'EU Settlement Scheme Scandal'

Every day reveals another immigration outrage.

We are indebted as ever to our principal affiliate, Brexit Facts4EU.Org for their forensic work in exposing yet another element of the UK's discredited immigration policy.

Part 1 of their latest report revealed that 2/3rds of the 8.6 million UK population rise from 2003-2023 were from the EU27 as a direct result of the EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS).

That is bad enough.

What is even more shocking is the remaining third — nearly 800,000 — are nationals from 176 non-EU countries around the world. These applications are being processed by the Home Office under the EUSS on the basis that they have a connection with an EU citizen, usually a family member. Unsurprisingly, the effect has been to drive a coach and horses through any kind of restrictions on eligibility.

According to Home Office data, the highest numbers of non-EU applicants under the scheme came from India, Pakistan and Brazil.

Is it any wonder that international agreements and human rights treaties are regarded as a sick joke by voters all over the free world? What follows are summary highlights of the existing arrangements with a link to the full report at the end.

0.8m applications from non-EU nationals to the 'EU Settlement Scheme', to live in UK

Nationals of 176 non-EU countries have submitted applications to the Home Office

Apart from EU citizens residing in UK, applications came from other nationals all over the world

In this second part of our 'UK immigration from the EU' series, we reveal the astonishing number of applications from non-EU nationals for settlement in the UK, dealt with by the Home Office under the 'EU Settlement Scheme' (EUSS).

The total number of applications from non-EU nationals applying to reside permanently in the UK was **an astonishing** 790,993, as at the end of September 2024.

CLICKABLE SERIES MENU — 'UK Mass Immigration from the EU'

A Brexit Facts4EU Special Report into the 'EU Settlement Scheme'

(A) EUSS — APPLICATIONS

Part I: 8.4m applications have been received under the EUSS to reside in the UK

Part II (this report): 0.8m of these have come from non-EU
nationals

Part III: 2.3m applications received after June 2021 deadline

- new applications and approvals continue
- (B) EUSS APPLICANTS

Part IV: The millions of actual migrants approved (subtracting duplicate applications)

Part V: Revealed — Huge numbers of those approved by Home
Office are non-EU nationals

Part VI: The 1m+ late applications approved, despite being
past the deadline

Extra: Mass EU immigration and the housing shortage, written in collaboration with a former Cabinet Minister

[Note: Reports now include new figures up to end-2024, except Parts I and II which cover up to Q3 2024.]

A special report funded and produced by the Facts4EU thinktank, and being covered by CIBUK.Org and GB News

The British public may have assumed that an 'EU Settlement Scheme' would involve only EU nationals, and furthermore that these would be EU nationals who had already moved to the UK while the United Kingdom was still a member of the European Union. Given that such people moved to the UK perfectly legally and set up home, it would be accepted that these people have the right to remain.

In this report we look at applications under the EUSS from non-EU nationals.

Brexit Facts4EU.Org Summary

Non-EU nationals and the 'EU' Settlement Scheme

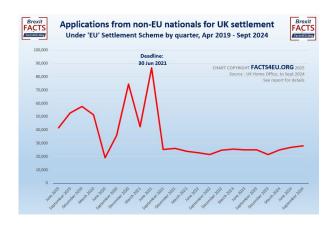
Note: All numbers are correct up to Q3 2024. Since publication of this report we obtained the latest results, up to Q4 2024.

1. Total applications received to the EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) by non-EU nationals

- Non-EU27 & non-EEA/EFTA & Swiss : 714,080
- EEA, EFTA, and Swiss : 76,913
- TOTAL NON-EU : 793,931

Nearly 0.8 million non-EU nationals have taken advantage of the EUSS scheme.

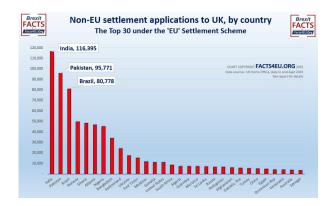
2. Timeline: Applications under the EUSS from non-EU nationals, Apr 2019 — Sept 2024



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{Source : UK Home Office, data up to end-Sept 2024.]

3. Top 30 countries for applications — non-EU nationals



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{Source : UK Home Office, data up to end-Sept 2024.]

How can non-EU nationals apply under the 'EU' Settlement Scheme?

The main rules of this scheme (EUSS) apply to EU nationals living in the UK by 31 December 2020. Those who can prove they have lived in the UK for five years by that date get 'Settled Status'. Those who have been in the UK for less time get an interim 'Pre-Settled Status', which can be upgraded once they hit the five year mark.

However, more people are eligible provided they have a connection to an EU citizen. For the most part this relates to family members. Bizarrely, although EU citizens are supposed to have been resident in the UK by 31 December 2020, the eligibility criteria for family members seems to be looser.

Family members do not have to be citizens of either the EU, EEA or Switzerland — they can hail from any country in the world. They can also apply after the supposed 'deadline' which was set and agreed by the EU as being 30 June 2021. It seems all they have to do is to prove that their relationship with

an EU or EEA citizen still exists at the date they apply.

