

## **Brexit Update September 2019**

### **‘Get Ready for Brexit’ campaign**

On 1<sup>st</sup> September, the Cabinet Office [launched](#) a new public information campaign, ‘Get Ready for Brexit’, which will run across television, social media, billboards and other platforms. A new [checker](#) has been developed to help businesses identify quickly what they need to do to ‘Get ready for Brexit’.

### **1.5 million people apply to the EU Settlement Scheme**

On 12<sup>th</sup> September, the Home Office [announced](#) that more than 1.5 million people have applied to the EU settlement scheme. The figures show that almost 300,000 people applied in the month of August. The highest number of applications came from Polish nationals, with over 60,000 applications in August – more than double the number received in July.

### **The Meaning of a ‘No-Deal’ Brexit**

On 9<sup>th</sup> September, the LGiU [published](#) a briefing which sets out the potential consequences of a ‘no deal’ Brexit; it includes a summary of government preparations for no deal, with a focus on operation Yellowhammer.

### **Immigration plans for no deal Brexit**

On 4<sup>th</sup> September, the Home Office [updated](#) the European Temporary Leave to Remain Scheme (Euro TLR) for EEA and Swiss citizens and their close family members, in case of a no deal Brexit. This means that after Brexit, EU citizens who move to the UK will be able to apply for a 36 month temporary immigration status via Euro TLR. EU citizens who move to the UK 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.

### **Access to social housing and homelessness assistance for EU citizens in the UK**

On 12<sup>th</sup> September, MHCLG [updated](#) advice to local authorities to reflect the no deal immigration arrangements for EU citizens arriving in the UK after Brexit. EU citizens arriving between 31<sup>st</sup> October 2019 until 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 will still be able to live, study, work and access benefits and services as they do now. This includes access to social housing, including supported housing, and homelessness assistance. Those wishing to stay beyond December 2020 will need to apply for European Temporary Leave to Remain (Euro TLR) which will last 36 months.

### **Flowcharts for import and export processes after Brexit**

On 18<sup>th</sup> September, DEFRA [published](#) flowcharts to explain the new processes for importing and exporting certain goods and products from the EU after Brexit. There are also step-by-step guides for business available on how to prepare for importing and exporting.

### **Brexit preparations for healthcare providers:**

On 20<sup>th</sup> September, DHSC [published](#) guidance for commissioners and healthcare providers, including hospitals, care homes, GP practices and community pharmacies which sets out the actions that healthcare providers should take before and after Brexit. Doing this will help to plan for and manage potential service disruption to healthcare in case the UK leaves the EU without a deal.