Brexit preparedness toolkit

Part of the Brexit Transition Support Programme for Welsh local authorities

Version 2 - December 2018
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<th>Version</th>
<th>Update</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Version 1</td>
<td>First iteration of the WLGA Brexit preparedness toolkit published.</td>
<td>23 November 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version 2</td>
<td>Updates and edits throughout. Updates to further resources, links and networks.</td>
<td>20 December 2018</td>
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</table>
Brexit preparedness toolkit

The impact of Brexit will be far-reaching – no matter the outcome of negotiations. With discussions entering the final stages, the preparations made by local authorities during the following months may well affect how local communities and economies within Wales are impacted in the longer term.

Purpose of this document

Welsh local authorities have always navigated uncertainty and faced challenges on behalf of communities. While the outcome of Brexit negotiations remains uncertain, it is essential for councils to set a path to ensure the continued delivery of vital services and the best possible outcomes for their local communities and economies.

This toolkit has been designed to provide a comprehensive and consistent approach to support Welsh Local Authorities in identifying and addressing the local implications of Brexit.

Produced in partnership with the Welsh Local Government Association as part of the Brexit Transition Support Programme for Welsh local authorities, the toolkit is intended to support local political and executive decision-makers in understanding the potential risks and opportunities that Brexit poses, ensuring that they are asking the right questions locally and putting in place robust plans on behalf of their communities and businesses.

Key messages

• The outcome of Brexit is uncertain, but there are specific, practical preparations that Welsh local authorities should make by focusing on their organisations, their services and suppliers and the places they serve.

• All parts of government must work together to manage the process of withdrawal from the EU successfully, however, preparations at a local level are an essential part of the duties of Welsh Local Authorities as leaders and representatives on behalf of their communities.

• The Welsh Government and Welsh Local Government Association are fully committed to assisting local authorities in carrying out this crucial role.

• Priority Actions’ have been outlined in each section of this report - these are tasks that councils should plan to undertake immediately, if they have not begun to do so already, with the aim of completing preparations before March 2019.
Context

The White Paper – Securing Wales’ Future (published in January 2017) and the subsequent suite of policy documents on future funding arrangements, trade, regional investment, the movement of people and devolution, set out the key priorities of the Welsh Government as the UK attempts to move towards a deal with the EU.

The aims of the wider Brexit Transition Support Programme for Welsh Local Authorities, funded by the Welsh Government’s EU Transition Support Fund, are to ensure Welsh local authorities are not duplicating work in preparing for Brexit; ensure all local authorities in Wales are equally prepared for Brexit in key sectors; and to establish a more formalised, two-way programme of communication between local authorities and those planning for Brexit in the Welsh and UK Governments. Activities under the support programme include a range of stakeholder events, the production of this toolkit and other resources, and the commissioning of research in areas where Brexit will have a significant impact for local government.
Scenarios, timelines and implications

What is Brexit?

Brexit consists of five interconnected elements:

- **The withdrawal agreement**: covering issues such as citizens’ rights and financial settlement. A draft withdrawal agreement was proposed by the Prime Minister on 14 Nov 2018 which must now be agreed by parliament and EU member states.

- **A transition period**: a proposed 21 months during which the UK remains in the Single Market and Customs Union.

- **A new UK-EU trading relationship**: what will replace our current membership of the European Union.

- **New 3rd country Free Trade Agreements**: to establish new trading relationships with countries around the world and replace EU originated FTAs that we may lose access to.

- **Replacement of EU funding programmes**: redesigning current EU funding streams.

It is important to remember that negotiations and decisions on these elements are not taking place in a vacuum. They are impacted from the outside by societal change, economic pressures and political volatility – meaning things can change quickly.

What might happen and when?

On the 14 November 2018, the UK Government published a draft Withdrawal Agreement which sets out the terms for the UK’s departure from the European Union. It reflects an agreement in principle between the UK and EU. However, this agreement is not legally binding until it has been ratified in Westminster and Brussels.

There remain two options for what will happen at 11 pm on 29 March, the UK will leave the EU, either with a Deal or with No Deal.
Two options in March 2019

A Deal – UK leaves EU and enters transition period:

If the Deal is ratified in the UK and EU, much of the UK relationship with the EU will remain unchanged for a 21-month transition period, up to 31 December 2020.

