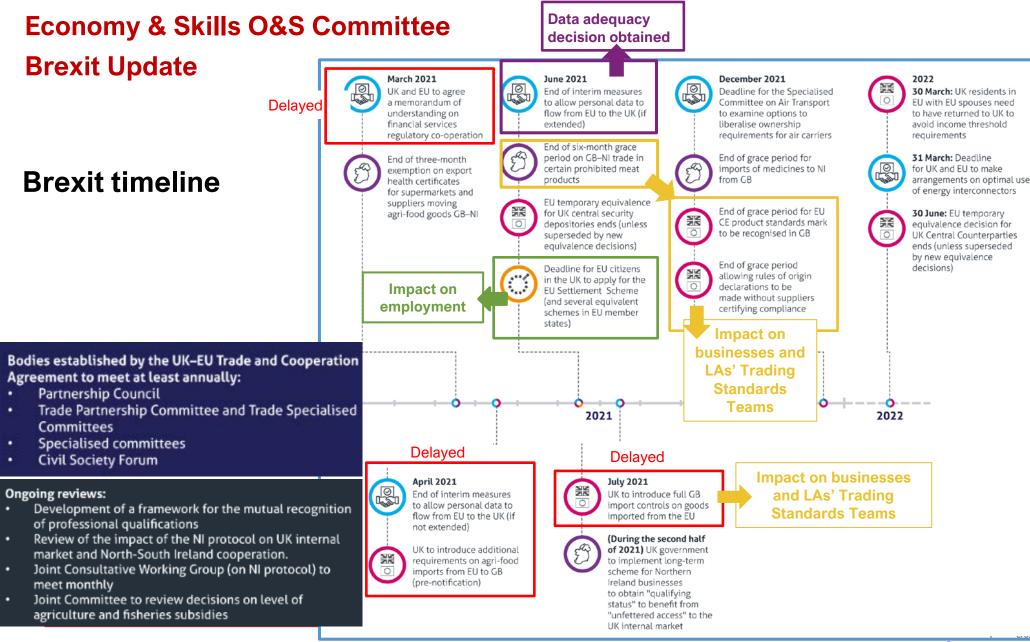
Brexit Impact & BCC Brexit Readiness Programme Update Economy & Skills O&S Committee Meeting

15 September 2021









IMPACT ON BUSINESSES IN WM & BCC'S RESPONSE & ACTIONS



Sector Plans & Brexit Risk/Impact Matrix

September 2021 Update by GBSLEP

Black Country Consortium Economic Infelligence Unit		SHORT A		DIATE RI	SKS: RM CHANG	iES				AL RISKS: CHANGES		ALL
	VAT	Financial Equivalence	Travel	Prices / Costs	Customs Paperwork	Prof. Quals.	R. of Origin	Standards / Regulation	Data Sharing	Skills Shortages	Loss of EUSIF Funding	Overall risk of reduced Competitiveness
Advanced Manufacturing & Engineering											£60m	HIGH
Aerospace												MEDIUM
Metals & Materials												HIGH
Food & Drink												HIGH
Automotive												HIGH
Rail												MEDIUM
Construction											£4m	MEDIUM
Retail												MEDIUM
Tourism												MEDIUM
Culture												MEDIUM
Hospitality												MEDIUM
Business, Professional and Financial Services											£8m	LOW
Financial Services												LOW
Legal & Accountancy Services												LOW
Real Estate, Property & Consultancy												LOW
Energy and Low Carbon Technologies											£45m	MEDIUM
Creative Industries											£2m	MEDIUM
Creative & Digital												MEDIUM
Arts & Entertainment												HIGH
Healthcare & Life Sciences											£8m	MEDIUM
Health & Care												MEDIUM
Life Sciences												MEDIUM
Transport and Logistics												HIGH
Public Sector												MEDIUM

Impact on Businesses in WM

Sector Plans & Brexit Risk/Impact Matrix

September 2021 Update by GBSLEP

West Midlands sectors and sub-sectors considered as having a particularly **high risk** to challenges around EU Exit:

