

Supporting European Economic Area (EEA) nationals who are destitute or at risk of homelessness

Guidance for local authorities

Following the UK's departure from the European Union (EU) and the end of the transition period on 31 December 2020, the immigration requirements for European Economic Area (EEA) nationals have been brought in line with those that apply to non-EEA nationals. This is a significant change to the UK residence rights of EEA nationals, which also affects their entitlement to benefits and other services, and it is now a matter of urgency that residents who need to apply under the EU Settlement Scheme are identified and assisted to do so before the deadline of 30 June 2021.

This factsheet provides information about the immigration requirements that now apply to EEA nationals and their family members, and how these affect entitlement to benefits, housing assistance, and social services' support. It also includes information about the EU Settlement Scheme to help local authorities identify and assist residents who have not yet applied.

This information updates our practice guidance with regards to providing social services' support to EEA national adults with care needs or families.

Contents:

- Section 1. Immigration requirements
- Section 2. Benefit and homelessness eligibility
- Section 3. Social services' support (accommodation & financial support)
- Section 4. Table: establishing eligibility for support
- Section 5. Further information
- Appendix: EU Settlement Scheme

1. Immigration requirements

European free movement no longer applies in the UK. EEA nationals and their family members are subject to the UK's immigration laws on the same basis as non-EEA nationals but some have residence rights that are protected by the Withdrawal Agreement.

EEA nationals broadly fall into three groups:

- People who have been granted settled or pre-settled status under the EU Settlement Scheme.
- People who are entitled to apply under the EU Settlement Scheme by 30 June 2021 (the end of the 'grace period', but have not yet applied or been granted status.
- People who arrived in the UK on or after 1 January 2020 and were granted leave to enter for a specific purpose, such as to visit, work or study.

Who still needs to apply under the EU Settlement Scheme?

The Home Office [reports](#) that 2.3 million grants of settled status and 1.8 million grants pre-settled status had been made by the end of November 2020.

It is not known how many people still need to apply. It is likely that many vulnerable people, hard to reach groups, and children are still unaware that they need to apply by the deadline of 30 June 2021. These groups have been identified in a recent [report on EU citizens at risk of failing to secure their rights after Brexit](#) by the Migration Observatory at Oxford University.

It is therefore really important to continue to communicate information about the EU Settlement Scheme to residents, as well as identifying people who are engaged with council services who need to apply and supporting them to do this. Specific guidance has been produced by the Home Office for councils in relation to children in care, care leavers, and adults with care and support needs. For more information, see section A.1 of the Appendix.

It may also be necessary to start considering what ongoing communications may be needed after June 2021. For example, to make people with pre-settled status aware that they need to apply for settled status as soon as they have lived in the UK continuously for five years or, at the very latest, before their leave to remain expires, and to remind people who have been issued with a digital status to keep their personal details updated.

What is the position for a person who was living in the UK before 31 December 2020 but who has not yet obtained settled or pre-settled status?

The Citizens' Rights (Application Deadline and Temporary Protection) (EU Exit) [Regulations 2020](#) (the 'Grace Period Regulations'), preserve the status and entitlements of people who were living in the UK lawfully at the end of the transition period. In such cases, the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2016 will continue to apply until 30 June 2021 (the end of the 'grace period'), or beyond this date if the person's EU Settlement Scheme application is still pending.

A person will be deemed to be 'lawfully present' if they were exercising a European right to reside (including an initial right of residence), or had a right of permanent residence, immediately before 11pm on 31 December 2020. A person who was not exercising a right to reside immediately before the end of the transition period is not protected by the Grace Period Regulations and will not be eligible for benefits or housing assistance.

However, a person who is not protected by the regulations will still be entitled to apply to the EU Settlement Scheme by 30 June 2021. During the grace period the NHS, employers, and landlords have been instructed to only ask for evidence of an EEA national's identity (an ID card or passport), rather than confirmation that the person has obtained settled or pre-settled status. Despite this guidance, the person's lack of lawful status potentially leaves them in an uncertain position when it comes to accessing employment and services until they obtain settled or pre-settled status.

Here for Good have published [a useful briefing note about access to services during the 'grace period'](#) for homelessness organisations and frontline staff.

What happens if a person does not apply by 30 June 2021?

