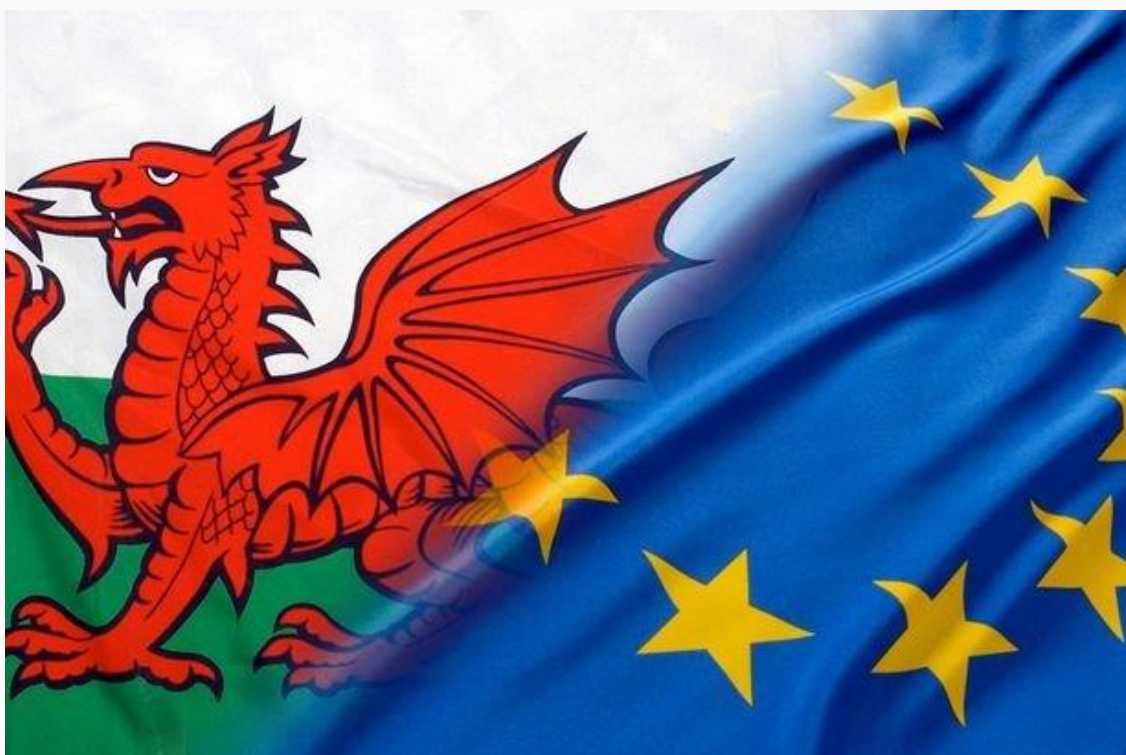




BREXIT AT A GLANCE...

Weekly news, views and insights from the Welsh NHS Confederation
Friday, 6 September



***Please cascade information where appropriate
to your workforce and care providers***

What Happened This Week...

The first week back for the UK Parliament was full of developments and has changed the context for the days, weeks and months to come. For a review of the developments, please scroll down to our Westminster Overview section.

Back here in Wales we remain focused on planning for the possibility of a no-deal exit on 31 October.

The Ministerial Advisory Group met this week – this was a good opportunity to connect with organisations across our sector and with the Minister of Health and Social Care Vaughan Gething, to go over how the current situation could affect a possible no deal-scenario and the various contingency planning systems which are in place. This was followed by Health and Social Services EU Transitional Leadership and Senior Responsible Officers (SROs) meetings, which further refined actions needed across health and social services to ensure essential services we deliver in Wales are impacted as little as possible in the event of a no-deal. Don't forget that our [Brexit Preparedness Toolkit](#) provides a detailed summary around all no-deal preparations to date, while collating resources and [guidance](#) from the UK and Wales level.

We also attended a meeting of the Cavendish Coalition in London, where we discussed how Brexit could impact the health and social care workforce across the UK and heard a presentation from the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC) on the review of the salary threshold in the Immigration White Paper. We also discussed the upcoming MAC commission into a points-based system and what this may look like. EU/EEA members of our workforce are highly valued and make up an essential part of the community and culture within the NHS in Wales, and we are working with stakeholders to ensure all members of the workforce feel welcomed, valued and appreciated.