The 'close family members' — to use the term in the scheme — include spouses, civil partners, unmarried partners, dependant children and grandchildren, dependant parents and grandparents, and children born or adopted after 31 December 2020. (The date the UK finally left the EU.)

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Countries from which these applicants are coming

As part of this investigation Facts4EU was able to identify the full range of countries from which applicants outside the EU originated. An astonishing 176 countries and small states are represented.

It seems surprising that citizens from 27 EU countries have 'close family' members who come from 176 countries around the world, but this is what the Home Office has recorded.

Below is the full list, ordered by the number of applications from each country's nationals

There was only one way to bring home the fact that nationals from 176 countries have applied under the 'EU' Settlement Scheme and that was to list them all. The countries are listed by order of the number of applications from people from that

country.

FA	CTS	The Hom	e Office has p		sed nearly 0.8m the 'EU' Settleme			7.2	om 176 non-EU co K	untri	es Brex. FACT
1	India	31	Israel	61	Malaysia	91	Dominica	121	Liechtenstein	151	Central African Republic
2	Pakistan	32	Cameroon	62	Guinea	92	Mozambique	122	St Kitts and Nevis	152	Oman
3	Brazil	33	Iraq	63	Serbia	93	Armenia	123	Rwanda	153	Monaco
4	Norway	34	Iceland	64	Uganda	94	Zambia	124	Barbados	154	Maldives
5	Ghana	35	Canada	65	Angola	95	Mali	125	St Vincent & Grenadines	155	United Arab Emirates
6	Albania	36	Ecuador	66	Honduras	96	Paraguay	126	British overseas citizens	156	Suriname
7	Nigeria	37	Nepal	67	Yemen	97	Burkina Faso	127	Cambodia	157	Bhutan
8	Bangladesh	38	North Macedonia	68	South Korea	98	Uruguay	128	Panama	158	St Maarten (Dutch Part)
9	Switzerland	39	Bolivia	69	Chile	99	Refugee	129	Montenegro	159	Qatar
10	Ukraine	40	Argentina	70	Ethiopia	100	Liberia	130	Myanmar (Burma)	160	Tonga
11	East Timor	41	Mexico	71	Indonesia	101	Eritrea	131	Niger	161	Comoros
12	Moldova	42	Jamaica	72	Lebanon	102	Kyrgyzstan	132	Antigua and Barbuda	162	St Martin (French Part)
13	Somalia	43	Japan	73	Taiwan	103	Togo	133	Gabon	163	Andorra
14	United States	44	Kenya	74	Hong Kong	104	Nicaragua	134	Kuwait	164	Martinique (French)
15	South Africa	45	Ivory Coast	75	Jordan	105	Turkmenistan	135	Seychelles	165	Guadeloupe (French)
16	Algeria	46	Sierra Leone	76	Uzbekistan	106	Mongolia	136	Tajikistan	166	Papua New Guinea
17	Colombia	47	Thailand	77	Tanzania	107	Azerbaijan	137	South Sudan	167	Vanuatu
18	Morocco	48	Tunisia	78	Kazakhstan	108	Guatemala	138	Haiti	168	Kiribati
19	Sri Lanka	49	Sudan	79	Cuba	109	St Lucia	139	Macau	169	Reunion (French)
20	Russia	50	Iran	80	Kosovo	110	Stateless	140	Mauritania	170	French Guiana (French)
21	Philippines	51	New Zealand	81	Singapore	111	Costa Rica	141	Madagascar	171	American Samoa (US)
22	Afghanistan	52	Belarus	82	Benin	112	Bosnia & Herzegovina	142	Eswatini	172	Aruba (Dutch)
23	Gambia, The	53	Georgia	83	Sao Tome and Principe	113	Equatorial Guinea	143	Fiji	173	New Caledonia (French)
24	Turkey	54	Vietnam	84	Libya	114	Congo	144	Burundi	174	North Korea
25	China	55	Unknown	85	Trinidad and Tobago	115	El Salvador	145	Belize	175	Solomon Islands
26	Egypt	56	Peru	86	Congo (Dem Republic)	116	Botswana	146	Brunei	176	Vatican City
27	Dominican Republic	57	Mauritius	87	Malawi	117	Djibouti	147	Chad		*
28	Venezuela	58	Guinea-Bissau	88	Occ'd Palestinian Terr'S	118	Guyana	148	Laos		
29	Australia	59	Zimbabwe	89	Cape Verde	119	Grenada	149	Bahamas, The		
30	Senegal	60	Syria	90	Namibia	120	Saudi Arabia	150	Bahrain		

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Coming up...

In part III of this 'UK immigration from the EU' series, we will switch from the demand side (the volume of applications) to the supply side (analysis of those who have actually been approved by the Home Office to reside in the UK.) Once again, the reality of what has happened is quite extraordinary.

Observations

As far as we are aware, the information summarised in this report has never before been made public. Having spent weeks uncovering and analysing the Home Office's records in detail, this does not particularly surprise us. In today's media

world, journalists are not given the time to spend on such comprehensive work. Most are now given targets of how many articles they must produce each day.

This is a shame because it means that information the authorities are not keen to be made known to the public remains buried. **Until now, with a report such as this.**

This is a summary CIBUK-Brexit Facts4EU article. The report can be read in full here.

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