If a person fails to apply by the end of the grace period, they will become unlawfully present and will be at risk of losing access to employment and benefits, as well as being subject to other sanctions, such as being unable to rent from a private landlord in England or get free secondary healthcare. They could also be subject to Home Office enforcement action.

The Home Office has committed to accepting late applications when a person has reasonable grounds for missing the deadline but no further guidance about the circumstances when this may apply has been issued. A person's entitlements and protection under the Grace Period Regulations will end on 30 June 2021, even if a late application is accepted.

Despite there being limited grounds on which an EU Settlement Scheme application can be refused, the Home Office have [reported](#) that they have refused 29,000 applications. A person who has been refused and has not successfully challenged this decision, or made a subsequent successful application, will also be at risk of becoming unlawfully present after 30 June 2021.

What status will a person have if they arrived on or after 1 January 2021?

EEA nationals will now need to apply for leave to enter under the Immigration Rules for a specific purpose, such as to visit, work or study.

A person entering as a visitor will not need to apply for a visa in advance and can enter through e-gates. They will be granted six months leave to enter as a visitor and will not be able to work or access public funds (benefits and housing assistance). For more information, see the Home Office [guidance for visitors from the EEA](#).

A person who wants to study, work or join family in the UK will need to apply under the Immigration Rules and obtain a visa in advance of their arrival. E-visas will be issued to EEA nationals rather than physical status documents. For more information, see the Home Office guidance about [the UK's points-based immigration system: information for EU citizens](#).

It is important to note that some people entering the UK will not be subject to these requirements. Certain family members of EEA nationals with settled status, pre-settled status, or who are still in the process of applying for settled or pre-settled status, will have an entitlement to apply under the EU Settlement Scheme rather than being required to apply under the family migration rules. Non-EEA national family members can obtain an [EU Settlement Scheme family permit or EEA family permit](#) in order to enter the UK on this basis.

What assistance is available for a person who wants to return?

The Home Office may be able to assist an EEA national with a [voluntary return](#) if they are without status or leave in the UK.

When an EEA national expresses a wish to return to their country of origin, they should be provided with the opportunity to seek legal advice about how this will impact on their future residence rights. If they have pre-settled status they may need advice about how return will impact on their ability to meet the continuous residence requirement to apply for settled status. If they were living in the UK prior to 31 December 2020 and have not yet applied

under the EU Settlement Scheme, then they may need to consider obtaining settled or pre-settled status before they leave the UK.

2. Benefit and homelessness eligibility

When an EEA national applies for benefits of homelessness assistance, the assessor will need to establish the person's immigration status in order to apply the correct eligibility test. For example, this may involve identifying whether the person has obtained settled or pre-settled status. Where a person does not have settled or pre-settled status, the benefits assessor will need to distinguish an EEA national who qualifies to apply to the EU Settlement Scheme and who may be protected by the Grace Period Regulations, from a person who entered on or after 1 January 2021 as a visitor or with a different type of visa.

When will an EEA national qualify for benefits or homelessness assistance?

Eligibility for benefits and homelessness assistance (in England) will be determined as follows:

- An EEA national with settled status will be eligible on the basis of having indefinite leave to remain.
- An EEA national who has pre-settled status (five years' limited leave to remain) will need to be exercising a qualifying right to reside, such as the right to reside as a worker, self-employed person, or family member of a worker. (See notes A and B).
- During the grace period (from 1 January to 30 June 2021), an EEA national who qualifies to apply under the EU Settlement Scheme but who has not obtained settled or pre-settled status, will need to demonstrate they were exercising a right to reside or had a permanent right of residence immediately before the end of the transition period, as well as exercising a qualifying right to reside at the time of the benefit application. (See note A).
- EEA nationals who arrived on or after 1 January 2021 to visit, study or work in the UK will be subject to the 'no recourse to public funds' (NRPF) condition. They will be subject to immigration control under section 115 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 and will be excluded from claiming any benefits that are classed as public funds, and assistance under Parts VI and VII of the Housing Act 1996.
- EEA nationals who are unlawfully present in the UK will be 'subject to immigration control' under section 115 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 and will be excluded from claiming public funds (benefits and housing assistance).

Note A: When eligibility decisions are based on a person exercising a right to reside or qualifying right to reside, these will be made in line with the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2016, as they were in force at the end of the transition period and subject to any amendments.