- 1) Advanced Manufacturing & Engineering, due to trade barriers associated with rules arising from the UK-EU trade deal: impacts of Rules of Origin, VAT and additional customs paperwork in particular that were not an issue before the trade deal. Manufacturers are really suffering with an increase in prices for raw materials as the market is affected by a mix of Covid and EU Exit. These issues are largely affecting metals & materials and food & drink, but will soon feed into higher prices in automotive, aerospace and rail through supply chains.
- 2) Transport & Logistics, challenged by the new UK-EU trading rules on customs and paperwork, causing delays crossing borders and fulfilling orders effectively. There is also immediate concern about a lack of HGV drivers to support the sector and its wider supply chains. This is affecting the supply of goods including food for retail and materials for construction and manufacturing, providing serious consequences for these wider sectors and the economy as a whole. Short, medium and longer-term, the sector has major labour and skills challenges.
- 3) Arts & Entertainment, due to the damaging effect of additional travelling for work restrictions and its impact on cultural and entertainment tours and events in Europe. In recent months the sector has made its voice heard on the potential devastating impact of current rules on the future of UK arts and entertainment, triggering our consideration of it as a "high risk" individual subsector of the overall "medium risk" Creative Industries. The situation remains unsolved despite government attempts to rectify the situation.

Economy & Skills O&S Committee

Brexit Update

Impact on Businesses in WM

Sector Plans & Brexit Risk/Impact Matrix

September 2021 Update by GBSLEP

West Midlands sectors and sub-sectors considered as having a **medium** risk:

- 1) Construction, which is being severely impacted by supply shortages and price rises currently, leading to some delays and price rises on projects. Also, there is the potential of exacerbated long-term skills shortages due to the new immigration system and lack of mutual recognition on professional qualifications (including architects, surveyors etc).
- **2) Retail,** reflecting a reduction in problems reported about cross-border retail trade and the implications of non-tariff barriers. While retailers are still likely to import and export to the EU at cost, the sector is now deemed less reliant on international trade compared with sectors like manufacturing.
- 3) Energy and Low Carbon. More low carbon business support programmes were funded through EUSIF, potentially leaving a gap in the sector's ecosystem. While government policy commitment may counteract this, there is no certainty that this will be tangibly realised. The diversity of this sector means that it is also negatively affected by barriers to international trade and skills shortages, an impact that is coming to fruition now with some skills shortages due to the loss of EU workers.



Impact on Businesses in WM

Sector Plans & Brexit Risk/Impact Matrix

September 2021 Update by GBSLEP

- 4) Healthcare and Life Sciences, with risks associated with UK-EU trade and standards / regulations (life sciences sub-sector). In the health and care sub-sector there are potentially severe skills shortages issues arising from EU Exit, while the sector in general has previously received a decent amount of EUSIF funding for innovation and skills programmes. The risk and negative impacts of EU Exit on life sciences are likely to increase as the sector becomes more frustrated by regulatory standards being unresolved.
- **5) Tourism,** impacted particularly with regard to skills shortages (in both hospitality and culture) and the more limited ability to travel abroad at leisure, including the loss of visa-free travel for performers and artists.
- **6)Creative Industries,** in particular the creative & digital sub-sector. This includes creative firms which may be affected by less UK-EU partnerships, while digital firms could be impacted by data sharing uncertainty.
- **7) Aerospace** and **Rail**, perceived to be at slightly less risk than other manufacturing sub-sectors. While aerospace and rail will be affected by EU Exit and event, the sectors are less reliant on UK-EU trade and do not have the scale of issues related to rules of origin that automotive has. Aerospace also has greater provisions with regard to standards and regulations. Any constrains and cost increases to the supply of metals and materials into these sectors will damage competitiveness, however.



Economy & Skills O&S Committee - Brexit UpdateImpact on Businesses - Imports Controls for the goods from the EU

The introduction of import controls at British borders with the EU is to be delayed, the government announced on Thursday 11 March. The move comes amid reports that Border Control Post infrastructure in key GB ports was not ready for the April deadline.

