

EU REFERENDUM IMPLICATIONS FOR CARDIFF

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

AGENDA ITEM: 3

PORTFOLIO: LEADER (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS)

Reason for this Report

1. This report seeks to:
 - assess the implications for the City of Cardiff Council and its partners of the result of the referendum vote to leave the European Union (EU);
 - consider the immediate response of the Council following the UK's decision to leave the EU; and
 - re-affirm Cardiff's position as an international city and the administration's vision to make Cardiff Europe's most liveable capital city.

Background

2. Since 1996, the City of Cardiff Council has been committed to developing its role and status as a European capital city and building on its reputation as an open, inclusive and international city. This is reflected in the city's diverse communities and evidenced by the 13,500 people who live in Cardiff that were born outside of the UK but within the EU.
3. The city has well established international links with two partner or 'twin' cities within the EU – Nantes in France (since 1963) and Stuttgart in Germany (since 1955) – and has worked with partner organisations representing over 50 cities and regions across Europe since 2007 as part of transnational cooperation and policy exchange projects funded mainly through the INTERREG Europe programme. These projects have related to issues such as city branding, creative industries and community cohesion. In addition, Cardiff hosted a summit of the European Council of Ministers in Cardiff in June 1998, which, at that time, involved the leaders of 15 EU member states.
4. Cardiff has received financial assistance from EU funding provided through Objective 2 (Assisted Area) status, the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and other EU funding and projects, which have supported, for example, the development of key infrastructure

schemes within the city, such as the redevelopment of Cardiff Bay and the construction of the A4232 Peripheral Distributor Road. The current programme of infrastructure development within Cardiff and the wider Cardiff Capital Region is also supported by financial assistance from the ERDF.

5. In September 2014, the Leader and Cabinet set out a vision to establish Cardiff as “Europe’s most liveable capital city” based on an outward facing, internationally focused policy agenda that seeks to benchmark the city’s performance with leading European cities and to learn from best practice in urban development and public service delivery in Europe.

EU Referendum Result

6. The referendum on the UK’s membership of the EU took place on 23 June 2016. Across the UK, 51.9% of the electorate voted to leave the EU and 48.1% voted to remain, based on an overall turnout of 72.2%. In Cardiff, the result was 40% voting to leave and 60% voting to remain with a turnout of 69.6%.
7. The result of the EU referendum brings into sharp focus Cardiff’s relationship with the EU. Whilst the full impact of the vote in support of the UK leaving the EU is uncertain, a number of important issues are already beginning to crystallise and this report explores how the Council should respond.

Issues

UK Government Response

8. At present, one of the key questions following the electorate’s decision to leave the EU relates to the timing of when Article 50 of the 2009 Lisbon Treaty will be invoked by the UK Government. The vote to leave the EU has no legal effect on UK law, so the UK remains a member of the EU and subject to all obligations and responsibilities under the EU Treaties and EU legislation, until such time as the UK Government gives notification under Article 50.
9. Once Article 50 is invoked, there is a binding two-year withdrawal process within which to negotiate the terms of the UK’s exit from the EU. As a preparatory step, the UK Government has established a new EU Unit within the Cabinet Office to support the Brexit negotiations and to examine options for the UK’s future relationship with Europe and the rest of the world.

Welsh Government Response

10. The First Minister issued a Written Statement on 24 June 2016 and a subsequent press statement following a meeting of the Cabinet on 27 June 2016. He confirmed that the Welsh Government will be seeking to ensure that Wales is fully involved in negotiations on the terms of UK withdrawal from the EU and Wales’ future relationship with Europe. He also outlined the following six priorities for the Welsh Government:

- Protect jobs and maintain economic confidence and stability;
 - Play a full part in discussions on EU withdrawal and timing;
 - Retain access to the European Single Market;
 - Negotiate continued participation, on current terms, in major EU programmes up until the end of 2020;
 - Lobby for a review of the Barnett Formula and the UK Government to honour its commitment that Wales will not lose a penny in funding;
 - Put the constitutional relationship between the UK Government and Devolved Administrations onto an “entirely different footing”.
11. The Welsh Government has reaffirmed its commitment to remain outward looking in terms of its external orientation, and to make every effort to ensure that decisions taken by the UK Government fully address Welsh interests and concerns about the impact on jobs, growth and the economy. Press statements that have been issued subsequently by the Welsh Government Cabinet Secretaries for Finance & Local Government and Economy & Infrastructure have also sought respectively to clarify the position on the future of EU funding in Wales and to maintain economic confidence and stability.