Note B: The Court of Appeal recently ruled that the Universal Credit eligibility regulations unlawfully prevent people from being able to rely on their pre-settled status as a qualifying

right to reside. This judgment significantly changes the position for many EEA nationals who have previously been refused Universal Credit and other benefits, although the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) does not have to implement these changes before 26 February 2021 and may appeal the decision. The Child Poverty Action Group, who acted for the claimants in the legal challenge, provide a [summary of the case](#) as well as a [helpful guidance note for benefit advisers](#). They advise that anyone with pre-settled status who has been refused benefits should seek advice about challenging this decision or make an application if they have not previously applied.

What support can be provided to an ineligible EEA national who is homeless during the Covid-19 pandemic?

A person who has children in their care or who appears to have care and support needs can be referred to social services for a needs assessment in order to establish whether duties arise under the Children Act 1989 or Care Act 2014 to provide accommodation and financial support. See section 4: social services' support.

For other adults who are rough sleeping, or at risk of rough sleeping, the housing department or authority will need to consider whether to provide accommodation in line with the current government instructions and guidance on supporting people during the pandemic and cold winter months. This is likely to involve making a decision to accommodate an individual on a case-by-case basis. See our factsheet: [Supporting people with no recourse to public funds during the coronavirus \(Covid-19\) pandemic](#).

3. Social services' support (accommodation & financial support)

A person who is ineligible for benefits and is destitute, or at risk of homelessness, may qualify for support from social services if they have a child in their household or if they have care and support needs. Accommodation and financial support can be provided to families under section 17 of the Children Act 1989, and to adults with care needs under the Care Act 2014. Equivalent legislation applies in Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

When will an EEA national qualify for social services' support?

Eligibility for accommodation and financial support is determined through a child in need assessment or social care needs assessment. Emergency support may be provided whilst the assessment is carried out. Assistance may only be provided to adults when they have care and support needs that arise from, or are related to, a physical or mental impairment or illness, rather than solely due to the person's situation of destitution.

When an EEA national is lawfully present in the UK, eligibility for social service' support will depend on the outcome of the needs assessment only. This will apply when a person has one of the following types of immigration status:

- Settled status (indefinite leave to remain)
- Pre-settled status (five years' limited leave to remain)
- Protected status during the grace period under the Citizens' Rights (Application Deadline and Temporary Protection) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020
- EEA family permit or EU Settlement Scheme family permit

- Leave to enter or remain under the new Immigration Rules (granted on or after 1 January 2021)

In such instances, a human rights assessment is not required and should not be undertaken.

When will a human rights assessment be required?

Schedule 3 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 applies to an EEA national who is 'in breach of immigration laws'. This exclusion places a bar on the provision of social services' support when the person or family can return to their country of origin to avoid a human rights breach that may arise from being destitute in the UK. When the Schedule 3 exclusion applies, the provision of support, under section 17 of the Children Act 1989 or the Care Act 2014, is subject to a human rights assessment, which must identify whether there are any legal or practical barriers preventing the person from returning to their country of origin. When there are no barriers preventing return, the local authority may refuse or withdraw support on the basis that destitution can be avoided by return to country of origin.

The Schedule 3 exclusion will only apply to an EEA national who is 'in breach of immigration laws'. For example, an EEA national may be without leave in the UK if they fail to apply under the EU Settlement Scheme by the deadline of 30 June 2021, or if they enter the UK after 1 January 2021 with six months leave to enter as a visitor and become an overstayer following the expiry of their leave. In practice, local authorities are unlikely to encounter an EEA national who is without leave or lawful status in the UK before 1 July 2021.

Although EEA nationals who have not obtained settled or pre-settled status could be 'in breach of immigration laws' if they are not protected by the Grace Period Regulations, it is likely to be difficult to implement the exclusion in such cases, given that the person will still be entitled to apply for settled or pre-settled status before 30 June 2021, and instead should be assisted to access advice about that. See section 1: immigration requirements.

4. Further information

For information about social services' support, see [the NRPF Network website](#).

Housing officers in England will need to refer to [chapter 7 of the Homelessness code of guidance](#).