The transition period will be used to negotiate our future relationship with the EU – there is still much debate about what this outcome may be, though the ‘backstop’ will mean that if a new agreement is not reached the UK will remain in a customs union with the UK, with deep regulatory alignment between Northern Ireland and the EU.

No Deal – UK leaves EU with no transition to trade on WTO terms:

If the Withdrawal Agreement does not manage to pass through UK parliament or EU member states, and no alternative is found, then the default position is that the UK will leave the EU with No Deal.

If there is No Deal, there is no transition period. Trading on WTO terms imports and exports between the UK and EU become subject to tariffs (which vary from 0% to over 80%) and customs declarations. This would mean new processes for business as well as additional costs. The free movement of people would end and the recruitment of EU nationals arriving in the UK for the first time after March 2019 could be subject to similar immigration rules as those currently applying from the rest of the world. Access to EU programmes and funding will also end, although the government has guaranteed the EU projects agreed before March 2019.

We believe there are three key perspectives local authorities should consider

The toolkit focuses on three areas where Brexit is likely to have the most significant impact, highlights the fundamental questions that councils should be asking and presents priority recommendations to be addressed locally.

Your organisation

The first step any local authority must take is to understand the impact of Brexit on their own organisation.

Whatever the deal, there are likely to be short- and long-term implications for the people working for your council, the funding streams relied upon to provide valuable local services and changes to the legal and regulatory frameworks within which you operate.

Your services and suppliers

Councils provide essential public services and play an integral role in local marketplaces.

They must understand the potential impacts of Brexit on core services and the risks within their supply chain.

Once the risks and opportunities have been identified, local authorities can develop contingency plans, identify critical decisions and manage risks.

Your place

Finally, local authorities need to be alive to the impact Brexit may have on local economies, the continued uncertainty around funding streams previously available through the EU and new opportunities potentially available for further devolution.

These factors will shape communities for years to come, and it will fall to local authorities to foster the social cohesion and leadership necessary for communities live, work and thrive as the UK redefines itself outside the EU.
Your organisation

Welsh local authorities must ensure that they understand the potential impacts of Brexit on their own organisations¹.

From HGV drivers collecting waste to those carers working with social care clients, councils will already employ many EEA nationals for the provision of high-quality local services. Given the importance of the local workforce, local authorities should consider how Brexit will impact the retention of its staff. In Wales, EU migrants have a higher employment rate (79%) than the overall working-age population (71%). Most EU migrants – like UK-born people or non-EU migrants – work in occupations such as administration, caring and leisure or skilled trades for example in the construction industry. In the social care sector, while specific data is not available for Wales, figures for England show that people with an EU nationality hold around 3% of local authority and independent sector jobs, and a further 5% are held by people with a non-EU nationality.

Although commitments have been made to protect existing EU residents, ONS data is showing that EU citizens have already begun to leave because of exchange rate changes or a sense of not being valued. Reduced access to EU labour in the future, coupled with a fall in the pound impacting international workers, means that organisations will need to work hard to retain and attract the skills they require. Moving forward, councils will need to think about how they will continue to recruit the skillsets they need after March 2019; how Brexit and other related policies could increase or decrease labour costs and what additional skills and resources will be necessary to deliver a robust Brexit plan successfully.

Regarding potential financial implications, Wales currently takes more funding from the EU than its taxpayers contribute. As a net financial beneficiary of EU membership, Wales receives approximately £680million in EU funding each year. After any agreed transition period, UK organisations will be unable to access EU funding streams such as the European Regional Development Fund and Horizon 2020 or the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP); in the event of No Deal, the UK Treasury has provided a full lifetime expenditure guarantee for projects approved before the end of December 2020.

We can also expect to see increased volatility in financial markets as they react to updates in negotiations in different ways. If the UK leaves the EU without a deal, we can expect the Pound to fall and interest rates to fluctuate depending on the perceived impact.

The EU Withdrawal Act converts EU into UK law, which will ensure short-term certainty across many of the legal and regulatory frameworks used by local government. However, in the longer term, it is much more unclear how Brexit will impact the areas particularly relevant to councils, such as data protection and procurement. All the above means that local authorities will need to be agile in their approach to setting organisational priorities and responding to an environment that is increasingly dynamic.

