



## An update on progress in Common Frameworks

### Overview

When the UK leaves the EU, powers previously exercised at an EU level that intersect with devolved competence will flow back directly to Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast. In some areas, the UK Government and the Scottish and Welsh Governments agree it is necessary to maintain UK-wide approaches, or common frameworks. Officials from the Northern Ireland Civil Service have engaged in the common frameworks process where the policy area intersects with the devolved competence of the Northern Ireland Assembly. In the absence of the NI Executive, officials' input has been limited to analytical and factual responses only. A detailed programme of collaboration has been undertaken to agree where common frameworks are needed and how they will be implemented.

### Progress to date

On 4 April 2019 the UK Government published a revised frameworks analysis, which set out a detailed assessment of progress. This was the culmination of multilateral policy development in priority framework areas, through which the UK Government and devolved administration officials produced outline frameworks in the majority of priority areas. Discussions on cross-cutting issues, including the internal market and governance, continue in parallel and we have jointly developed an engagement strategy that will raise awareness, secure buy-in and increase transparency in the overall programme. The cooperative approach on frameworks so far demonstrates the progress that can be achieved through proceeding collaboratively.

### The frameworks process

This work to establish common frameworks has five phases. The delivery process shown below illustrates how a framework will move through these five phases of development.

The five phases of work include:

- Phase one: Multilateral (with the UK Government and the devolved administrations) engagement on common frameworks
- Phase two: Detailed policy development resulting in an outline framework
- Phase three: Review, consultation and further detailed policy development, resulting in a provisional framework confirmation

- Phase four: Frameworks implementation and framework agreement
- Phase five: Post-implementation arrangements

This process also includes a period of reappraisal for each framework, spanning across phases four and five, where frameworks agreements will be re-evaluated according to the outcomes of cross-cutting issues.

Frameworks will be implemented depending on the needs of the particular policy area. This may require a combination of legislative and non-legislative measures. The process accounts for frameworks being implemented in different ways, with the potential for some activity to be undertaken concurrently, to ensure that due process has been followed as the framework is put in place. As a result, frameworks will be implemented at different points in time, depending on the individual requirements of each framework.

### **Cross-cutting issues**

Work is ongoing to develop a collective position on some of the key issues relevant to all frameworks policy areas. These include:

- **Governance.** Consideration is being given to how much a consistent approach is required in areas such as information sharing, decision-making, and dispute resolution, including, in some cases, expert advice.
- **The UK Internal Market.** The UK Government continues to seek development of a shared approach to the UK Internal Market with the devolved administrations, and, alongside the work being undertaken by policy teams, we are considering how to manage internal market issues across framework areas.
- **The future relationship with the EU.** Frameworks discussions have to date been conducted without prejudice to the outcome of negotiations with the EU. Frameworks will need to be flexible to interact with the outcomes of negotiations with the EU on the UK-EU future relationship. Officials are working to explore this interaction in more detail
- **Trade and international obligations.** Although frameworks are domestic structures, they will need to be adaptable to future international trade deals and other international obligations which will require ongoing flexibility.
- **Northern Ireland.** Northern Ireland has a unique position as an integral part of the UK economy and, in several sectors, simultaneously part of the all-Ireland economy. This creates some specific challenges for those frameworks involving NI.

### **Next steps and engagement**

As we move forward there is a need for increased transparency, so we have developed a more detailed engagement plan on the back of a Joint Ministerial Committee (European Negotiations) mandate to increase engagement, including unilaterally where it makes sense to do so.