Our [key issues for health and social care](#) remain as valid as they were at the time we published them. We need to see issues such as mutually recognised qualifications and access to funding to continue to provide an innovative, high quality health and social care service. If you have any questions about the Brexit process, please see our [FAQs](#) page for more details, or email any questions to brexitfaqs@welshconfed.org. Please visit [our website](#) for more

information and resources on current developments.

Nesta Lloyd-Jones,
Assistant Director, Welsh NHS Confederation



Welsh NHS Confed
@WelshConfed



Make sure you take a look at our Assistant Director,
[@NestaLloydJones](#) blog on the funding available to
Wales once we leave the #EU: buff.ly/2ZFizN5



Welsh Government News and Guidance

[New arrangements needed to deal with the UK's EU Exit](#)

The current financial arrangements between the UK Government and the devolved administrations are not fit for purpose, finance ministers from Wales and Scotland have said. Following a meeting with Chief Secretary to the Treasury Rishi Sunak, Finance Minister Rebecca Evans and Scotland's

Finance Secretary Derek Mackay said that Wales and Scotland did not have the necessary financial arrangements to deal with the economic consequences facing both countries as a result of the UK Government's chaotic management of the UK's EU exit.

[Counsel General announces support for Gina Miller's prorogation legal challenge](#)

The Counsel General for Wales, Jeremy Miles, has announced that he is intervening in legal proceedings in the High Court supporting Gina Miller's legal challenge to the Prime Minister's advice to the Queen to prorogue Parliament.

[Written Statement: Prorogation of the UK Parliament – legal proceedings](#)

In accordance with the Council General's powers under section 67 of the Government of Wales Act 2006, Jeremy Miles made an urgent application to be granted permission to intervene in the legal action launched by Gina Miller. This application was granted by the High Court and written representations have been filed in support of Miller's case which highlight the implications of the government's decision for Wales.

Minutes: [Cabinet Sub-Committee on European Transition meeting, July 15](#) [European Transition Fund Tranche 3](#)

The Counsel General and Brexit Minister introduced the paper, which asked the Cabinet Sub-Committee to consider and approve the proposals for tranche 3 of the EU Transition Fund. The Minister for Finance and Trefnydd had met with the Counsel General and Brexit Minister to discuss the projects outlined in the paper, and welcomed the work that had been undertaken by European Transition officials to further develop proposals into fundable propositions.

The Sub-Committee agreed that funding should be deployed at times when it would be needed the most in order to be able to make a difference for the

people of Wales. Work to deliver these projects should therefore be progressed urgently by the lead departments across Welsh Government. The Sub-Committee approved the proposed package and agreed to deploy funding as quickly as possible, ensuring that all communications were co-ordinated with reference to the European Transition Team to ensure maximum impact and exposure.

For further information, please see the [Preparing Wales for a no-deal Brexit](#) website and [click here](#) for more information on Health and Social Care sector planning for a no-deal Brexit.

National Assembly News

[New Publication: Brexit and the Prorogation of the UK Parliament](#)

Following a formal request from the First Minister, the National Assembly for Wales has been recalled in order to discuss the latest Brexit developments on Thursday 5 September. This briefing has been produced in light of the recall and to aid Members in its accompanying debate.

[Price calls for revocation of Article 50 if final say referendum isn't forthcoming.](#)

Plaid Cymru Leader Adam Price has said that the Remain side must be prepared to campaign for the revocation of Article 50 if it becomes clear that a final say referendum isn't forthcoming.

[Plenary Debate: Brexit and Prorogation of the UK Parliament](#) – Thursday, September 5

Welsh Government

Mark Drakeford criticised the UK government for showing “*disregard*” for the truth, for Parliament, and for those in the Conservative Party who have genuine concerns about a no-deal Brexit. He accused Boris Johnson of deliberately lying over his intention to prorogue Parliament and accused Michael Gove and Matt Hancock of dishonesty over the preparedness of the government for no deal in terms of food and medicine shortages. He referenced the warning from the BMA that leaving without a deal would “irreparably harm the NHS and the nation’s health.” Prof Drakeford welcomed that the Welsh Government has been able to join the case led by Gina Miller currently being heard in the High Court. He said the Welsh Government would vote against all amendments to the motion, citing the need to send a “*clear message*” to London about the need to avoid no deal.