Local Government Response

12. In terms of forthcoming negotiations, the Council has opportunities to promote Cardiff’s interests through various mechanisms. These include continuing to work through Core Cities UK to promote the critical role of cities in driving economic growth for nations, not the other way around. Cardiff’s membership of Core Cities UK provides an increasingly important arena for policy debate and direct engagement with the UK Government on the devolution of powers and funding to cities, particularly given the significance of the Core Cities within the UK economy and the wider European context.
13. The Core Cities UK Cabinet met in Newcastle on 12 July 2016 and considered a report published by Metro Dynamics, entitled ‘*AdiEU: The Impact of Brexit on UK Cities*’, which is attached as **Appendix A** to this report. Core Cities UK members agreed to lobby the UK Government to ensure that leading UK cities have an input into the future negotiations on withdrawal from the EU.
14. Similarly, the Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA) has agreed to lobby, with other local government associations around the UK, to ensure that Welsh local government has an input at a UK level into future negotiations to leave the EU. The WLGA has also expressed support for the First Minister’s call for any monies lost through the end of EU structural funds to be replaced with equal funding levels through a new regional policy.
15. The WLGA has recognised that local government in Wales is entering a period of uncertainty. As a result, it has agreed to commence urgent discussions with Wales’ Members of the European Parliament in order to

determine the depth of issues that will affect local authorities. The WLGA will also be writing to the Secretary of State for Wales and the Welsh Government Cabinet Secretary for Finance & Local Government to highlight the potential impact of market volatility on the £13 billion Local Government Pension Scheme in Wales.

16. The UK Government Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, Rt Hon Greg Clark MP, confirmed in his speech to the Local Government Association (LGA) Annual Conference on 5 July 2016 that “English local government” will be involved in negotiations on the terms of the UK’s exit from the EU. He has asked the Chairman of the LGA, Lord Porter of Spalding CBE, to put together a team representing all political parties and parts of the country.
17. The Leader of the City of Cardiff Council was appointed as the new WLGA Spokesperson on European Affairs for 2016/17 at the WLGA Council Annual General Meeting that was held on 1 July 2016 and will be expected to play a leading role in making representations on behalf of Welsh local government in relation to these issues. In this new role on behalf of the WLGA, the Leader wrote to the First Minister on 7 July 2016 seeking assurances that Welsh local government *“will be fully represented in all significant discussions and meetings over withdrawal from the European Union and all its ramifications”*.

Financial Impact

18. The immediate financial implications following the EU referendum result has been reduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer’s confirmation that there will be no post-referendum emergency budget. However, market volatility is likely to continue, particularly if any financial easing is considered necessary by the Bank of England, and will define the macro-economic environment in which the Council manages its financial affairs.
19. In the coming months, the Council will need to focus specifically on treasury management matters and the impact of any interest rate movements, which arise from the volatility surrounding sterling. The Governor of the Bank of England has outlined a “do-what-it-takes” approach to maintaining the UK’s financial integrity. However, it is too soon to tell how this plays out in terms of fiscal policy.
20. Potential key financial impacts include:
 - **Uncertainty**
 - Impact on financial markets – e.g. the UK has lost its AAA rating from a number of credit agencies. Whilst this may have a longer term negative impact on Council borrowing rates, the short term has seen significant reductions in Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) loan rates.
 - Impact on interest rates is unknown; however, this will depend on a number of factors, including risks to UK growth, exchange rate and risks to inflation in the longer term.

- Whilst the Council has investments, primarily in bank deposits, any reduction in interest rates would have an impact but would be manageable within the Council's existing revenue budget given the existing low levels of interest rates.
- These unknowns on the UK Budget will eventually have implications for the Welsh Budget via the Welsh Block Grant and the Welsh Government's subsequent decisions regarding its distribution.

- **Impact on Exchange Rates**

- Tourism – there could be a beneficial impact of a reduction in the exchange rate for pound sterling in the short term and on incoming leisure tourism to the UK, although anecdotal statements from the hotel industry suggest a potential reduction in business tourism may outweigh any benefit for them.
- Exports – the short term reduction in exchange rates would benefit exporters in the city and region. However, there would be a potentially adverse impact for companies involved in import-intensive sectors.
- The above are short term impacts and the longer term impacts may be different subject to the outcome of negotiations following the UK invoking Article 50.