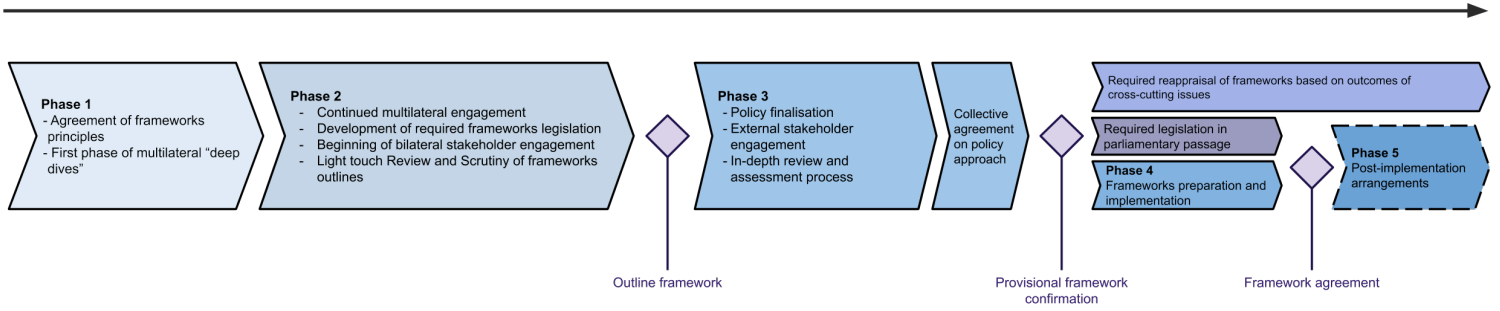
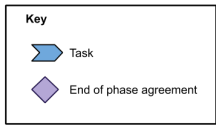
There are three strands to this:

- **High-level programme engagement** focused on academics and umbrella organisations. The UK Government and the devolved administrations are working together on the best way of presenting the overarching principles and purpose of frameworks at key events across the UK;
- **Parliamentary engagement** with UK Parliament and the devolved legislatures. We will be updating parliamentary committees at key moments in the process, and consulting them on the arrangements that will need to be put in place to enable the formal scrutiny of frameworks; and
- **Technical engagement** by policy teams on specific frameworks - this work is engaging relevant sectors to test provisional conclusions, informing future policy development.

The first multilateral (UK Government and devolved administrations) technical engagement roundtable with stakeholders took place on 19 March 2019 to test provisional conclusions made within the Hazardous Substances (Planning) draft outline framework. This successful pilot provided stakeholders with reassurance and increased transparency of the frameworks process, while opening new channels for stakeholders to communicate with policy teams and raise any issues with the practicalities of what is within the framework. Further work will be done to see how lessons from this pilot could inform the format of future engagement plans, though these may take different approaches in accordance with the policy areas in question.

The Northern Ireland Civil Service will continue to participate in this area of work. In the absence of the Northern Ireland Executive, officials' input has been limited to analytical and factual responses only. Where framework arrangements have been developed, they are without prejudice to the views of future Northern Ireland Executive Ministers.

# An illustration of the frameworks delivery process



## **COMMON FRAMEWORKS: OUTLINE FRAMEWORK**

*This outline framework for Hazardous Substances should be read as an example of how common frameworks are being developed. The outline framework template has been designed to allow for a variety of approaches to suit the needs of particular policy areas. This example is therefore without prejudice to how other frameworks may be developed in the future.*

### **Purpose**

This document provides a suggested outline for an initial UK-wide, or GB, framework agreement in a particular policy area. It is intended to facilitate multilateral policy development and set out proposed high-level commitments for the four UK Administrations; it should be viewed as a tool that helps policy development, rather than a rigid template to be followed. The document may be developed iteratively and amended and added to by policy teams as discussions progress. It should be read alongside the accompanying guidance (UK Government and Devolved Administrations Guidance Note for Phase 2 Engagement).

Population of the agreement skeleton should be based on the existing work undertaken and should remain consistent with the underlying Framework Principles agreed by the UK, Scottish and Welsh Governments. The content should inform the drafting of any legislative and non-legislative mechanisms required to implement UK-wide frameworks.

Until it is formally agreed this document should not be considered as government policy for any of the participating administrations and should be treated as confidential. The process for developing and finalising this document will be mutually agreed by all administrations.