¹This section focuses solely on your council’s ability to function as an effective and efficient organisation on the 30 March 2019 and beyond. Individual services, and how they are delivered, are addressed in the next section.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per capita combined European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and European Social Fund allocations (€m)</th>
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<td><strong>Wales</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Northern Ireland</strong></td>
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Priorities

**Priority Action: Mobilise key decision-makers and partnerships** – Ensure that local leaders and decision-makers understand the potential economic, political and regulatory changes and are actively considering the impacts. Ensure that working groups, involving partners where necessary, are up and running.

**Priority Action: Create a plan and be ready to act** – Develop contingency plans for a worst-case “no deal” scenario. Improve your organisational responsiveness through analysis of what aspects of your organisation will be impacted by Brexit and what areas are not impacted.

**Also consider: What policy decisions might you need to influence in the longer term** – Identify what policy changes you might need to call for and whether there are any opportunities to make specific asks of the Welsh and UK Government in the face of Brexit pressures.

People

**Priority Action: Conduct a workforce audit to identify EEA nationals** – Understand who in your workforce is likely to be affected, particularly those working in critical areas such as social care and consider how changes in workforce availability may affect your services.

**Priority Action: Encourage retention** – Start your communication with your EEA employees and ensure they understand their residency rights and are aware of UK government resources. Identify opportunities to streamline your council’s recruitment and retention procedures, positioning yourself as an employer of choice. This will require you to make sure that your employee value proposition is as attractive as it can be by developing and reviewing remuneration packages, benefits and incentive.

**Also consider: How Brexit may impact the cost of labour** – In all scenarios, there is a risk of increased staffing costs if wages are inflated because of skills shortages or other policy changes such as tax rises, enlargements to the minimum wage. Keep the cost of your workforce under review and ensure that your offer is competitive.

Finance and Funding

**Priority Action: Map your current income** – Although the UK government has extended a guarantee that covers all projects which would have been funded by the EU under the 2014-2020 programme, councils need to identify which projects and programmes are dependent on this funding and begin to assess alternative funding streams and create a gap analysis for future requirements.

**Priority Action: Understand your financial exposure** – Modelling the financial impact using a range of outcomes, identify the real terms impact of reduced funding sources by forecasting (NNDR, Council Tax and other sources) and ensure that your medium-term financial strategies are based on robust and prudent assumptions.

**Also consider: Revisit the business cases for major projects** – Conduct viability analysis of individual projects reliant on EU funding and create a list of strategic options for delivery post-2020.
Your services and suppliers

Welsh local authorities play a central role in the lives of all residents by delivering over 700 statutory and discretionary services, drawing on a wide range of suppliers and partners.

Changes in the model of economic co-operation between the UK and EU and any subsequent amendments to specific legal and regulatory frameworks will impact council services in many ways. For example, if there is No Deal, mutual recognition will end for imports from EU into the UK. This includes certain foodstuffs, furniture, bicycles, ladders and precious metals. Manufacturers and sellers of such products will need to meet UK standards to sell in the UK, which in turn would need to be enforced by trading standards. Any alterations to the rules and requirements around the manufacturing and marketing of fertilisers would equally affect trading standards. For state aid, if there is no deal, UK public authorities would need to notify state aid to the Competition and Markets Authority instead of the European Commission.

No Deal would also mean that the UK becomes a ‘third country’. Simply put, this would impose new checks and processes for goods passing between the UK and the EU and increases the likelihood for confusion and delays at our borders as new rules are implemented and therefore increasing the risk to council service providers and their suppliers.

Things to think about:

- Can your suppliers and contractors still provide goods or services to you?
- Do they serve other customer or markets that will be more affected than you?
- How resilient is your supply chain’s supply chain?
- Will Brexit increase costs in your supply chain?
- If so, what goods or services or which country of origin?
- What are the options for cheaper or more reliable delivery of services?
- Are there opportunities where you can collaborate with or help your suppliers?

Local authorities need to be able to map the impact of Brexit across all services and key supply chains, making sure their organisations can familiarise themselves and adapt to new approaches and challenges - this means looking beyond immediate service areas, contracted suppliers, partnership working network and Joint Venture and PFI Arrangements.
Services, suppliers and supply chain

**Priority Action: Engage with key suppliers to assess their resilience** – Engage with your business-critical suppliers to understand their level of exposure and the preparations they have put in place. Once you understand the potential level of impact and your contractual position, develop contingency plans and possible alternative procurement options.