- **Potential Legislative Changes**

- There are a number of financial consequences for the Council (e.g. landfill penalties etc. arising from EU directives) and there is a need for clarity on what will happen post exit.
- Access to funding from the European Investment Bank.

Impact on Economic Development and Investment

21. A key issue for Cardiff and the wider Cardiff Capital Region relates to the position of the UK Government vis-à-vis the proposed City Deal, which was signed in March 2016. Despite the uncertainty of the broader political environment, recent indications from UK Government officials are that the Cardiff Capital Region should continue to focus on concluding the City Deal process by the end of the current financial year. This will require close monitoring of the position by the Council with regular reports to Cabinet on developments.
22. Phase 2 of the Metro is a central element of the City Deal and includes some £103 million from the ERDF, which would need to be spent within the next five years. It is too soon to assess with certainty how recent developments will affect this component of the City Deal. However, on 12 July 2016, the First Minister reiterated the Welsh Government's commitment to "*pressing ahead with the development of the Metro*". There would also be a wider impact within the city, for example, in the Higher Education Institution (HEI) sector, where European funding has played a major part to date in supporting a range of research and development projects.

23. The EU referendum result has created uncertainty, which has significant implications for business, trade, investment and the property market. In the short term, many businesses are expected to adopt a 'do nothing' or 'business as usual' approach; however, the concern is that a paralysis of investment could delay major economic decisions and infrastructure projects. Similarly, uncertainty in the property market could affect confidence in housebuilding and developing and then filling new office space, as well as having an associated impact on any strategies to increase employment.
24. The Council and the Welsh Government have identified financial services as a key sector for the Cardiff economy and Central Cardiff Enterprise Zone. Following the EU referendum result and the changing position of the UK within the EU, there are potential economic implications for the City of London and other Core Cities as a result of any operational decisions taken by major banks and other financial institutions, particularly US-domiciled financial institutions and investors, to shift their operations out of the UK. The ripple effect away from London of such decisions and any associated job losses in this sector could be significant for Cardiff in the short to medium term, although this might be mitigated in the longer term.
25. In response, the Council needs to place emphasis on maintaining investor confidence in Cardiff, continuing to project the city's brand to national and international audiences (not least through major events like the Champions League Final 2017) and meeting with businesses to provide reassurance and support. The Council is currently working with the private sector, including the new Cardiff Business Improvement District, to develop a new mechanism to enable strategic engagement and ongoing dialogue between the Council's leadership and the business community in relation to the key issues facing the city.
26. The Council is also encouraging all stakeholders to contribute their views to the current work of the Cardiff Capital Region Competitiveness and Growth Commission, chaired by Professor Greg Clark, in order to inform the future economic strategy for the city region. The independent commission will gather evidence from community leaders, businesses and stakeholders before publishing its findings and recommendations in autumn 2016 on how the City Deal can be utilised to secure a sustainable economic future for the Cardiff Capital Region.

Impact on European Funding Provision

27. The current EU grant programmes, which run from 2014 to 2020, are well underway, with many projects already launched or at an advanced stage of planning. Under these programmes Wales has been allocated almost £2 billion from the EU, with £1.6 billion going to West Wales and the Valleys and over £325 million to East Wales (i.e. Cardiff, Vale of Glamorgan, Newport, Monmouthshire, Powys, Wrexham, and Flintshire). On a pan-Wales level, the Welsh European Funding Office (WEFO) has already committed over £700m of EU Structural Funds, which represents 40% of Wales' total allocation.