Plaid Cymru

Adam Price made the case for Plaid Cymru’s [amendments](#) and said that the 2017 election saw 54% of voters vote for parties who had explicitly ruled out a no-deal Brexit in their manifestos.

Dai Lloyd argued that the 52% of voters who supported Leave in 2016 did not all endorse leaving without a deal. He drew attention to the suffering already going on within the health sector as medicines become increasingly difficult to obtain, with no supply of epilepsy or Parkinson’s medicines at his most recent surgery. He warned of a likely flu epidemic this year with serious illness and deaths among the most vulnerable people, and pointed out that many of the most common drugs – such as insulin – are not being produced in the UK. Dr Lloyd noted that many of the UK’s royal colleges are concerned about these risks. He said that medicine, health and research are all part of the European network, pointing to partnerships in the development of drugs and treatment and

the existence of international research trials. He argued that the use of radioisotopes to treat cancer in the UK is completely reliant on inter-European collaboration and Euratom.

Welsh Conservatives

Paul Davies pointed out that all but five areas of Wales delivered a Leave result in 2016, and that the UK Government has been trying to respect the outcome of the referendum. He made it clear that the Conservative Party should remain a broad church and expressed hope that those expelled will find a way back to being members. He echoed calls for a general election and urged Welsh Labour AMs to encourage colleagues in Westminster to support one.

David Melding argued that all unionists must recognise the risk to the United Kingdom posed by Brexit, and said the solution must not leave Scotland and Remain voters in England and Wales embittered. He argued that the “*reasonable*” deal reached by Theresa May’s administration and the EU was only defeated due to too many politicians reaching for zero-sum solutions. He agreed with Stephen Kinnock that the deal now on offer from the EU is “*overwhelmingly in the national interest*”, urging MPs to “*unite and accept it*”. He argued that the majority of people in Northern Ireland support the backstop, and that there are barely 100 MPs in Parliament that find it unacceptable.

Brexit Party

Mark Reckless expressed sympathy for the BBC for having to explain to viewers the purpose of the recall, quoting the BBC as saying the debate would have “*no impact on the Brexit process but may give an indication of AMs’ views*”. Mr Reckless defended the decision to prorogue Parliament and labelled John Bercow as biased and pro-Remain. He criticised the EU for being “*intransigent*”, particularly on the backstop, and claimed there

has been collaboration between the EU and pro-remain figures in the UK. He suggested the real aim of those trying to prevent no deal is in fact to prevent Brexit entirely.

Welsh Labour Backbenchers

Carwyn Jones pointed out that the current UK Parliament was elected a year after the referendum and argued there is no evidence that the electorate want to see no deal. He lamented the “*sheer level of ignorance*” in British politics about Ireland and argued there are no technical solutions to the border issue. He suggested that a general election should not take place until the threat of no deal has been removed.

Lynne Neagle welcomed the actions of MPs in acting across party lines to block no deal. She urged Conservative AMs to “*stand up and be counted*” against no deal in the same way that Philip Hammond, Ken Clarke and others did. Hefin David argued that referendums have been too divisive and rejected calls for a second one on Europe. He instead argued for electoral reform with the aim of achieving proportionality in Parliament and the UK’s other legislatures. Jenny Rathbone focused on the risk of a free trade agreement between the UK and US under Boris Johnson and Donald Trump, arguing it would “*flood our country with adulterated foods which would put farmers out of business*”.

UKIP

Neil Hamilton criticised the “*intransigence*” of the EU and its approach to the negotiations. He argued that the EU imposed “*unprecedented austerity*” on Greece and criticised it for its support of previous second referendums on treaties, quoting Jean-Claude Juncker speaking about the 2005 French referendum on the European Constitution: “If it's a yes, we will say 'on we go', and if it's a no we will say 'we continue'.”

The motion passed without amendments, with 32 for, 12 against and no abstentions.