**Also consider: Future regulatory changes impacting service delivery** – In the event of No Deal there will various changes to everyday processes and procedures. Councils will need to familiarise themselves with any new approaches that would be taken in areas such as:

- Procurement;
- Data protection;
- Regulating chemicals (REACH);
- Exporting animals and animal products;
- Labelling tobacco products and e-cigarettes;
- End of mutual recognition of EU national standards;
- Producing and labelling food; and,
- Handling civil legal cases that involve EU countries.

Guidance on how to prepare for Brexit if there’s no deal can be found [here](#).

Core operations

**Priority Action: Identify key decisions** – Work through the actions your council will need to undertake now to safeguard services, regardless of the Brexit outcome.

**Priority Action: Understand how your core services may be affected and develop contingency plans** – Once the risks have been identified, examine the business impact on your core services including social care, which is heavily reliant on non-UK EU nationals, and trading standards, which will be particularly heavily impacted in areas with ports or other points of entry into the UK.

**Also consider: Creating an opportunities matrix** – Brexit could create new opportunities to reshape existing service delivery models and way of working. Consider areas such as:

- Devolution and the ability to lobby the government for greater local freedoms;
- The opportunity to develop the local indigenous workforce;
- Collaborating with partners to address common challenges; and,
- The possibility to adopt different delivery models.

Legal, data and regulatory

**Priority Action: Understand the risk to your contracted suppliers and your legal position if Brexit renders them unable to deliver their services** – Your council will need to have alternative arrangements for delivery of services, especially statutory services such as social care.

**Also consider: The transfer of data** – Brexit could result in changes to the laws and regulations governing sharing of information and data and the removal of access to key European databases. Understanding how current data sharing arrangements could be impacted by Brexit is key to beginning a risk assessment. Based on this risk assessment, required changes to data sharing arrangements can be identified.
Your place

Welsh Local government will continue to ensure the wellbeing of communities, grow local economies and maintain healthy and representative local democracies. Helping residents and businesses prepare for departure from the EU is a key part of this role in the short term.

Brexit creates a strategic opportunity for local authorities to push for greater freedoms and flexibilities as leaders of the places they serve. This means pushing the principle of devolution and subsidiarity; making a case for enhanced powers and seeking greater fiscal autonomy. In theory, Brexit will mean that decisions will be made closer to the communities they impact, however, as has already been witnessed during the negotiations, the UK Government may seek to retain new powers in Whitehall. The responsibility will fall to local government and its representatives to ensure that appropriate responsibilities come as close to communities as possible.

The long-term economic consequences of Brexit are still heavily disputed, though the majority predict a negative long-term impact. Ultimately, lower growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) would be mirrored by lower wages and incomes – impacting the day to day lives of residents. Over the medium term the economy in Wales has tracked UK economic performance quite closely, but in the short-term Wales is potentially more vulnerable to economic shocks than many other parts of the UK. For example, Welsh international exports are dominated by a small number of large businesses, the loss of which would have a very significant impact on their localities.

**Forecasts for Wales suggest:**

The sectors most affected by No Deal or by leaving the customs union after a transition include food and farming, manufacturing with complex supply chains (including automotive and aerospace) and life sciences. Retail and construction, in particular, will be affected by any drop-in consumer confidence or economic shock if there is No Deal. Many sectors including tourism and leisure, logistics and manufacturing will also be affected by skills shortages and food and farming could also see very significant long-term change resulting from the end of CAP subsidies and the possible opening of UK food markets to cheaper imports from the US, Brazil and Asia-pacific.

**Share of Export Goods (2015) to EU: Major categories of goods exports from Wales, and from the UK as a comparator**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>48%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>67%</td>
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There are also wider implications on the well-being of the people of Wales. By its very nature, the referendum has brought to the surface longstanding tensions within communities by highlighting the fundamental differences in peoples view of what the country should like, both socially and economically, and then pitching these two opposing futures against each other.

It will fall to local councils to rebuild the social cohesion necessary for communities to live and work together and local authorities will need to be confident about civil contingency plans in the event of No Deal. It will be important to work with local partnerships to assess how the first days and months could play out in your local community and understand exactly what contingencies your council may need to be prepared for.
Recommendations:

Local community

**Priority Action: Councils need to understand their communities** – Consider how changing patterns in migration may affect the makeup of local communities and therefore demand for key local services such as housing and school places.