The following organisations provide detailed information about benefit and/or housing eligibility rules:

- [Citizens Advice website](#)
- [Child Poverty Action Group website](#)
- [Housing Rights Information website](#)
- [Shelter legal website](#)

5. Table: establishing eligibility for support

The table below summarises how eligibility for benefits, homelessness assistance (in England), and social services' support will need be established.

Immigration status of EEA national or family member	How to determine entitlement to benefits and homelessness assistance	How to determine eligibility for social services' support (accommodation & financial support)
Settled status	Will be eligible on the basis of having indefinite leave to remain.	Child in need/ needs assessment
Pre-settled status	Will need to demonstrate a qualifying right to reside in line with the eligibility criteria. (Although note the Court of Appeal judgment).	Child in need/ needs assessment
Is entitled to apply under the EU Settlement Scheme during the grace period but has not applied or been granted status	Will need to demonstrate they were exercising a right to reside on 31 December 2020 and are exercising a qualifying right to reside in line with the eligibility criteria at the time of the benefit application.	Child in need/ needs assessment
Valid leave to enter granted on or after 1 January 2021 as a visitor, student or worker	Will be ineligible when leave is subject to the 'no recourse to public funds' (NRPF) condition.	Child in need/ needs assessment
Unlawfully present, e.g. has not applied under EU Settlement Scheme by 30 June 2021	Will be ineligible.	Child in need/ needs assessment and a human rights assessment If eligible, will be in an excluded group, so support can only be provided if there is a legal or practical barrier preventing the person's return to country of origin.

Appendix: EU Settlement Scheme

The information in this appendix is a summary of the EU Settlement Scheme to help local authorities identify and support residents who need to make an application.

For full details, please refer to the following government information:

- [EU Settlement Scheme: introduction for local authorities](#)
- [EU Settlement Scheme applicant information](#)
- [EU Settlement Scheme caseworker guidance](#)
- [Appendix EU of the Immigration Rules](#)

A.1 Who needs to apply?

EEA nationals

Anyone who is a citizen of the countries listed in the table below needs to apply, including a person who holds an EEA permanent residence document.

European Union countries			
Austria	Estonia	Italy	Portugal
Belgium	Finland	Latvia	Romania
Bulgaria	France	Lithuania	Slovenia
Croatia	Germany	Luxembourg	Spain
Cyprus	Greece	Malta	Slovakia
Czech Republic	Hungary	Netherlands	Sweden
Denmark	Ireland	Poland	
Other EEA countries		Other agreements	
Iceland	Lichtenstein	Norway	Switzerland

All references to 'EEA nationals' in this document include Swiss nationals.

The following people do not need to apply but may do so if they wish:

- Irish citizens – although any family members who do not hold Irish or British citizenship will need to apply.
- A person who already holds indefinite leave to remain.

Family members

Family members of EEA citizens will also need to apply. The family member may be an EEA national themselves or citizen of a non-EEA country.

Family members include:

- Spouse, civil partner or certain unmarried (durable) partners
- Child, grandchild, great-grandchild under 21 (or older if dependent on the EEA national or their spouse/ civil partner)
- Dependent parent, grandparent or great-grandparent
- Other dependent relatives in certain limited circumstances
- A person who has a retained right of residence
- A person with a derivative right to reside, i.e.:

- A child of an EEA former worker where the child is in education or the primary carer of such a child (Teixeira and Ibrahim)
- The primary carer of a self-sufficient EEA citizen child (Chen)
- The non-EEA primary carer of a British citizen who would otherwise be required to leave the EEA (Zambrano)

Zambrano carers

The EU Settlement Scheme is open to Zambrano carers who have a derivative right to reside under European law. However, a Zambrano carer will not qualify for settled or pre-settled status if they have already obtained a different form of leave to remain under the Immigration Rules. Appendix FM of the Immigration Rules contains a rule specific to the sole carer of a British child.

The [Home Office caseworker guidance](#) (EU Settlement Scheme: person with a Zambrano right to reside), states that a person will not be considered to have a derivative right to reside as the primary carer of a British citizen if they have never made an application under the Appendix FM rules or another Article 8 claim when there is a realistic prospect of this succeeding. This also applies if such an application was previously refused but would now be likely to succeed following a change of circumstances.

As the situation for a Zambrano carer is not straightforward, it will be necessary for them to get legal advice about their options.

