disruption

- The ERF maintains a localised risk assessment based on the national risk assessment and planning assumptions.
- Essex does not have the same unique high risks from border traffic as Kent, Northern Ireland and North Wales.
- Essex does not have unique concentrations of industries reliant on EU labour force, existing community tensions or business with specific issues.
- There are localised focusses to maintain traffic flow at Harwich, a HMRC site at North Weald and on the M25.
- Harwich port does not have the same concerns as Kent crossings:
 - Traffic levels are approx. 5% of Kent crossings and pre-booked. Approx.
 50% of HGV traffic is unaccompanied trailers. Port sites have larger storage capacity compared to flow than Kent Crossings and longer crossings mean more preparation time for EU entry.
- Through ERF we are participating in planning to improve port bound trader readiness and mitigation plans to reduce risk.
 - We do have a dependency on Highways England for Strategic Roads.

HMRC customs sites

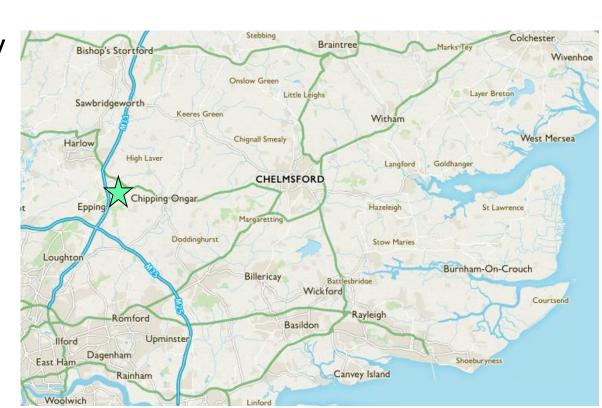
HMRC have identified three sites to be used to support use of Common Transit Convention and ATA Carnets. Two are in Kent and one at North Weald, Essex close to J7 of M11. These are targeted at Kent-bound traffic.

The Essex site is only for these specific schemes, which allow payment of import duty when goods arrive at country of final destination, rather than when crossing the EU border.

HMRC expect the sites to be used temporarily for up to 2 years. Traders can apply to get their own premises authorised, which is more convenient.

Authorisation was via a Special Development Order, decided by MHCLG, with pre commencement conditions.

Main ECC interests are traffic planning. We are engaging via the lead contractor.



Contingencies

- Impact of Disruption: Existing plans act as the basis for ECC response to disruption.
 - The Emergency Planning and Resilience Team are working to update Business Continuity Plans and the ECC Fuel Plan in case of any local issues with travel disruption or even fuel distribution. Plans covering scenarios such as winter weather disruption provide a basis to manage any likely short term disruption.
 - A national fuel plan would be invoked in the case of an extended disruption to fuel supplies. However we would expect a response to unblock congestion causing disruption to distribution well in advance of this.
- Care suppliers: A relatively small proportion of the workforce comes from the EU, but the sector can struggle to recruit and retain staff. ECC has an existing response plan to manage the failure of any care providers. Subject to no serious fuel disruption, we are confident services can be maintained, but can give no outright guarantee.
 - We will be writing again to all providers to identify the <u>guidance</u>, which describes potential risks and actions, and to ask that they draw up appropriate contingency.
 - Advice includes the approach to medicine management, not stockpiling and planning for any supplies.

• Longer term issues

24 September 2019



Longer term developments

We continue to monitor the developing proposals for change after an EU Exit and how to respond to these. This will include considering impacts on business and residents

The Local Government Association continues to engage with Government to identify areas of interest to the Local Authority Sector.

The HCLG Select Committee report on 3 April identified some of those interests.

HCLG report Brexit and Local Government

Brexit and Local Government HCLG report 3 April recommended 5 priorities for action

- (1) Maintain mechanisms for engagement and information-sharing with local government during and immediately after the UK's withdrawal from the EU,
- (2) Ensure a comprehensive range of planning, guidance and support is put in place for local authorities in the event of no-deal Brexit, and that local authorities are aware of the steps they have to take.
- (3) Address workforce shortages in the short term, ensuring EU nationals working in the UK are made aware of and encouraged to apply for settled status. Monitor key sectors that local government stakeholders have highlighted as at risk of workforce shortages, particularly construction and social care
- (4) Determine new burdens on local authorities resulting from Brexit, and ensure central government funding is provided in full.
- (5) Step up its liaison with local authorities that bear responsibility for a major port, and make representations on their behalf to the Department for Transport to address concerns about the immediate consequences of Brexit. Individual port-councils should not be expected to use their reserves to adequately prepare for the immediate impact of Brexit.
- HMG published a response to HCLG Select Committee

HCLG report Brexit and Local Government

Brexit and Local Government HCLG report 3 April had five key policy actions post-Brexit

- (1) Advance its plans for the establishment of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund, and publish
 the promised consultation on its design and administration within two weeks from 12 April.
 The funding made available in the UK Shared Prosperity Fund must also be additional to the
 new funding already provided by the Stronger Towns Fund.
- (2) Consider the effect of the loss of European Investment Bank loans at the regional and local level. Determine how infrastructure projects may be appropriately funded in future.
- (3) Make clear plans for the further devolution of powers to local authorities To cover skills, and also fiscal devolution; housing; transport and other infrastructure; digital connectivity; health and wellbeing; trade and investment; and productivity.
- (4) Make clear plans for the role of local government in the creation of post-Brexit domestic policy, including consultation on policies or legislation that will directly affect it.
- (5) The Government must consult with local authorities as it transfers legislation from the EU back to the UK, including public procurement, food hygiene, environmental health, trading standards and waste management.