**Priority Action: Focus on community cohesion and dialogue** – Local authorities have a key role in promoting community cohesion and working with partners to respond to tensions and hate crime. In some areas, Brexit may continue to exacerbate these issues and community leaders must consider how they can respond.

**Priority Action: Step up business continuity and emergency planning duties** – This is a significant role of local authorities and the possible impact of No Deal could be felt in many ways, for example:

- The imposition of additional/new checks on goods arriving from or going to the EU could cause traffic backlogs at UK port towns.
- In the longer term, there could be scenarios where large numbers of elderly UK citizens return from other parts of the EU.
- The economic consequences of “no deal” arising from trade and currency fluctuations could impact household and business stability. This, in turn, may lead indirectly to increased pressure on local public services and more challenging prospects for local growth.

Future growth

**Priority Action: Understand points of vulnerability within your economy** – Create a clear view of your local economy, including scale, strengths, weaknesses, sectors and productivity. This will assist you to understand the local exposure to Brexit by sector and intervene or offer reassurance and support where necessary.

**Priority Action: Identify any major growth catalysts that are at-risk** – Regeneration and major infrastructure projects could be delayed or stalled due to uncertainty on funding and/or demand assumptions – start working now to understand which projects may be at risk and consider how these risks can be managed.

**Also consider: Using scenario planning to model the risk** – Use scenarios to plan how your organisations would respond to different economic outcomes such as:

- The UK enters another recession
- Property market falls impacting development projects
- Foreign-owned businesses relocate outside the UK
- Reductions in FDI due to uncertainty around Single Market access

**Also consider: The impact of Brexit on transport networks** – Brexit will have an impact on areas of transport policy, including the haulage industry and those driving in and flying to and from Europe or travelling by train. Map your key transport networks and work with relevant partners to plan for severe delays.
The Brexit Transition Support Programme is being managed by the Regeneration and Sustainable Development Team of the WLGA. Overall responsibility and main contact for the programme - Lucy Sweet, WLGA Senior EU Policy and Communications Officer. Input on the activities needed under the programme have come from the WLGA’s Internal Brexit Group, which brings together policy leads from each of the WLGA’s teams on the issues of Brexit. These individuals are the lead contacts in WLGA for Brexit in their policy areas.

Membership as follows:

- Tim Peppin, Director of Regeneration and Sustainable Development (Tim.peppin@wlga.gov.uk)
- Lowri Gwilym, Team Manager - Europe and Regeneration (Lowri.gwilym@wlga.gov.uk)
- Lucy Sweet, Senior EU Policy and Communications Officer (Lucy.sweet@wlga.gov.uk)
- Carwyn Jones-Evans, Policy Officer - Economic Development and Regeneration (Carwyn.jonesEvans@wlga.gov.uk)
- Neville Rookes, Environment Policy Officer (Neville.rookes@wlga.gov.uk)
- Chris Llewelyn, Director of Lifelong Learning, Leisure and Information (and Chief Executive Designate) (Chris.llewelyn@wlga.gov.uk)
- Jon Rae, Director of Resources (Jon.rae@wlga.gov.uk)
- Jonathan Lloyd, Head of Employment (Jonathan.lloyd@wlga.gov.uk)
- Simon Wilkinson, Regulatory Services Policy Officer (Simon.wilkinson@wlga.gov.uk)
- Anne Hubbard, Manager, Wales Strategic Migration Partnership (Anne.hubbard@wlga.gov.uk)
- Jim McKirdle, Housing Policy Officer (Jim.mckirdle@wlga.gov.uk)
- Stewart Blythe, Policy Officer - Social Services and Health (Stewart.blythe@wlga.gov.uk)
- Richard Dooner, Procurement Programme Manager (Richard.dooner@wlga.gov.uk)
- Dilwyn Jones, Communications Officer (Dilwyn.jones@wlga.gov.uk)

All the WLGA’s Brexit work is overseen by the WLGA Elected Members’ Brexit Group. Membership as follows:

- **Chair**: Councillor Rob Stewart, WLGA Deputy Leader and Economic Development, Europe and Energy Spokesperson
- **Labour Group**: Councillor Anthony Hunt, WLGA Finance and Resources Spokesperson
- **Plaid Cymru Group**: Councillor Ellen ap Gwynn, WLGA Welsh Language Spokesperson
- **Independent Group**: Councillor Hugh Evans, WLGA Independent Group Leader and Improvement Spokesperson
- **Conservative Group**: Councillor Peter Fox, WLGA Conservative Group Leader and Digital and Innovation Spokesperson
### Local authority Brexit leads