The document is made up of four sections:

### **Outline**

- 1. Section 1:** What We Are Talking About. This section will set out the area of European Union (EU) law under consideration, current arrangements, and any elements from the policy that will not be considered. It will also include any relevant legal or technical definitions.
- 2. Section 2:** Proposed Breakdown of Policy Area and Framework. This section will break the policy area down into its component parts, explaining where common rules will and will not be required and the rationale for this approach. It will also set out any areas of disagreement.

## **Operational Detail**

3. **Section 3:** Proposed Operational Elements of Framework. This section will explain how the framework will operate in practice by setting out: how decisions will be made; the planned roles and responsibilities for each administration, or a third party; how implementation of the framework will be monitored and, if appropriate enforced; arrangements for reviewing and amending the framework; and proposed arrangements for resolution of a dispute.
4. **Section 4:** Practical Next Steps and Related Issues. This section will set out the next steps that would be required to implement the framework (subject to Ministerial agreement) and key timings.

## **Draft Outline Framework**

### **OUTLINE**

#### **SECTION 1: WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT**

##### **1. Policy area**

Hazardous Substances Planning. Encompasses the elements of the Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EU) which relate to land-use planning, including: planning controls on the presence of hazardous substances and handling development proposals both for hazardous establishments and in the vicinity of such establishments.

The Seveso III Directive ('the Directive') has the objective of preventing on-shore major accidents involving hazardous substances, as well as limiting the consequences to people and/or the environment of any accidents that do take place. 'Hazardous substances' in the legislation include individual substances (such as ammonium nitrate), or whole categories of substances (such as flammable gases). The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) and devolved administrations (DAs) are responsible for the land-use planning (LUP) requirements of the Directive. In accordance with the retained Seveso III Directive, the UK is obliged to ensure that the objectives of preventing major accidents and limiting the consequences of such accidents are taken into account in land-use policies. This requires controls on the siting of new establishments and modifications to establishments which fall within scope of the Directive, and on new developments and public areas in the vicinity of such establishments. It also requires these considerations to form the development of relevant policy and has requirements on public involvement in decision making, including relevant plans and programmes.

When implementing the original EU Directive in this regard, a distinction was made between those elements relating to on-site controls for establishments to minimise the risk of a major accident (those now covered by the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 (GB) and their Northern Ireland equivalent) and the residual off-site risk. The latter is primarily the risk of a major accident arising due to the proximity of hazardous substances to other development or sensitive environments (i.e. if there were an accident due to on-site failures, what the risks would be where certain developments or habitats are or would be close by). This latter issue was considered to be a spatial planning matter to be addressed through planning controls. Subsequently, LUP matters generally in the UK were devolved to the new administrations.

To summarise, very broadly the hazardous substances regime;

- a) sets limits on the amount of dangerous substances that can be stored/used in an establishment before that establishment must apply for consent to do so from their local planning authority (usually the local authority);
- b) requires the preparation of planning policies to take into account the aims and objectives of the Directive; and
- c) requires local planning authorities to comply with various consultation requirements and consider any major accident hazard issues before they can grant planning permission in relation to establishments, to certain types of development near such establishments, and hazardous substances consent.

To note the hazardous substances regime does NOT ban any substance, or any development around establishments containing hazardous substances. All decisions rest with local planning authorities or, in some cases, called-in applications or appeals, the Minister(s) in England, Wales, Northern Ireland or Scotland.

It should also be noted that LUP controls on hazardous substances existed in Great Britain for around a decade before becoming an EU requirement. This is an issue on which the UK has led the way.

## 2. Scope

- The scope of this Common Framework is any legislation which applies the LUP elements of the retained Seveso III Directive in the United Kingdom. At the time of writing The Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 and Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2015 in England, and devolved administrations' equivalent primary and secondary provisions, constitute the main body of legislation that applies these elements of the Seveso III Directive. The Directive's minimum requirements are common across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Whilst the different administrations are currently free to use their devolved planning powers to increase controls beyond the minimum requirements of the Directive, this has not happened.
- Once the UK leaves the EU this set of common minimum requirements may\* cease

to be in effect and the different administrations will have wider scope to use their planning powers to make changes.