Delayed until 1 October 2021

Checks on agri-food and feed (including products of animal origin and high-risk foods not of animal origin) documentation, including Export Health Certification, delayed from 1 April until 1 October 2021

Delayed until 1 January 2022

Entry Safety and Security (ENS) declarations for imports delayed from 1 July until 1 January 2022

Import declarations still required but deferred declaration scheme (eg CFSP procedures), including submitting supplementary declarations up to six months after the goods have been imported, extended from 1 July to 1 January 2022

Pre-notification requirements and documentary checks, including phytosanitary certificates will be required for low risk plants and plant products, and will be introduced from 1 January 2022

Physical checks on high risk plants and agri-food and feed (including products of animal origin and high-risk foods not of animal origin) will take place at Border Control Posts, rather than at the place of destination as now, from 1 January 2022

Delayed until March 2022

From March 2022, checks at Border Control Posts will take place on live animals and low risk plants and plant products



Economy & Skills O&S Committee - Brexit Update Impact on Businesses – Trading Standards

BCC's response & actions

Training of the Training Standards officers:

Chartered Trading Standards Institute are taking the lead on the Brexit information dissemination.

The UK CE mark will be applied instead of the EU CE mark and there will also be an acceptance of the EU CE mark for products.

CTSI have also created the UK Consumer rights centre that is recognised by .GOV to assist with consumer rights when buying from companies in EU countries.



Covid and the lockdown has had an impact in respect of trade goods and food premises such as restaurants etc. but we will see if there is more of a demand for EH /TS following the opening up of pubs and restaurants in the announced "opening up road map".



Impact on Businesses – Environmental Health & Export Health Certificates

BCC's response & actions

A few requests for fishery product health certificates have been completed.

BCC has also been approached by some meat products exporters who are affected by the high cost of their health certificates. As a result BCC has advertised for an Official Veterinary Surgeon to do these certificates at a much reduced cost. However, the appointment of a veterinary officer/food safety officer was not successful. This was due mainly to the initial 1 year fixed term which deterred possible candidates. The business case has therefore been amended and re-submitted for a permanent post as evidence suggests that there is sufficient demand for export health certificates to make this post self-sufficient.

Further actions on trade and local economic impact

BCC works closely with the relevant government departments (BEIS, FSA, MHCLG), Combined Authority, Chamber of Commerce, Growth Hubs, LEPs and academia to monitor the economic impact and challenges related to the new relationship with the EU. The issues and planned actions are presented and discussed at regular meetings, such as Business & Economic Recovery Group, WM Local Economic Resilience Group, Regional Economic Implementation Group.



Post-Brexit Trade & Cities - BCC's response & actions

Examples from the partnership and visibility activities

- Birmingham Alliance was developed with the Birmingham partners (universities and chambers), working through Brussels office
- Core Cities UK hosts the first G7 U7 Urban Summit to debate how cities can drive global post pandemic recovery. City leaders and mayors from across the globe are to gather for the first G7 U7 conference to co-sign a declaration urging world governments to unleash the potential of cities in post pandemic recovery. Urban networks from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK and the USA as well as the G7 guest countries of Australia and Korea will tomorrow (9th of June) meet virtually ahead of the G7 Summit in Cornwall. They will be joined by a number of international city networks including ICLEI, EUROCITIES, Global Parliament of Mayors, United Cities and Local Government, and the Commonwealth Local Government Forum.
- BCC presenting at the European Policy Centre Conference "The EU-UK Track 2 process" on Tuesday 15th June: EU-UK relations beyond government and Birmingham involvement in Eurocities network
- UK Core Cities Meeting with DIT Regional Heads of Trade will take place on Wednesday 16th June: Members of Core Cities UK Cabinet and Universities met with Exports Minister Graham Stuart MP on 4th March 2021, following the release of a Joint Declaration. During that meeting it was agreed that a follow up meeting of officials would be arranged to take forward joint work, with a view to co-design of relevant policy. This roundtable is the first such follow up meeting.
- UK Core Cities meeting with the Eurocities Network's Executive Committee on the 8th of July presenting the ambition to keep the strong ties between the UK and EU cities