28. The current guidance from WEFO, the body responsible for administering European Structural & Investment Funding (ESIF) in Wales, is that it is 'business as usual' and that existing funding commitments should be honoured.
29. The Council's exposure to ESIF programmes for 2014-2020 is relatively limited in comparison to other local authorities in the West Wales and the Valleys region. However, the Council currently has two live projects supported by approximately £1.2million in funding through the European Social Fund (ESF):
 - Inspire2Achieve – this relates to tackling NEETs and the Council has been recruiting staff to this project to support delivery. The European Social Fund money earmarked for the Inspire2Achieve project would appear secure; however, everything is currently subject to negotiations with the European Commission. The Council has £600,000 of match funds at stake in this project.
 - Communities4Work – this a Welsh Government-led project involving Communities First clusters.
30. In addition, there are also a range of projects in the pipeline across the East Wales area supported by the ESF comprising an approximate total of £56m of funding, including 'Inspire2Work' which is currently at the business planning stage of the WEFO application process. This and other potential projects, including three INTERREG Atlantic Area proposals where approval is pending, provide support for people to get into employment and cover issues such as training, apprenticeships and childcare.
31. As indicated in paragraph 21 of this report, there is significant ERDF funding in pipeline projects that will impact on Cardiff, including approved funding for compound semi-conductor investment and business support. While this will not incur liabilities for the Council, it is clear that key institutions, particularly universities, will be affected. ERDF funding has also been allocated for business support and other investment to improve business activity and productivity across East Wales.
32. Access to other EU funds managed directly by the European Commission will also be affected, including Horizon 2020 research and innovation funding, INTERREG transnational cooperation opportunities and the ERASMUS+ scheme, which helps young people in Wales to experience work, volunteering and learning opportunities across Europe.
33. Horizon 2020 funding (€80 billion) is an important source of funding for the HEI sector with many activities attracting 100% funding. For example, the Metro Dynamics report shows that the HEI sector in Cardiff has received more than £67 million since 2007 in EU funding for research. The EU referendum result has no immediate effect on those applying to, or participating in, Horizon 2020. At this stage, it is unclear as to whether the HEI sector in Cardiff would have access to a similar funding pot for research and investment in the future.

34. In terms of Erasmus+, the UK Government Minister for Universities and Science has confirmed that the EU referendum result does not affect students studying in the EU, beneficiaries of Erasmus+ or those considering applying in 2017. The UK National Agency has also clarified that there is no immediate change to the UK's participation in the Erasmus+ programme. All participants and beneficiaries should continue with their Erasmus+ funded activities and preparation for the published application deadlines in 2016 and 2017.
35. As things stand, the Council and other Cardiff-based organisations are eligible to continue to apply as a lead, or be a partner in, applications for this sort of funding until the end of the formal two-year period that will be triggered when the UK Government invokes Article 50. The eligibility of UK organisations to participate in such programmes beyond the UK's legal membership of the EU is subject to negotiations between the UK Government and the European Commission.
36. Taking the example of Norway, which is not an EU Member State, but is a member of the European Economic Area (EEA), Norwegian organisations are eligible to participate in most non-ESIF programmes but enjoy a less favourable intervention rate from the EU, meaning that participants from Norway are required to make a higher contribution in terms of match funding than participants from EU Member States. At this point in time, however, it is not clear what sort of deal – if any – can be struck for the UK's continued participation in these EU funding programmes.

Impact on Existing Legislation

37. The EU sets the policy framework for a wide range of activities in the following policy areas that are devolved to the National Assembly for Wales and which have a direct impact on the work of the Welsh Government, Natural Resources Wales, local authorities, National Parks and other organisations in Wales:
 - agriculture and rural affairs (including animal welfare);
 - fisheries and marine policy;
 - cohesion policy (EU Structural Funds);
 - environment (including waste & recycling; water; planning & development – environmental impact assessments; biodiversity; air & noise legislation; eco-labelling standards for industry)
 - energy and climate change;
 - air quality, and
 - public procurement.
38. A large proportion of current UK legislation, including legislation made by the National Assembly for Wales, is made under powers contained in section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972. This legislation is expected to be repealed in the light of UK's withdrawal from the EU and to lead to the automatic lapsing of all secondary legislation based on that power, unless suitable transitional provisions are put in place. In addition,

a more general review of references to European legislation in devolution measures contained in the Wales Bill will also be needed.

39. A large amount of European legislation is in the form of directives that are transposed into UK law (e.g. working time directive). A number of policies and regulations therefore could initially remain unchanged. On the other hand, EU regulations currently apply directly in every Member State and, therefore, consideration will need to be given as to whether, and how, to replace this legislation. If any changes are made, especially if it leads, for example, to the lowering of standards applicable within the UK, then this could have serious implications on the tradable goods sector on its ability to sell into EU markets in future. There cannot be an assumption that power over these services is simply transferred from Brussels to Westminster.
40. With specific reference to public procurement rules, whilst there is a view that the end of EU procurement rules and state aid might see many more freedoms for councils to operate and to invest in local business, much of this legislation has in fact already been adopted into UK law and was done so because elements of it are felt to represent best practice. However, gaps may appear in that legislation once it is decoupled from Europe and any work to change UK legislation would be both complex and time consuming due to the number of public sector and industry bodies with which consultation would be required.
41. It is not clear at this stage whether the power to make the necessary transitional provisions, in areas of devolved policy, would lie with the Welsh Government and National Assembly for Wales or with the UK Government and Parliament. Relations with the EU are not devolved to Wales, but individual subjects like waste and environmental protection, are.
42. If powers currently exercised at the EU level are repatriated to Wales, there would be significant implications for the Welsh Government in terms of policy development. Important negotiations would also be required in relation to the transfer of the corresponding budget, as well as that for regional development. Local government clearly has an interest in such negotiations as some powers might arguably be best exercised at the local level, with associated funding. As a result, it is important that the Council is able to inform these negotiations, working through local government networks such as the WLGA and Core Cities UK.