\*This is subject to the terms on which the UK leaves. The Withdrawal Agreement includes a commitment, if the backstop comes into effect, to a principle of non-regression from the standards applicable within the UK at the end of transition period. This will include in areas relating to 'the prevention, reduction and elimination of risks to human health or the environment arising from the production, use, release and disposal of chemical substances'.

- The primary focus of this agreement is to maintain the principles and objectives of retained EU legislation across the hazardous substances regime, that is, primarily, to prevent on-shore major accidents involving hazardous substances and limit the consequences to people and/or the environment of any accidents that do take place. It also seeks to, wherever possible, facilitate the sharing of information on a multilateral basis.
- Post Exit, the UK will still be party to the following relevant international agreements;
  - The Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents is a UNECE convention designed to protect people and the environment from the consequences of industrial accidents. Parties are required to, amongst other things, take appropriate measures and cooperate within the framework of this Convention, to protect human beings and the environment against industrial accidents...shall ensure that the operator is obliged to take all measures necessary for the safe performance of the hazardous activity and for the prevention of industrial accidents...take measures, as appropriate, to identify hazardous activities within its jurisdiction and to ensure that affected Parties are notified of any such proposed or existing activity. The Convention also sets out detailed requirements when it comes to siting of/around hazardous establishments as well as setting out the types and quantities of substances that should be considered hazardous.
  - The UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters ('the Aarhus Convention') establishes a number of rights of the public (individuals and their associations) with regard to the environment. The Parties to the Convention are required to make the provisions necessary so that public authorities (at national, regional or local level) will contribute to these rights to become effective.

### 3. Definitions



All technical definitions used in this agreement will reflect those set out in legislation implementing the retained Seveso III Directive.

In this framework the following definitions are also used:

- *JMC*. The Joint Ministerial Committee is a set of committees that comprises ministers from the UK and devolved governments, providing central co-ordination of the overall relationship between the UK and the devolved nations.
- *HSE & HSE NI*. The Health and Safety Executive and Health and Safety Executive Northern Ireland are government agencies responsible for the encouragement, regulation and enforcement of health and safety.
- *MoU* – Memorandum of Understanding. This is a multilateral agreement which indicates a common line of action. It is often used where a legal commitment would not be required or appropriate.

## **SECTION 2: PROPOSED BREAKDOWN OF POLICY AREA AND FRAMEWORK**

### **4. Summary of proposed approach**

It is important to first note the context in which the proposed approach has been developed. Divergence is already entirely possible across the devolved administrations, however there are currently a number of restrictions on what the United Kingdom Government (UKG) and DAs can amend based on what has been set at EU level. The key restrictions are that the UKG and DAs;

- i) are unable to change the definition of what an establishment is (in short, a location where dangerous substances are present in significant quantities);
- ii) must not lower standards on what constitutes a dangerous substance (i.e. by removing categories of substances or individual substances from the list, or raising the threshold at which the quantity becomes significant and the establishment falls into scope of the regime);
- iii) must ensure that the objectives of preventing major accidents and limiting the consequences of such accidents for human health and the environment are taken into account in their land-use policies, through controls on the siting of new establishments and new developments close to establishments;
- iv) must set up appropriate consultation procedures to ensure that operators provide sufficient information on the risks arising from the establishment and that technical advice on those risks is available when decisions are taken; and
- v) facilitate public involvement at various stages of decision-making on relevant applications for consent or plans and programmes.

In simplified terms, what may become possible post-Exit that is not possible now is that the UKG and devolved administrations will have the powers within a domestic context to relax requirements on the level of substances that can be held before triggering the regime and relax the process around what is required once the regime is triggered.

