

# Falling through the gaps: the EU Settlement Scheme and the case of Roma communities in the UK

Report on an All-Party Parliamentary Group event held on the 17 November 2020

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THE ALL-PARTY PARLIAMENTARY GROUP  
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# Summary of key points

The EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) was designed in order to offer leave to remain under the UK immigration system to eligible citizens. Those people who work with Roma communities have highlighted their concerns that Roma appear disproportionately disengaged from the EUSS.

In November 2020 a special roundtable was convened by the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Gypsies, Travellers and Roma to re-examine the EUSS and the progress made on engaging with Roma communities. Invited speakers, and contributors, recounted their reflections and experience of working with Roma communities. The following are the key points arising:

- Applications to the EUSS need to be processed, and status acquired, by the end of the grace period on 30 June 2021. EU citizens who do not apply by the deadline will lose their legal status in the UK and will be considered 'late' applicants;
- A large number of Roma are unaware of the EUSS and the implications of not submitting an application to the scheme within the deadline;
- Many Roma do not have valid identification documents and are experiencing significant barriers with obtaining the relevant documents in time;
- Roma children are not making applications, either because they lack the necessary identification documents or because their parents are not aware that children have to make applications as well;
- There appears to be a tendency for Roma to be granted pre-settled status which offers reduced rights compared with settled status;
- Roma are faced with particular challenges driven by poor literacy due to the digital-only proof of status;
- Roma need additional support to make EUSS applications. The organisations who are receiving financial support need to reach out to Roma communities and institutions such as local authorities and schools should take a key role in supporting Roma and their families through the EUSS;
- To avoid being considered 'late' there is a need for applications to be submitted as soon as possible as there are, and will be, delays in the system caused by a surge in applications as the deadline approaches, the COVID-19 pandemic and the impacts of Brexit more widely.

# Introduction

As the UK begins its post-Brexit journey, there is no doubt that the difficulties many Roma people face on a daily basis in accessing services and opportunities since the referendum of 2016 have been exacerbated in a way that would not have existed if the UK had chosen to remain in the European Union.

Their lived experiences since 2016 are reflected not only to the All-Party Parliamentary Group but also to Parliament through this report, and it is our hope that policy makers will see clearly the barriers placed in front of the Roma community and, importantly, recognise the benefit of reducing those barriers not just for the Roma community but for society as a whole.

The report raises critical questions for the UK Government to consider and take action on, specifically in ensuring that the Roma community can access the European Union Settlement Scheme (EUSS) in an equal and accessible way, reflecting the substantial structural inequalities that the community face on a daily basis.

The UK Government has been keen to ensure that in a post-Brexit world the UK is seen as an open and diverse place, and it is our hope that the Roma community can play a full part in that society politically, economically and socially, no matter what challenges lie ahead.

A good starting point would be for the Home Office and other UK Government departments to recognise the substantial challenges in accessing the EUSS and make concrete and ministerial-led changes to a system that on evidence is limiting and reducing the Roma community's ability to play a full part in UK society after 31 December 2020.



**Martin Docherty-Hughes MP,**

Co-chair of the APPG on Gypsies, Travellers and Roma



**Baroness Janet Whitaker,**

Co-chair of the APPG on Gypsies, Travellers and Roma

# Overview



Mihai Bica



Chris Desira



Professor Helen Stalford



Colin Havard

Roma communities are established members of the population in the United Kingdom (UK) and have also arrived as part of the broader movement of European nationals from across the enlarged European Union (EU). Whilst their motivation to travel to the UK shared many characteristics with their non-Roma counterparts, such as employment and education, their migration was often punctuated by pre-migration experiences of discrimination and marginalisation whilst in their countries of origin.

**The persistent exclusion, discrimination and marginalisation that Roma have experienced has been well documented and has been repeatedly shown to shape their settlement in the UK.**

Over two years ago, in July 2018, a special joint roundtable of the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Migration and the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Gypsies, Travellers and Roma was convened in order to discuss the impact the UK's withdrawal from the EU would have on Roma communities. The report that followed recounted the views from a wide range of participants of the issues faced by Roma communities, with particular respect to the then-emerging EU Settlement Scheme. In November 2020 a second roundtable was convened by the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Gypsies, Travellers and Roma to re-examine the EU Settlement Scheme and the progress made on engaging with Roma communities. Once again, this event brought together parliamentarians, academics, civil society, public authorities and expert members of the public, including a number of Roma people, and consisted of presentations from a panel followed by questions and contributions from the audience.

## **The panel members were:**

**Mihai Bica** Campaign worker and community representative, Roma Support Group

**Chris Desira** Director and solicitor, Seraphus

**Professor Helen Stalford** Director, European Children's Rights Unit, University of Liverpool

**Colin Havard** Community Development Coordinator, Sheffield City Council

The APPG event was chaired by **Martin Docherty-Hughes MP**. This report provides an overview of the key issues discussed at the event and identifies future steps that need to be taken forward in order to support Roma applying for settled status in the coming months.