Children in care and care leavers

Local authorities are required to ensure that EEA children in care (under a care order or voluntary care), are identified and assisted to make applications under the EU Settlement Scheme. Where the local authority holds parental responsibility for a child, it must apply on the child's behalf.

Legal advice may need to be obtained for a child, which should explore all of their available options, including applying for British citizenship.

For care leavers age 18 or older, the local authority may need to fund legal advice as legal aid will not be available. When a care leaver is entitled to leaving care support, the local authority may need to fund accommodation and financial support if the care leaver is ineligible for benefits. See section 3 for information about benefit entitlement.

For more information about assisting children in care and care leavers to apply, see the following Home Office guidance:

- [EU Settlement Scheme: looked-after children and care leavers guidance](#)
- [EU Settlement Scheme – Home Office Looked After Children and Care Leavers Survey, 2020](#)

The following organisations provide information that is specific to children and care leavers:

- [Coram Children's Legal Centre website](#)
- [PRCBC information about British citizenship for EEA children](#)

Adults with care and support needs

Information has now been added to the Home Office caseworker guidance with regards to assisting adults who have care and support needs to apply. This includes adults who lack capacity, who are living in residential care or who are receiving care in the community.

For more information, see the [Home Office caseworker guidance EU Settlement Scheme: EU, other EEA and Swiss citizens and their family members](#).

A.2 Eligibility for settled status

A person will be eligible for settled status when they have completed five years' continuous residence, subject to suitability checks.

Continuous residence

A person needs to show that they have been continuously resident in the UK for five years in order to be granted **settled status**. This does not need to have been the five-year period preceding the date of application. The person cannot have been absent from the UK for more than 6 months in total in any 12-month period that they are relying upon. All periods of absence will be counted, although some exceptions to this rule apply. There will also be some instances when a person can obtain settled status without having completed five years' continuous residence, for example, a child under 21 of an EEA national who has obtained settled status.

A person who has been continuously resident for less than five years when they apply will be eligible for **pre-settled status**. They may apply for settled status any time after they have completed five years' continuous residence and must ensure that this is done before their leave to remain expires.

As there is no requirement to have exercised free movement rights, for example, as a worker or self-employed person, there are several groups of people who should be able to obtain settled status who may not have been able to demonstrate a permanent right of residence under European law, for example, people who are unable to work due to a disability, illness or caring responsibilities.

Suitability requirements

The Home Office can refuse an application for settled or pre-settled status when the suitability requirements apply. Full details are set out in the [Home Office caseworker guidance, EU Settlement Scheme: suitability requirements](#).

A person will be refused if, at the date of decision, they are: subject to a deportation order, decision to make a deportation order, exclusion order or exclusion decision.

The Home Office may also exercise its discretion to refuse an application if it is proportionate to do so in certain circumstances, for example, when the person has submitted false or misleading information or is subject to a removal decision made under the EEA Regulations on the basis that they are not exercising or are misusing their EU free movement rights.

A.3 Application process

The majority of applicants will need to apply online. There is no fee for the application.

Some people are required to apply using a paper form, for example, a person with a derivative right as a Zambrano carer or when alternative evidence of identity is being submitted. Paper forms can be requested from the EU Settlement Resolution Centre.

A parent will be able to apply on behalf of a child and a local authority will be required to apply on behalf of a child when it has parental responsibility.

Evidence

The following documents will be required:

- A valid passport or ID card (EEA nationals)*
- A valid passport or Biometric Residence Permit/Card (non-EEA family members)
- Evidence of relationship to the EU national (non-EEA and some EEA family members)
- Evidence of the EEA national's identity and residence (non-EEA family members)
- Evidence of residence:
 - HMRC and DWP records will be checked to confirm residency in the UK but if these do not exist or do not cover the full period, the person will be invited to provide other evidence of residence.
 - Other evidence of residence must be from an 'official or impartial' source, with examples listed in this [Home Office guidance](#). Letters from friends or relatives will not be accepted.
 - A person who has already obtained a permanent residence card or indefinite leave to remain will not need to provide evidence of their residence.

* The Home Office may permit alternative evidence of identity to be provided when a person is unable to obtain or produce the required document due to circumstances beyond their control or due to compelling practical or compassionate reasons. Specific information as to when this may apply to people who lack capacity and children in care is set out in the [Home Office caseworker guidance](#) ('EU, other EEA and Swiss citizens and their family members').