It is considered that whilst a framework is appropriate for the hazardous substances regime, it should be non-legislative. It is envisaged that this would be in the form of an MOU, setting out the principles of engagement between the UK government, DAs and HSE where changes to devolved legislation are concerned (see Section 6 for more details). This view is guided by the overarching principle established by JMC; that any framework should secure the proper functioning of the regime whilst at the same time respecting the devolution rights of the devolved administrations. It is also guided with reference to the priorities that JMC list as key, that any framework should be established where they are necessary to:

- *enable the functioning of the UK internal market, while acknowledging policy divergence*

Hazardous substances planning is not significantly different from devolved planning controls generally – it is about consenting the locations of substances with major accident hazard potential and development around those locations. As stated in section 1, establishments which store certain amounts of certain substances or developers looking to build near such establishments will be required to seek consent from a local authority. The regime is not focused on banning activities or making a substance illegal in a general sense. As a result, (and in a scenario in which the non-regression principle did not apply) the biggest potential discrepancy would be where, for example in one administration, controls were removed for a certain substance completely, where across the border, operators would need to go through the hazardous substances consenting process with their local authority to hold the substances at a site in the same quantities. Whilst any such scenario *could* result in a potentially damaging ‘race to the bottom’, due to the nature of the regime this would bring very limited economic benefits – relaxed hazardous substances standards would not bring a significant enough benefit to operators to influence which administration they set up business in to the point where this would distort the internal market. And as such reducing standards in this way is unlikely to be an attractive proposition (and industry has not been pushing for this up to now). It is therefore considered unlikely and, particularly in consideration with other factors, is not a strong enough argument to justify a *legislative* approach for this framework; but arrangements will need to be in place to manage any potential impacts on the internal market within this – or related – policy areas.

- *ensure compliance with international obligations*

The UK is a signatory to two international agreements relevant to the hazardous substances regime (as mentioned in section 2), the Aarhus Convention and the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents. The latter in particular cements many of the requirements of the current regime in international law, therefore any significant stripping back of the hazardous substances regime could result in a breach of international obligations. This presents limits on what the UKG can do as the party to the treaties, but also constrains the administrations. In very extreme cases the Secretary of State has step-in powers already built into Devolution settlements where there is a potential breach of international law, although we do not envisage these forming any part of the framework. A non-legislative framework would provide the appropriate forum for any policy changes to be addressed, where anything of concern can be flagged and any

necessary dispute resolution measures (see section 13) can be put into place.

- *ensure the UK can negotiate, enter into and implement new trade agreements and international treaties*

Not applicable. Through discussions we have not identified any differences between administrations on hazardous substances that would have an impact on the UK's ability to negotiate (etc.) trade agreements and treaties. Negotiation of any new trade agreements or treaties would in any event need to take account of where devolved competence means there are or could be divergence across the UK in matters pertinent to that particular treaty or agreement.

- *enable the management of common resources*

HSE/HSE NI – as indicated, they operate across the different planning jurisdictions (HSE NI covering Northern Ireland), and so any divergence could affect them, and so any framework encouraging and providing a forum for discussion would be beneficial. However, potential changes to the regime with significant impacts on HSE are already a potential feature of the existing regime *within the EU framework* and are not triggered by EU exit. There is not a new significant issue being created on this point that would need to be addressed by legislative means.

- *administer and provide access to justice in cases with a cross-border element*

Not applicable. Any differences between administrations on hazardous substances will not have an impact on the UK's ability to administer or provide access to justice.

- *safeguard the security of the UK*

Differing hazardous substances planning controls in parts of the UK are already a possibility, i.e. not affected by EU Exit, and these differences do not pose a threat to UK security.

Reducing protections below current levels could become possible after Exit, which could increase the risk to safety *within an area (acknowledging the limited risk of cross-border impacts)* e.g. by allowing hazardous substances near a sensitive development (to note, safety measures within establishments would still be regulated through non-planning requirements under the Control of Major Accidents Hazards Regulations 2015 or their equivalent). As stated previously, hazardous substances powers are broadly analogous to other devolved planning powers in this regard and as such should be seen as a matter for individual administrations – divergence in and of itself does not pose a risk to the security of the UK as a whole.