Impact on Public Services in Cardiff

43. Cardiff Public Services Board (PSB) members have highlighted a number of implications of the EU referendum result for their respective organisations. For example, Cardiff & Vale University Health Board (UHB) recognises that workforce implications are paramount, in terms of both recruitment and retention. The UHB has been actively recruiting in Europe to date. Current training programmes will not produce sufficient numbers of trained staff to meet the recruitment needs from the UK population. Retention issues are also becoming apparent as workers

from other EU countries consider their future in the UK during the current period of uncertainty.

44. Cardiff Third Sector Council has indicated that it will need to deal with the expected loss of European Social Fund money for projects, as well as more general cuts to funding, although there is an increased appetite among Third Sector organisations for sharing localities and resources. There is also a need to reassure communities and staff in terms of future service provision.
45. The National Probation Service has also highlighted the impact of possible cuts to service provision in terms of housing, training and mental health support to already vulnerable communities, and the potential for this to increase anger, harassment and incidents of anti-social behaviour.
46. At this stage, with the detailed implications of the EU referendum result so uncertain, public service partners in Cardiff have agreed to work collectively to ensure that the issues confronting Cardiff are highlighted collectively to the Welsh Government.

Community Cohesion within Cardiff

47. The impact of immigration into the UK has been widely debated in recent months, both before and in the wake of the EU referendum on 23 June 2016. This debate has been influenced by a number of factors in recent years, including economic migration within the EU; the resettlement of refugees and mass migration resulting from international conflicts in the Middle East, together with a period of public spending austerity within the UK. The Council is committed to building on Cardiff's long history of welcoming people from around the world and strong community cohesion with diverse communities living harmoniously alongside each other.
48. The Council has made clear that it will take a zero tolerance approach to dealing with any incidents of reported hate crime in the city following the EU referendum result. The Council issued a cross-party statement on 27 June 2016 emphasising Cardiff's intention to build on its reputation as an inclusive city. A copy of the cross-party statement is attached as **Appendix B** to this report. This was signed by Cardiff Councillors at the meeting of Full Council held on 30 June 2016.
49. This statement has also received the support of those public service partners that were in attendance at a meeting of the Cardiff PSB, which was held on 28 June 2016. This meeting was called specifically by the Leader of the Council, as Chair, to discuss the implications of the EU referendum result for partner organisations and communities in Cardiff.
50. The Cardiff PSB agreed to develop a combined community engagement strategy for public services in the city as a priority following the EU referendum in order to reassure Cardiff citizens and to respond to any reported increase in incidences of hate crime. This approach is currently being developed by the Council and partners and will seek to build on the city's reputation as an inclusive city and communicate positive stories around migration and community cohesion issues in Cardiff, whilst also

acknowledging any potential impact on public services in Cardiff and any community unease which may develop due to the current period of uncertainty.

Continued Membership of European Networks

51. The Council has been a member of Eurocities at various times since the network was founded in 1986 and re-joined the network in 2013/14 as part of an INTERREG funded project, which met the cost of membership fees paid by the Council. This will become an increasingly important arena for the Council, not least because Core Cities UK is also considering the potential creation of a common platform with a number of big European cities through the Eurocities network. It is therefore proposed that the Council continues to be a full member of Eurocities until such time as this decision may be revoked by the Council.
52. On 24 June 2016, the current President of Eurocities, Johanna Rolland, issued a statement confirming that Eurocities will continue to cooperate with large British cities. The statement made clear that Europe should count on its cities as deliverers of change and cities within Europe will continue to thrive thanks to cooperation and exchange of experience.
53. The Council is committed to maintaining its involvement and partnership working with European cities and networks, including Eurocities, to support the benchmarking of the city's performance and to learn from European best practice in relation to urban development and public service delivery. The President of Eurocities is also the Mayor of Nantes and the Leader of the Council will be seeking to arrange a meeting with the President and Secretary General of Eurocities at the earliest opportunity.