Evidence that people receiving social services' support can provide to confirm their residence include:

- Letter from a registered care home
- Letter from a local authority confirming the length of its involvement with the person

If this does not cover the full five years then the person may need assistance with obtaining documents for any period of residence prior to the local authority's involvement.

Home Office caseworkers have the discretion to contact applicants who may need to submit additional evidence or to address any omissions before making a decision.

Home Office assistance

The Home Office has set up various services to help applicants who need assistance to apply.

A person with a general enquiry can contact the [EU Settlement Resolution Centre telephone helpline](#) or [email enquiry service](#).

A person who does not have a suitable Android device to scan and upload their ID document can attend a council that has a document scanner service. This may incur a small fee. The Home Office publishes a [list of councils with ID document scanners](#).

A person who does not have the appropriate access, skills or confidence to complete the application may be able to get [Assisted Digital Support](#) from the Home Office.

A.4 Application outcomes & entitlements

The table below outlines the entitlements a person will have when they are granted settled status or pre-settled status.

	Settled status (5 years' residence)	Pre-settled status (Less than 5 years' residence)
Status granted	Indefinite leave to remain	Limited leave to remain for 5 years
Permitted absence from the UK	Will be retained if the person returns to the UK after an absence which is less than 5 years.	Will be retained if the person returns to the UK after an absence that is less than 2 years but this may affect their entitlement to settled status (see below).
Qualifying for settled status after being granted pre-settled status	N/A	May apply as soon as have lived in the UK for 5 years, regardless of when pre-settled status was granted. May not obtain settled status if they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are absent from the UK for more than 6 months out of any 12-month period (some exceptions apply) • Are a non-EEA national family member and do not maintain or retain their family relationship with the EEA national (in some cases)
Employment	Permitted – unrestricted	Permitted - unrestricted
Benefits, homelessness assistance and a local authority allocation of social housing	Can rely on their settled status to meet eligibility tests.	Cannot rely on their pre-settled status to meet eligibility tests. Eligibility will be dependent on exercising a qualifying right to reside, for example, as a worker or family member of a worker. Some groups will not be eligible. Different housing eligibility rules apply in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
Documentation issued	EEA national: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital evidence – no physical document issued Non-EEA national family member: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital evidence and biometric residence document 	
Right to be joined in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain close family members, where the relationship existed on 31 December 2020, and future children may apply under the EU 	

UK by family members

Settlement Scheme at any time. Non-EEA national family members will need to obtain an [EU Settlement Scheme Family Permit](#) to enter the UK.

- Other dependent relatives and future spouses/partners will be subject to the more stringent requirements of the Family Migration (FM) Immigration Rules.

People who are refused

When an EU Settlement Scheme application is refused, the person will have one of the following three options:

- Request an [administrative review of the decision](#)
- Lodge an appeal against the refusal
- Make another application by 30 June 2021

These options are also available to a person who is granted pre-settled status if they think that they should instead qualify for settled status.

A.5 Access to legal advice and other assistance

Although making an application will be straightforward for many people, certain groups will have complex situations and will require legal advice, such as a child, a non-EEA family member, a Zambrano carer, a person with a criminal conviction, a person who is struggling to evidence their residence or identity, or a person who has been refused.

The Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner (OISC) has provided [guidance on immigration assistance and authorised work at level one](#). Level one advisers are only able to provide limited advice and assistance. Vulnerable residents and people with complex cases will usually require the assistance of a level two adviser.

In England and Wales, [legal aid](#) is not available for EU Settlement Scheme applications made by adults, children within families, and care leavers age 18+. Looked after children, and children who are separated from their parents or do not live with a person who has parental responsibility for them, will be able to access legal aid, subject to a means test. The Home Office has published [a list of organisations in England that have been funded to assist vulnerable people to apply](#).

The Welsh Government has published [a list of organisations in Wales that can advise on the EU Settlement Scheme](#).

The Scottish Government has published [online information to assist EEA nationals living in Scotland](#).

The Mayor of London has published a [series of resources for advisers produced by Here for Good](#), including information about complex cases and working with the homeless.

See also the EU Citizens rights [database of local organisations that assist EEA nationals](#).