IMPACT ON CITIZENS & & BCC'S RESPONSE & ACTIONS



EUSS APPLICATION DEADLINE

The deadline for EEA^[1] and Swiss citizens and their family members to apply to the EU Settlement Scheme has passed (30 June 2021). Understanding what this means for the rights and entitlements of residents is key in ensuring the rights of EEA citizens, covered under the Withdrawal Agreement, are protected

30 JUNE

Impact on Citizens

End of the EU
Free Movement
&
EU Settlement
Scheme

EUSS STATUS TYPES

The EUSS grants either Settled or Pre-Settled status. However, following the end of the grace period deadline of 30th June 2021, there are likely to be four classifications of EEA/Swiss nationals:

- •Those with Settled Status (indefinite leave to remain)
- •Those with Pre-Settled Status (limited leave to remain)
- •Those with a certificate of Application (COA) i.e. pending application decision
- •Persons without immigration status i.e. have made no application or have a failed application (unlawfully present)

11 The European Economic Area (EEA) includes EU countries and also Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.



Impact on Citizens - EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS)

EUSS HOME OFFICE DATA

Latest available data for Birmingham

Applications by age group, region and local authority, 28 August 2018 to 31 March 2021

Local authority	Total	under 18	18 to 64	65+
Birmingham	116.260	26.490	87.920	1.850

Concluded applications by outcome type, region and local authority, 28 August 2018 to 31 March 2021

Local authority	Total	Settled	Pre-settled	Other Outcomes
Birmingham	106.570	46.760	55.150	4.650



Impact on Citizens - EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS)

EUSS HOME OFFICE DATA Progress in Birmingham in 2019-2021

	BIRMINGHAM E	USS APPLICAT ON AND LOCAL		GROUP,	BIRMINGHAM EUSS CONCLUDED APPLICATIONS BY OUTCOME TYPE, REGION AND LOCAL AUTHORITY				
		of which				of which			
	TOTAL	Under 18	18 to 64	65+	TOTAL	Settled	Pre-settled	Other outcomes	
30 June 2019	20.430								
30 September 2019	39.630	9.250	29.840	530	31.980	17.050	14.780	150	
31 December 2019	57.340	13.480	43.020	810	49.180	24.960	23.940	290	
31 March 2020	71.790	16.710	53.960	1.110	63.100	31.400	30.990	700	
30 June 2020	76.920	17.760	57.970	1.190	69.580	34.480	34.040	1.060	
30 September 2020	84.860	19.420	64.110	1.330	79.640	38.290	39.110	2.240	
31 December 2020	106.930	24.210	81.070	1.650	94.760	43.050	48.490	3.230	
31 March 2021	116.260	26.490	87.920	1.850	106.570	46.760	55.150	4.650	



Economy & Skills O&S Committee

Brexit Update

Impact on Citizens - EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS)

EUSS HOME OFFICE DATAComparison with other local authorities

	General	Residents with EU	Applications submit	Applications submitted				
	population	nationality	Total (incl non-EEA)	EEA/Swiss				
UK	66 800 000	3 640 000 (5%)	4 852 340 (133%)	4 551 570 (125%)				
Coventry	364 000	30 000 (8%)	49 360 (164%)	46 470 (155%)				
Birmingham	1 137 000	94 000 (8%)	116,260 (124%)	105, 570 (112%)				
Manchester	548 000	47 000 (9%)	81 010 (172%)	70 010 (149%)				
Walsall	281 000	14 000 (5%)	19 140 (137%)	17 170 (123%)				
Dudley	316 000	7 000 (2%)	9 270 (132%)	8 440 (121%)				
Leeds	784 000	40 000 (5%)	55 600 (139%)	51 870 (130%)				
Solihull	212 000	7 000 (3%)	4 860 (69%)	4 560 (65%)				
Wolverhampton	258 000	19 000 (7%)	32 630 (172%)	28 790 (152%)				
Sandwell	325 000	29 000 (9%)	37 220 (128%)	32 160 (111%)				
Bristol	461 000	28 000 (6%)	49 540 (177%)	47. 00 (169%)				