According to the JMC principles a legislative framework should be considered only where absolutely necessary. As set out above a potential legislative framework for hazardous substances would not meet this criteria. According to the principles set out by the JMC and the objective of securing the proper functioning of the hazardous substances regime whilst at the same time respecting the devolution rights of the devolved administrations, this Common Framework will not be a legislative vehicle but rather a reflection of the discussions that have taken place and agreements reached on ways of working going forward, post the UK's departure from the European Union.

#### *Other factors supporting a non-legislative agreement*

- the devolved regimes predate the current version of the Directive, and in certain

cases go further than its minimum requirements; this demonstrates the lack of appetite to legislate below its minimum standards.

- the HSE, and in Northern Ireland HSE NI, have a cross-cutting role which provides a common evidence base which all DAs look to; with policy development across all administrations driven by HSE and HSE(NI) advice, differing approaches would be unlikely.

Current potential for divergence – decision making is devolved, so as long as the aims of the Directive are taken into account, it should be emphasised that despite the scope for such divergence, very little of it has occurred. It should also be noted that planning authorities and Ministers in the various home nations are free to make decisions on applications as they see fit, provided the major accident hazard potential forms part of the consideration.

## **5. Detailed overview of proposed framework: legislation (primary or secondary)**

*N/A – no legislation is considered to be necessary*

## **6. Detailed overview of proposed framework: non-legislative arrangements**

The UKG and the DAs have agreed a set of eight principles for future ways of working that would make up the agreement:

- i. In the absence of EU requirements applying to the UK, the nations of the UK will consider the evidence and advice of the Control of Major Accidents Hazards (COMAH) competent authority, as appropriate, as regards the substances and quantities to which hazardous substances consent should apply.
- ii. Administrations will respect the ability of other administrations to make decisions (i.e. allowing for policy divergence).
- iii. Administrations will consider the impact of decisions on other administrations, including any impacts on cross-cutting issues such as the UK Internal Market.
- iv. Wherever it is considered reasonably possible, administrations agree to seek to inform other administrations of prospective changes in policy one month, or as close to one month as is practical, before making them public.
- v. Parties will create the right conditions for collaboration, by for example ensuring policy leads attend future meetings.
- vi. Future collaborative meetings will be conducted at official level and on a without prejudice basis.
- vii. In order to broaden the debate at future collaborative meetings, parties will ensure that different perspectives are present.
- viii. Those attending future collaborative meetings recognise the importance of how collaboration is approached.

## **7. Detailed overview of areas where no further action is thought to be needed**

N/A

## **OPERATIONAL DETAIL**

### **SECTION 3: PROPOSED OPERATIONAL ELEMENTS OF FRAMEWORK**

#### **8. Decision making**

The MoU or equivalent will be drafted in cooperation with the devolved administrations – the UKG will pull together an initial draft which will be sent out for comment, with each party then feeding in. The common framework will only be put in place once there is unanimous agreement. We will also involve HSE, HSE NI, and other stakeholders with an interest. The overarching principles were agreed at official level at the ‘deep dive’ meeting with all administrations.

Ministerial clearance will be sought on the principle of proceeding with a non-legislative framework, as well as the final framework agreement itself.

Once this has been taken forward all decision making under the relevant devolved competences (within the scope of the framework) will fall to the UKG and the DAs within their respective territories, taking into account the principles set out in Section 6. The framework will also link into any future arrangements for the maintenance of the UK Internal Market. Currently the arrangements for coordinating work on the implementation of the Seveso III Directive are ad hoc. Usually, HSE acts as the coordinator for implementing new requirements from revision of, or amendments to the Directive and engage with planning representatives from the various administrations to coordinate implementation. As other issues arise, again contact is made on an ad hoc basis to seek to resolve these. Ministers responsible for planning individually sign off implementing legislation or changes to procedures.

To facilitate the sharing of information where appropriate, and as a forum to discuss wider policy issues, it is envisaged that a working group of the policy leads in each administration will hold a six-monthly telephone conference to discuss any issues and share learning. This would not rule out issues being raised for consideration by the working group between meetings if necessary.