THE WELSH NHS CONFEDERATION
CONFFEDERASIWN GIG CYMRU



ADSS Cymru
Yn arwain Gwasanaethau
Cymdeithasol yng Nghymru
Leading Social Services in Wales



Managing Brexit / EU withdrawal in health and social care in Wales: Frequently asked questions

Brexit Frequently Asked Questions

Visit the [FAQs page](#) to get the latest version as it's updated and send in any questions to BrexitFAQs@welshconfed.org

UK Government & NHS England Resources

Overview from Westminster

Here's a brief break down of the developments from Westminster over the last week:

- On Monday MPs opposed to a no deal Brexit [published draft legislation designed to require the Prime Minister to request a further extension of the Article 50 period to 31 January 2020](#), unless the House of Commons has agreed either to a withdrawal agreement or to leave the EU without an agreement.
- On the opening day of Parliament, the Conservative Party lost their working majority. MP Emily Thornberry and Foreign Secretary Dominic

Raab clashed over medicines shortages after Brexit relating to [epilepsy](#); the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Michael Gove also took questions about [medicines](#), but confirmed that 'preparations are in place'. MPs voted 328-301 (majority of 27) to take over the order paper for Parliament on Wednesday, which was backed by [34/40 of Welsh MPs](#). This resulted in 21 Tory MPs being expelled from the Conservative Party, and the Prime Minister indicating his intent to table a motion for an early general election if the Bill is passed in the House of Commons. MPs also debated the EU Settlement Scheme in relation to [looked after children and care leavers](#).

- On Wednesday the European Union (Withdrawal) (No. 6) Bill aka the 'No-deal bill' was passed in the House of Commons (329-300) and went for a second reading in the House of Lords. The motion calling for an early election was not backed by 2/3 of MPs due to Labour abstaining from the vote.
- On Thursday Leader of the House, Jacob Rees-Mogg took questions to the Department for Exiting the EU and the [House of Lords debated](#) the 'No-deal Bill'; the bill was given a second reading without a vote and continued scrutiny on Friday. There continued to be questions relating to possible medicines shortages when the Brexit Committee questioned Rt Hon Michael Gove about his preparations for a no deal exit. [MPs also debated the 'Future of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund'](#) and the implications for Wales.

[Ending free movement: How will EU citizens prove their right to work in the UK?](#)

Commons Library Insight

What are right to work checks, how do they work and what impact might the Government's plan to end freedom of movement have?

[How can EU nationals access UK benefits?](#)

Commons Library Insight

What are the rules for EU nationals accessing UK benefits, including Universal

Credit, and how might they be affected by Brexit?

[The Benn-Burt Bill: Another Article 50 extension?](#)

Commons Library Insight

Explains how the European Union (Withdrawal) (No. 6) Bill seeks to avoid a no-deal Brexit

[The UK Shared Prosperity Fund](#)

Commons Library research briefing

Background and issues concerning the Government's proposed Shared Prosperity Fund, which will replace EU structural funding after Brexit

[European Union \(Withdrawal\) \(No. 6\) Bill: Briefing for Lords Stages](#)

Lords Library research briefing

Sets out the main points of the bill and summarises its passage through the Commons, in advance of the second reading in the Lords

[Committee publishes Bank of England's updated economic analysis of Brexit](#)

Treasury Committee publishes Bank of England's updated economic analysis of Brexit

Guidance

[Further guidance note on the regulation of medicines, medical devices and clinical trials in a no-deal Brexit](#)

Information for stakeholders so you can make informed plans and preparations in the event of leaving the EU with no deal. **Updated of four dates.**

[EU immigration after free movement ends if there's no deal](#)

This explains the transitional immigration arrangements for EU citizens arriving in the UK after Brexit if the UK leaves the EU without a deal. Updated guidance

to reflect change in policy. **After Brexit, EU citizens who move to the UK for the first time will be able to apply for a 36-month temporary immigration status - European Temporary Leave to Remain (Euro TLR).** Applications to the new Euro TLR scheme will be simple and free and will be made after arrival in the UK. There will be no need for EU citizens travelling to the UK after Brexit to make any special arrangements. There will be some visible changes at the UK border, and tougher rules for criminals but otherwise EU citizens will be able to cross the UK border as now. EU citizens who move to the UK for the first time after Brexit and who do not apply for Euro TLR will need to leave the UK by 31 December 2020 unless they have applied for and obtained a UK immigration status under the UK's new points-based immigration system.

[No deal immigration arrangements for EU citizens moving to the UK after Brexit](#)

This explains the transitional immigration arrangements for EU citizens moving to the UK after Brexit if the UK leaves the EU without a deal. **Updated to make entitlements to benefits and services clear.**

[Public-sector procurement after a no-deal Brexit](#)

Information for public authorities, businesses and other organisations on the outcome for public procurement policy in a no-deal Brexit scenario. Updated information on the UK e-notification service which has been named Find a Tender (FTS).