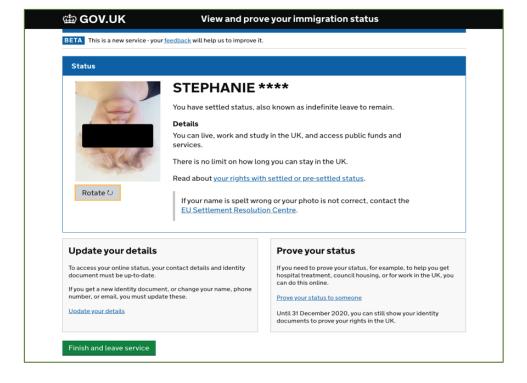


Impact on Citizens - End of the EU Free Movement

Even though the UK left the EU on 31January 2020, free movement legislation continued during the 'transition period' to 31 December 2020, and then during the 'grace period' to 30 June 2021.

On 1 July 2021 the legal landscape will be fundamentally different from the day before.

EEA and Swiss citizens do not get any physical proof of their rights. From 1 July 2021on, proving pre-settled or settled status is digital and will be obtained from gov.uk, as presented in the picture.





Impact on Citizens - EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS)

BCC's response & actions

BCC'S EUSS PROJECT

EUSS has impact on several service and policy areas. It has been covered under the dedicated work stream of BCC's Brexit Readiness Programme. The relevant services and teams have been working hard for the timely and smooth implementation of the EU Settlement Scheme and registration of all EEA/Swiss citizens in Birmingham. This was achieved by:

- Providing advice and guidance to citizens
- Identification of the EU citizens in vulnerable groups and providing support mechanisms for them to register and obtain their rights
- Becoming an ID scanning location and registering citizens
- Identification of the EU citizens in BCC workforce and contractors and obtaining assurances



Impact on Citizens - EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS)

BCC's response & actions

BCC'S EUSS PROJECT: BCC has received £300K Home Office funding for the following activities targeting the EU citizens in vulnerable groups between September 2020 and October 2021:

- Basic advice, engagement and signposting: OISC L1 advice will be provided by partner organisations.
- Expert immigration advice for practical support with EUSS applications: This advice will be follow-on for complex casework identified as part of the project activities providing basic advice and information.
- Community Champions training scheme: 30 volunteers trained from specific EU communities in the city.
- Training for frontline staff: Training to be produced and provided by agencies, aimed at Job Centres, Social Workers, Housing Officers, and VCS (including commissioned providers of services in homelessness, modern slavery, children in care) to recognise, inform and signpost on EUSS. Includes regular info sheets / briefings to larger networks such as schools.
- EUSS Document ID Scanning location: Becoming an ID Scanning location will allow the Council to take an active role in supporting EUSS applications for people with limited digital access. The service will be available at a "home" in the Libraries or Registry Office Services and will also be partially mobile, visiting libraries, places of worship, community centres, etc.
- Designated monitoring and tracking capacity for children in care and care leavers: A new post for the Children's Trust to understand and track progress with the registration of children in care. They will support social workers in identifying eligible children and in ensuring they have access to information, advice and training on EUSS through the project partners.



Economy & Skills O&S Committee - Brexit Update Impact on Citizens - EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) BCC's response & actions