Reason for Recommendations

54. To ensure that the Council responds to the wide ranging implications for Cardiff arising from the EU referendum vote for the UK to leave the EU.

Financial Implications

55. The attached report provides an early assessment of the implications for the City of Cardiff and its partners following the result of the referendum vote to leave the European Union and as such there are no direct financial implications arising from this report.
56. The report outlines the uncertainty that the UK faces in the short to medium term following the result. The immediate financial issues and risks brought about by this uncertainty are clearly set out in the body of the report, along with details of some of the planned actions that Council intends to take to ensure that it is at the forefront of the discussions and negotiations that will emerge over the coming weeks and months.
57. The 2017/18 Budget Strategy report, which is also being considered at the Cabinet meeting on 14 July 2016, sets out the context of a prolonged period of financial restraint under which past budgets have been set, and

which will continue to be the case over the medium term. The impact on the UK's future economic position resulting from the result to leave the EU will be closely monitored in the coming months, including the potential need for an Emergency UK Budget later in the year. This could have implications for the Welsh Government's budget, which in turn could add further pressures to the Council's requirement to achieve a balanced budget over the medium term. Both Cabinet and Council will continue to be provided with regular updates on the emerging financial implications through the established programme of budget monitoring and budget setting reports through the course of the year.

Legal Implications

58. As indicated in paragraph 8 of this report, the referendum result does not in itself have any legal effect. The legal process of leaving the EU will only commence when the UK invokes Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty and it is not yet known when that will be.
59. For the time being, therefore, the UK remains a member of the EU and subject to all obligations and responsibilities under EU treaties and EU legislation. Once Article 50 has been invoked there will be a two year negotiation period for the terms of the UK's exit from the EU to crystallise.
60. Many legal obligations imposed from Europe have been specifically enacted as UK national law. Therefore even after the UK has left the EU they will remain in force as national law unless and/or until the UK decides to revoke or replace them. Areas relevant to local government include procurement, state aid, employment, and immigration rules. Further legal implications and commentary appear in paragraphs 37-42 of this report.
61. It is apparent that the revocation or replacement of any UK law which embodies European law is likely to take some years and indeed in some cases the UK may decide that it wants to keep that law. Accordingly, the legal obligations to which the Council is subject are likely to remain unchanged for a considerable time into the future.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Cabinet is recommended to:

1. note the contents of the report;
2. re-affirm Cardiff's position as an international city and the administration's vision to make Cardiff Europe's most liveable capital city;
3. agree to work through Core Cities UK and the Welsh Local Government Association to make representations to the UK Government on key issues to be considered as part of future negotiations to leave the EU;

4. agree to strengthen community engagement mechanisms in Cardiff by working with partners via the Cardiff Public Services Board; and
5. approve the continuation of Cardiff's membership of the Eurocities network.

PAUL ORDERS

Chief Executive

13 July 2016

The following appendices are attached:

Appendix A: Metro Dynamics Report – AdiEU: The Impact of Brexit on UK Cities (July 2016)

Appendix B: City of Cardiff Council Cross Party Statement

The following background papers have been taken into account:

WLGA Council AGM, 1 July 2016 – EU Referendum Outcome and Implications (Emergency Item)

Welsh Government Press Release, 30 June 2016 – Cabinet Secretary for Economy and Infrastructure

<http://gov.wales/newsroom/businessandconomy/2016/160630-wales-still-a-great-place-to-do-business/?lang=en>

Welsh Government Press Release, 29 June 2016 – Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Local Government

<http://gov.wales/newsroom/finance1/2016/160629eustructuralfunds/?lang=en>

Welsh Government Cabinet Statement by the First Minister, 27 June 2016:

<http://gov.wales/newsroom/firstminister/2016/160627cabinetstatement/?lang=en>

Welsh Government Written Statement by the First Minister, 24 June 2016:

<http://gov.wales/about/cabinet/cabinetstatements/2016-new/eureferendum/?lang=en>

National Assembly for Wales Research Service Briefing – 'Wales and the EU: What does the vote to leave the EU mean for Wales?', 24 June 2016.

<http://www.assembly.wales/research%20documents/16-037-wales%20and%20the%20eu%20what%20does%20the%20vote%20to%20leave%20the%20eu%20mean%20for%20wales/16-037-leave-english.pdf>