WLGA asked all LAs to identify Brexit Leads (on the Elected Member and officer side), who have overall responsibility for Brexit in the LA. The Brexit Leads are who we target with Brexit information, for them to disseminate appropriately within their LA, and those responsible for feeding in to the WLGA on local Brexit impacts. A list of the Brexit Leads is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local authority</th>
<th>Brexit member lead(s)</th>
<th>Brexit officer lead(s)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blaenau Gwent</strong></td>
<td>Cllr Nigel Daniels, Leader <a href="mailto:Nigel.daniels@blaenau-gwent.gov.uk">Nigel.daniels@blaenau-gwent.gov.uk</a></td>
<td>Bernadette Elias, Head of Policy and Performance <a href="mailto:Bernadette.elias@blaenau-gwent.gov.uk">Bernadette.elias@blaenau-gwent.gov.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgend</td>
<td>Cllr Charles Smith, Cabinet Member for Education and Regeneration <a href="mailto:Cllr.Charles.Smith@bridgend.gov.uk">Cllr.Charles.Smith@bridgend.gov.uk</a> Cllr Richard Young – Cabinet Member for Communities <a href="mailto:Cllr.Richard.Young@bridgend.gov.uk">Cllr.Richard.Young@bridgend.gov.uk</a></td>
<td>Mark Shephard, Corporate Director of Communities <a href="mailto:Mark.Shephard@bridgend.gov.uk">Mark.Shephard@bridgend.gov.uk</a> Lisa Jones – Team Leader Regeneration Funding and Regional Engagement <a href="mailto:Lisa.Jones@bridgend.gov.uk">Lisa.Jones@bridgend.gov.uk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Caerphilly</strong></td>
<td>Cllr Barbara Jones, Deputy Leader <a href="mailto:Barbara.jones@caerphilly.gov.uk">Barbara.jones@caerphilly.gov.uk</a> Cllr David Poole, Leader <a href="mailto:pooled@caerphilly.gov.uk">pooled@caerphilly.gov.uk</a></td>
<td>Steve Harris, Interim Head of Finance <a href="mailto:harris@caerphilly.gov.uk">harris@caerphilly.gov.uk</a> Paul Cooke, Senior Policy Officer <a href="mailto:cookepa@caerphilly.gov.uk">cookepa@caerphilly.gov.uk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cardiff</strong></td>
<td>Cllr Huw Thomas, Leader <a href="mailto:Huw.Thomas@cardiff.gov.uk">Huw.Thomas@cardiff.gov.uk</a></td>
<td>Jon Day, Economic Policy Manager <a href="mailto:jday@cardiff.gov.uk">jday@cardiff.gov.uk</a> Gareth Newell, Policy, Partnerships and Research Manager <a href="mailto:Gnewell@cardiff.gov.uk">Gnewell@cardiff.gov.uk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Carmarthenshire</strong></td>
<td>Cllr Emlyn Dole, Leader <a href="mailto:EDOle@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">EDOle@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a> Cllr David Jenkins, Cabinet Member Resources <a href="mailto:DWJenkins@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">DWJenkins@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a></td>
<td>Mark James, Chief Executive <a href="mailto:mjames@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">mjames@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a> <a href="mailto:mwbennett@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">mwbennett@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a> <a href="mailto:NLIWilliams@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">NLIWilliams@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a> Wendy Walters, Director of Regeneration and Policy ws <a href="mailto:Walters@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">Walters@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a> Helen Morgan, Development Manager <a href="mailto:HLMorgan@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">HLMorgan@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ceredigion</strong></td>
<td>Cllr Ellen ap Gwynn, Leader of the Council <a href="mailto:Ellen.ApGwynn@ceredigion.gov.uk">Ellen.ApGwynn@ceredigion.gov.uk</a> Cllr Rhodri Evans, Cabinet Member: Economy &amp; Regeneration <a href="mailto:Rhodri.Evans2@ceredigion.gov.uk">Rhodri.Evans2@ceredigion.gov.uk</a></td>
<td>Russell Hughes-Pickering, Head of Performance and Economy <a href="mailto:Russell.Hughes-Pickering@ceredigion.gov.uk">Russell.Hughes-Pickering@ceredigion.gov.uk</a> Eifion Evans, Chief Executive <a href="mailto:eifione@ceredigion.gov.uk">eifione@ceredigion.gov.uk</a> Mike Shaw, Group Manager Community Regeneration and European, Economic and Community Development Services <a href="mailto:Mike.shaw@ceredigion.gov.uk">Mike.shaw@ceredigion.gov.uk</a></td>
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<td><strong>Conwy</strong></td>
<td>Cllr Louise Emery, Portfolio Holder Economic Development <a href="mailto:Cllr.louise.emery@conwy.gov.uk">Cllr.louise.emery@conwy.gov.uk</a></td>
<td>Barbara Burchell, Principal European Officer <a href="mailto:Barbara.Burchell@conwy.gov.uk">Barbara.Burchell@conwy.gov.uk</a></td>
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<td><strong>Denbighshire</strong></td>
<td>Cllr Hugh Evans, Leader <a href="mailto:leader@denbighshire.gov.uk">leader@denbighshire.gov.uk</a></td>
<td>Graham H Boase, Corporate Director: Economy and Public Realm <a href="mailto:Graham.boase@denbighshire.gov.uk">Graham.boase@denbighshire.gov.uk</a></td>
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<td>Local authority</td>
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<td>Flintshire</td>
<td>Cllr Aaron Shotton, Leader (<a href="mailto:Aaron.shotton@flintshire.gov.uk">Aaron.shotton@flintshire.gov.uk</a>)</td>
<td>Niall Waller, Enterprise and Regeneration Manager (<a href="mailto:Niall.waller@flintshire.gov.uk">Niall.waller@flintshire.gov.uk</a>)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Aaron.shotton@flintshire.gov.uk">Aaron.shotton@flintshire.gov.uk</a></td>
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<td>Local authority</td>
<td>Brexit member lead(s)</td>
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WLGA is linked in to the Welsh Government Brexit planning in several ways, which provide opportunities to feed in the outcomes of the Brexit Transition Support Programme. We are members of:

- The First Minister’s EU Advisory Group (WLGA contact: Tim Peppin)
- The Welsh Government’s Environment and Rural Affairs (ERA) Roundtable and its sub-groups (WLGA contacts: Tim Peppin and Neville Rookes)
- Ken Skates’ EU Exit Working Group (WLGA contact: Tim Peppin)
- Welsh Government’s Welsh Ports and Airports Border Planning Steering Group (WLGA contacts: Tim Peppin and Simon Wilkinson)
- Welsh Government Health and Social Care EU transition leadership group (WLGA contact: Naomi Alleyne and Tim Peppin)
Further resources, links and networks

The draft Withdrawal Agreement
Draft Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community

WLGA Brexit Events
• Brexit event for LA Brexit Leads and Communications Managers / Senior Communications Officers
• Planning for Brexit: Economic Development Local Authority Workshop
• Brexit and Public Protection
• Brexit and the Environment
https://www.wlga.wales/resources-wlga-brexit-events

UK Government - How to prepare if the UK leaves the EU with no deal
Guidance on how to prepare for Brexit if there’s no deal

Examples of local authority preparedness
• Cornwall
• Buckinghamshire

Commons Library Briefing - Brexit timeline: events leading to the UK's exit from the European Union
• 7 November 2018

Business Wales
• Brexit Portal

Institute for Government
• Understanding the economic impact of Brexit

Response of business to Prime Minister’s Brexit deal
• The response from business to the Withdrawal Agreement and Political Declaration

How might different Brexit scenarios affect the Welsh economy?
• An article setting out the conclusions of the UK Government and Bank of England analysis, highlighting key findings in relation to Wales from these and other sources

Centre for Economic Performance
• The Local Economic Effects of Brexit

National Institute of Economic and Social Research
• Local economic effects of Brexit (Nov 2017)

2016 HM Treasury Analyses
• Immediate impact
• Long-Term impact

Brexit deal – Commons Library Briefing
• Economic analysis

Home Office
• EU Settlement Scheme: employer toolkit
• EU Settlement Scheme: community leaders toolkit

Grant Thornton
• Brexit insight and guidance

Data sources:
• The University of Sheffield: UK regions and European structural and investment funds
• ONS: Estimating the value of service exports abroad from different parts of the UK