BCC's EUSS Project - Comms activities

SOCIAL MEDIA	SCHOOLS	MAILING / NEWSLETTER	PRINTED MATERIALS	WM-SPECIFIC COMMS CAMPAIGN	BUSINESSES
BCC Twitter/Facebook/Linkedl n/ Instagram regular communications	Noticeboards	Birmingham City Council elected members and local MPs	Multiple flyer's designed and disseminated throughout the entirety of the project	Letterbox flyer distribution - WM 1,2 million households	Emails sent out to 13.000 businesses in WM to raise awareness about the scheme
BCC internal newsletters	BCC Education & Skills - Email sent to all schools	Adult Social Care	Partner's flyers in different languages		
BCC website EUSS pages	Schools admissions BCC	Birmingham Council of Faiths			family have to apply to the EU ts to live and work in the UK
Dissemination through multiple organisations: - Active Wellbeing Society - Birmingham Consular Assoc - Housing Association - Neighbourhood network schemes and Ward Forums	Awareness raising sessions (CENTRALA) and visited a number of schools to offer faceto-face support	Birmingham Migration Forum Birmingham City of Sanctuary - School Sanctuary network Birmingham Community libraries Council-wide news round-up	FREE support availa *EUCountries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, R Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germa Italy, Latvia, Lithuniai, Luxembourg, Matla, Netherla	EUSS ID Scanning a by the Birmingle by the Birmingle Birmingle City Council City City Council City City City City City City City City	ations in Birmingham at is the EU Settlement Scheme? www.birmingham.gov.uk/eussbirm and Verification Service provided am City Council FREE of charge www.birmingham.gov.uk/xfp/form/776 REE support and advice for EUSS applications in Birmingham https://bit.ly/2Nx4Nvz

**The EEA includes EU countries and also Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway

Economy & Skills O&S Committee - Brexit Update Impact on Citizens - EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) **BCC's response & actions**

BCC EUSS Project results of September 2020 - June 2021

BCC partnered with the voluntary sector organisations Centrala, Central England Law Centre and ASIRT (Asylum Support & Immigration Resource Team) to provide direct support to the vulnerable EEA/Swiss citizens and to provide expert assistance for their applications. The latest number of assisted citizens and cases are presented on the tables below:

Partner Data-Supporting the most	Sep-		Nov-								
Vulnerable Clients	20	Oct-20	20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun 21	Total
Awareness Raising		33	46	67	54	132	43	308	361	874	1918
Providing Direct Client Support		25	27	35	30	45	96	134	201	470	1063
Applications Submitted on behalf of		7	20								
clients				14	19	60	71	78	171	373	813
Total people supported											3794

Overall Numbers								
Webinars Across BCC and BCT		11 Seminars and 425 attendees						
Centrala Community Champions	mmunity Champions 17 Volunteers Bulgarian, Romanian Latvian Lithuanian Czech Slovak Polish							ch Slovak Polish
Facebook Live stream organised by Centrala s	hare	d over 96	0 times ar	nd watched	d by 5000	individual	s (not just	within Birmingham)
Contacted every school in the City		523 instit	523 institutions					
Emails to Businesses across the WM	13000							
Leaflets to every household within the WM		1.2 million						



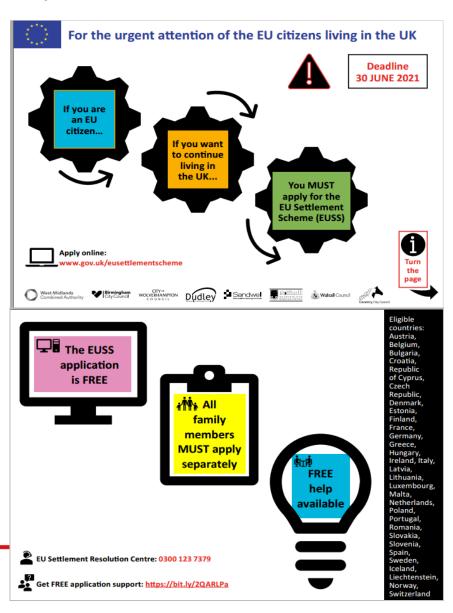
Impact on Citizens - EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS)

Birmingham City Council (BCC) encouraged all EU citizens in Birmingham to apply for the EU Settlement Scheme before the deadline of 30 June 2021. The June communication campaign funded by the West Midlands Combined Authority and led by BCC targets all EU citizens in West Midlands, aimed to reach the vulnerable groups and the EEA/Swiss citizens who don't have access to the digital platforms.

The double sided A6 leaflets presented here were distributed to **1.2 million households** in West Midlands between the 7th of June and the 12th of June. This initiative aimed to reach **3 million citizens** in West Midlands to raise awareness for the EEA/Swiss citizens, as well as the businesses and communities where EU citizens are actively involved.