[Right to work checks on EU citizens if the UK leaves the EU without a deal](#)

Guidance for employers on carrying out right to work checks on EU, EEA and Swiss citizens and their family members in the UK after Brexit. **Guidance updated.**

Brexit page on [UK Government](#) providing information about EU Exit including the article 50 process, negotiations, and announcements about policy changes as a result of EU Exit, such as the [Prepare for EU Exit Campaign](#). [NHS](#)

[England](#) Preparing for EU Exit page where you can find Guidance and correspondence, which includes [continuity of medicine supply frequently asked questions](#).

News and Reports

While speaking at the Big Tent political festival in the U.K last Saturday, Health Secretary Matt Hancock said that the U.K.'s National Health Service is "[9 out of 10](#)" ready for a no-deal Brexit, and will be prepared "10 out of 10" on October 31.

End to freedom of movement after Brexit [postponed](#), and confirmed with new [guidance](#).

The UK in a Changing Europe released a [report](#) and [podcast](#) which discussed what a no deal Brexit means for the UK healthcare, trade, economy, manufacturing and Northern Ireland.

Medicines that are likely to run out first in the event of shortages following a no-deal Brexit include drugs used to treat epilepsy and mental illnesses, according to documents seen by [The Sunday Times](#). Files leaked from the U.K.'s National Health Service (NHS) list drugs that have been categorized by doctors as impossible to stockpile. The list includes medicines used to treat schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, epilepsy and trigeminal neuralgia, a chronic pain condition. The files are dated from March but have not been updated since, according to The Sunday Times.

A no-deal Brexit could "exacerbate" the NHS staffing crisis, impact treatment options for UK nationals in Europe and create medicine shortages, [three leading health think tanks claim](#).

The Nuffield Trust, the Health Foundation and The King's Fund have published an [open letter](#) to all MPs regarding the implications of a no deal Brexit for health and care services. As the Government launches its public campaign to prepare for a no deal Brexit and MPs return from recess with a short window to discuss the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union, the letter summarises four major areas where the impact of a no deal Brexit could be felt most sharply.

The BMA has published a major new Brexit report, '[A health service on the brink: the dangers of a no deal Brexit](#)'. The report reinforces our warnings that a 'no deal' Brexit will have damaging consequences for patients, the health workforce and health services across the UK and Europe.

[Brexit risk highlighted amid biggest lack of NHS staff since 2007](#)

Vacancy rates for both doctors and nurses have reached their highest level since 2007, according to official figures. Health Secretary Jeane Freeman criticised the "appalling" threat posed to the NHS by a No-Deal Brexit. The figures show the NHS in Scotland is short of more than 4000 nursing and midwifery staff and more than 500 consultants.

[Spending Round 2019: what you need to know](#)

The Chancellor has delivered his Spending Round to Parliament – here's a summary of what was announced. Fast-tracked spending has been announced for public services (£13.8 billion) with an additional £2 billion allocated which 'will help the UK to establish a new relationship with the EU, and capitalise on the opportunities created by Brexit' (in addition to the £2.1 billion of additional funding announced in July 2019). This will represent an addition [£611 million of funding](#) to the Welsh Government.

Looking Ahead

9-12 September: Parliament is prorogued (the exact start date is not confirmed), therefore the debates / motions scheduled below might be removed.

Monday 9 September

- **House of Commons: Motion** - Early Parliamentary General Election
- European Union (Withdrawal) (No. 6) Bill could receive Royal Assent, if passed through the House of Lords by Friday 6 September.

Tuesday 10 September

- National Assembly of Wales - Deadline: [Consultation on changes to freedom of movement after Brexit](#)
- **House of Commons: Home Affairs Committee - Oral Evidence Session** Home Office preparations for Brexit
- **House of Commons: Exiting the European Union Committee - Oral Evidence Session** The progress of the UK's negotiations on EU withdrawal
- **House of Lords: Oral questions** - Trade continuity agreements to take effect once the UK leaves the EU

Wednesday 11 September

- **House of Commons: Westminster Hall debate -**
Disenfranchisement of EU27 citizens in the UK and British overseas voters from the European elections in 2019

Thursday 12 September

- **House of Lords: Oral questions -** Whether UK representatives continue to attend meetings between permanent representations to the EU