## **9. Roles and responsibilities of each party to the framework**

*See key principles (section 6).*

## **10. Roles and responsibilities of existing or new bodies**

HSE and HSE NI are government agencies and the key existing bodies relevant to this framework. Under the Hazardous Substances regulations they act (in conjunction with the Environment Agency in England, the Scottish Environmental Protection Authority in Scotland, Natural Resources Wales in Wales and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency in Northern Ireland) as the COMAH competent authority. They advise hazardous substances authorities (local planning authorities) across the four territories on the nature and severity of the risk to persons in the vicinity and the local environment arising from the presence of a hazardous substance at an establishment.

They have the lead for the UK on the Seveso III Directive, and post-Exit will be taking up several of the functions that currently sit with the European Commission in relation to COMAH, this will include the responsibility for advising on any changes to the lists of controlled substances or other policy updates that may impact the hazardous substances regime. Changes in their policy, e.g. on risk or the way they engage in the planning system ultimately rest with the UK Secretary of State for Work and Pensions.

In relation to hazardous substances they will continue in their current role and with their current responsibilities after Exit and have been kept informed throughout the process of developing this framework.

## **11. Monitoring and enforcement**

As no legislative arrangements are considered necessary then enforcement measures are not appropriate. In place of formal monitoring measures there will be regular meetings to review the framework (see sections 8 and 12.)

## **12. Review and amendment**

We propose having a review meeting two years after the day the framework comes into effect, to consider the ongoing application of transposing domestic legislation across the different administrations. The meeting would focus in particular on any issues encountered, and allow parties to provide a forward look of any changes that they are considering. This would not rule out an earlier review if required. After this initial review a more permanent arrangement for recurring meetings on this framework will be decided based around a timeframe that is considered appropriate.

## **13. Dispute resolution**

The intention under this framework is that there will be a regular group at working level to discuss and work through any issues at an early stage.

This approach to dispute resolution largely reflects the current decision-making approach

mentioned in section 8. i.e. matters proceed via policy leads, with senior managers and Ministers within each administration brought in to agree a course of action as appropriate. We have not previously had disagreements in this area that have warranted engagement between senior officials or Ministers of the different administrations. There is no particular reason to suppose that EU Exit will make the need for that level of engagement any more likely. Therefore whilst we think disagreement is unlikely it is appropriate to have a procedure in place in the event it is needed. This process would be as follows:

*Policy leads.* Where officials become aware of potential issues or areas of disagreement via any means the first step will be to seek to resolve this amongst policy leads without escalation. This will usually be resolved via discussion with equivalents in other administrations to determine the source of the disagreement, to establish whether it is a material concern and to work through possible solutions to the satisfaction of all parties. It is expected that most disagreements would be resolved at this point.

*Director level/Chiefs of planning.* Where disagreements cannot be resolved amongst policy leads the next stage will usually be to escalate the issue to director level. At this stage directors can decide whether it would be appropriate to arrange a meeting with counterparts across administrations. Alternatively, or after such a meeting, directors may determine that the issue cannot be resolved at this stage at which point the involvement of ministers will be required.

*Ministers.* This is expected to be a last resort for only the most serious issues and where all alternatives have been exhausted. In very extreme cases the Secretary of State has step-in powers, already built into Devolution settlements, although we do not envisage these forming any part of the framework.

*HSE/HSE NI.* They may be included at multiple stages of the process, either flagging potential issues, or providing advice on potential solutions.

*Agree to disagree.* It does not always follow that where disagreements emerge these will need to be escalated or a 'solution' need to be established. This framework will not prejudice the right of administrations to 'agree to disagree' in certain circumstances.

## **SECTION 4: PRACTICAL NEXT STEPS AND RELATED ISSUES**

### **14. Implementation**

This framework will take effect once agreed by all parties and approved by Ministers. It is intended that the concordat/MoU be in effect when the UK leaves the European Union.