Additionally, **104 000 leaflets were also sent to 523 schools** and education establishments in Birmingham on the 4th of June

Nursery	27
Primary	312
Secondary	113
Special	41
Outdoor Education Centres	6
Universities	5
Specialist and Learning Centres	19



Impact on Citizens - EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS)

ACCESS TO HOUSING, BENEFITS & SERVICES POST 30 JUNE 2021

The table provides an overview of the access to housing and benefits available to the different classifications of EEA citizens and identifies potential risks of poverty or destitution within these categories. As is evident from the table, those with pre-settled status are at some risk of being without access to certain benefits and homelessness assistance, however, this is very similar to the conditions prior to the withdrawal agreement. Those who have made late applications, or no application at all are at increased risk of hardship.





Impact on BCC & Public Services – Children in Care & EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS)

CHILDREN IN CARE

Based on the Home Office guidance the mandatory obligations of local authorities and health and social care trusts supporting looked after children and care leavers include:

- To identify adequately trained resource to manage and make applications
- To identify eligible children, including;
 - o looked after children for whom the authority has parental responsibility.
 - o looked after children who are accommodated.
 - o care leavers.
 - o any other children in receipt of local authority support, for example children in need.
- To identify key signposting responsibilities towards each eligible child and put plans in place to ensure this signposting support takes place.
- To determine, for each child the local authority has parental responsibility for, whether you will be applying
 online and whether you can use the EU Exit: ID Document Check app or will be posting their identity
 document to the Home Office to be checked and returned.
- To keep an adequate record of each application made, including the status granted and which email address and phone number were used. You should also note the answers given to memorable questions in each case, the Home Office needs to authenticate you or the child to discuss the application.
- To record plans for monitoring the child's status, including future actions, with deadlines, to be carried out, in order, where the child is granted pre-settled status (generally where they been continuously resident in the UK for less than five years), to apply to convert this to settled status at the appropriate time in the child's care plan or the care leaver's pathway plan.



Impact on BCC & Public Services – Children in Care & EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS)



The Birmingham Children's Trust (BCT) achieved 100% of applications for the known cohort by the end of June deadline. They are working with their case recording system provider to add nationality to the person details so that they can easily identify any new children and young people becoming known to the Trust that qualify for EUSS. The BCT will continue to issue guidance and reminders through comms.

Overview of applications:

Area & Status	Settled	Pre- Settled	British Citizenship	Awaiting Outcome	Total Submitted
East	6	0	1	5	12
South	2	0	0	3	5
NWC	19	0	3	10	32
18+ CL	8	2	0	10	20
Total for all	35	2	4	28	69



The Way Forward - EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS)

It is important to note that the EUSS has not ceased after 30 June 2021 and will continue to be operational for many years in order to preserve the rights of EEA citizens resident on or before 31 December 2020 (and their family members). This will include late applications, applications for family members joining a resident EEA citizen and for those with Pre-Settled Status applying for Settled Status following 5 years of residency in the UK.

BCC EUSS Project

BCC EUSS Project Team is preparing to apply for the next round of Home Office Grant (£150K) to continue supporting the EEA/Swiss citizens in Birmingham until April 2022 together with the partner organisations.



The Way Forward- EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS)

HR & BCC staff

An HR update is being prepared on the numbers of the EEA/Swiss citizens in the BCC workforce who have:

- an EUSS status (settled/pre-settled)
- no status but an application (with a CoA or no CoA)
- no status and no application

An Action Plan is being prepared to mitigate the potential risks in relation to the BCC employees:

- who don't have a status but an application (with and without CoA and their right to work in the UK until they receive their status)
- who don't have a status and no application (meaning that they are unlawfully in the UK since the 1st of July)
- who have a Pre-Settled Status and have only the right to work and live in the UK for 5 years (how their status will be monitored)

Challenges for the British employers

It is the employers' obligation to check the EUSS status of the EEA/Swiss citizens from the 1st of July on. There is no mechanism from the Home Office to notify the employers about the EUSS application or status of their EEA or Swiss employees.

The Home Office only has information about the EEA/Swiss citizens who have applied to the EUSS. There are no previous records of the EEA/Swiss citizens living in the UK, so it is very difficult to estimate how many more should be registered in the EUSS since the 1st of July. Therefore, it's possible for an EEA/Swiss citizen to continue working in the UK without an EUSS status as long as their employer doesn't check.

The Home Office doesn't have a notification mechanism neither for the citizens, not for the employers about the end of the Pre-Settled Status (5 years). It is the EEA/Swiss citizens' responsibility to track it and re-apply for the Settled Status once they are in the UK for 5 years. It is the employers' responsibility to monitor it and conduct the necessary checks.

END OF THE EU FUNDING & TRANSITION TO THE NEW FUNDING SCHEMES



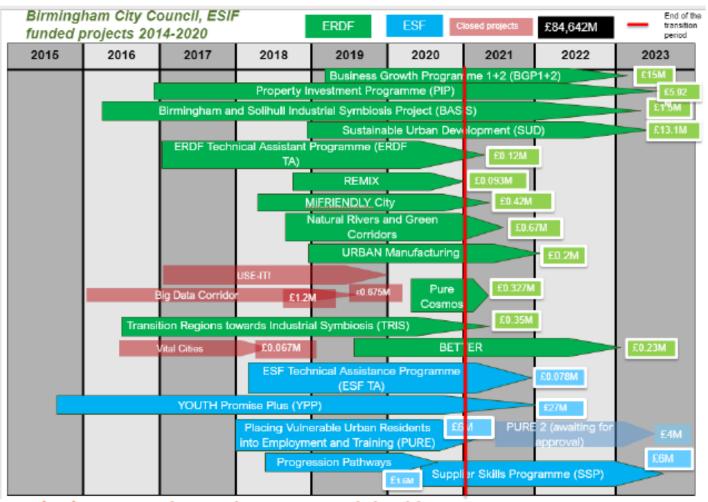
EU Funding Impact Assessment for Birmingham City Council

BREXIT & LOSS OF EU STRUCTURAL & INVESTMENT FUNDS (ESIF)
JULY 2020

EU FUNDED KEY BCC SERVICES

The amount of European
Structural & Investmet Fund
that BCC received between
2014 and 2020 is £85 mio.
The EU funded services
provided by BCC are also
key areas for post-Covid-19
economic resilience. These
are:

- SME support
- · Employment and skills
- · Youth and career services
- Capacity building
- Innovation
- Urban planning and regeneration
- Transport
- Environment Zero carbon
- Sustainable urban mobility
- E-government
- Big/open data



Most organisations agree that Replacement Fund should remain at around the same level and be planned over long periods, in consultation with local authorities.

End of the EU Funding & New Funding Schemes

TRANSITION TO THE NEW FUNDING SCHEMES





End of the EU Funding & New Funding Schemes

Regional Policy: An EU competence being transferred

There is no explicit regional development policy framework since the regional development agencies in England were closed in 2010. However, since 2011, the government has shifted focus in England to functional economic areas by *launching local enterprise partnerships* (*LEP*). These partnerships between local authorities and businesses decide on local priorities for investment in roads, infrastructure, buildings and facilities.

How will the new governance and funding structure will look like to ensure to find the right balance between the priorities of all the relevant actors and support the local economy?

Regional Policy - Actors in the decision-making process in WM

- Government departments
- Local authorities
- Combined Authority
- LEPs
- Chambers and other business groups
- Growth hubs
- Universities?
- Voluntary sector organisations?
- Others?

Groups & platforms

- WM REIG
- Others?



End of the EU Funding & New Funding Schemes

Key challenges for the transition

- Completing the identification of the key assets and resources we want to sustain beyond EU funding and into the SPF
- Establishing a clear baseline position for year one of the Fund in 2022/23 and 2023/24. It will be critical that a plan for transitional funding is developed locally and agreed with government to ensure there is no "cliff edge" in funding at the end of the current EU funding or extensions
- Designing a local architecture for future oversight of funding decisions and for delivery
- Developing local strategies and investment programmes.



Thank you [◎]