# Background

Whilst the UK ceased to be a member of the EU on 31 January 2020, the legal framework, which permits the free movement of persons, applied during a transition (implementation) period until 31 December 2020. EU/European Economic Area (EEA)/Swiss nationals, and their family members, resident in the UK will need to apply for a new immigration status in order to remain in the UK after the transition period.

The EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) was designed in order to offer leave to remain under the UK immigration system to eligible citizens. Current government policy is that an EU/EEA/Swiss national (or qualifying family member) who is living in the UK is eligible, depending on supplying proof of their identity and undergoing a criminality check. The UK-EU withdrawal agreement includes a six-month 'grace period' for applications, which means that the final deadline for securing EUSS status is the end of June 2021.<sup>1</sup>

People who have lived in the UK for at least five years are eligible for 'settled status', which entitles them to live permanently in the UK and later apply for UK citizenship if they choose to. People who have lived in the UK for less than five years are eligible for 'pre-settled status' and can apply for settled status once they reach five years' residence. Children under 21 are eligible for settled

status if one of their parents has been granted settled status, even if they do not have five years' residence.<sup>2</sup> Pre-settled status allows people to live, work and study in the UK, although certain conditions are more restrictive. For example, access to some benefits for economically inactive people with pre-settled status is restricted and, if their children are born in the UK, the child would not automatically be a UK citizen at birth.

It is impossible to say with any certainty how many EU citizens and their family members are eligible for the EU Settlement Scheme and how many have not yet applied due to the lack of accurate data on the EU national population in the UK. In some cases applications to the EUSS greatly exceed the official estimates of the population resident in the UK.<sup>3</sup>

People from Roma communities have formed an established part of the UK population over the last decade. Since the enlargement of the EU in 2004 and 2007, members of Roma communities have been part of the broader movement of EU nationals to the UK. These citizens exercised their right to free movement largely due to Directive 2004/38/EC, which gives EU citizens and their family members the right to move and reside freely within the EU.<sup>4</sup> Reflecting the difficulty of providing accurate estimates of the number of EU citizens in the UK, the number of people from Roma communities residing in the UK is not known. In 2013 it was estimated that there were approximately 200,000 members of Roma communities living in the UK, which at the time exceeded the official estimates of the population.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/social-security-arrangements-between-the-uk-and-the-eu-from-1-january-2021-staff-guide/guidance-relating-to-the-uks-operational-implementation-of-the-social-security-coordination-provisions-of-part-2-of-the-eu-withdrawal-agreement-citi>

<sup>2</sup> There are also some limited categories in which adults can receive settled status in less than five years: see <https://www.gov.uk/settled-status-eu-citizens-families/settled-status-less-than-5-years>

<sup>3</sup> See [https://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Report\\_Not-Settled-Yet-Understanding-the-EU-Settlement-Scheme-using-the-Available-Data.pdf](https://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Report_Not-Settled-Yet-Understanding-the-EU-Settlement-Scheme-using-the-Available-Data.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> For more details and the conditions of the right to movement across the EU, see Council Directive (2004) Directive 2004/38/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004. Strasbourg, The Council of the European Union.

<sup>5</sup> Brown, P., Martin, P., & Scullion, L. (2014). Migrant Roma in the United Kingdom and the need to estimate population size. *People, Place and Policy*, 8(1), 19–33.

The experience of exclusion and marginalisation of Roma in their countries of origin has been well documented.<sup>6</sup> Across the EU and within the UK, Roma remain a vulnerable group with a heightened risk of experiencing discrimination and persecution. Whilst Brexit affects many EU citizens in the UK, the particular issues faced by Roma communities further accentuate the exclusion and vulnerabilities they already face.

Although it is impossible to say with accuracy how inclusive the EUSS has been, the experiences of those who work with Roma have highlighted their concerns that Roma appear disproportionately disengaged from the Scheme. These concerns were foreshadowed in a joint report arising from the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Migration and the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Gypsies, Travellers and Roma in 2018.<sup>7</sup> Research was later undertaken by the Roma Support Group, drawing on their experience of supporting Roma populations with their applications to the EUSS.<sup>8</sup> This research identified a number of concerns, which include a general lack of awareness across the communities of the need to apply to the EUSS and a number of structural barriers in place that make engagement with the EUSS challenging, including:

- Limited access to reliable, trusted sources of information and support;
- Digital exclusion and language barriers;
- A lack of valid identification or proof of five years' residence due to informal work and/or unstable housing circumstances;
- The tendency to rely on a national identity card, rather than a passport, and a reluctance to send identification to the Home Office.

In 2019 the Home Office awarded £9 million in funding to 57 charities, and a further £8 million was announced in early 2020 to fund a range of organisations to provide support for vulnerable populations to apply to the EUSS.<sup>9</sup>

Due to the impending deadline, the focus of the roundtable was exclusively on access to the EUSS. The roundtable heard from a legal practitioner and an academic about the policy and associated processes, as well as concerns from community-based practitioners about the impact the EUSS is having on members of Roma communities.

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**6** The Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) undertakes surveys of Roma populations and regularly monitors their situation: see <https://fra.europa.eu/en/themes/roma>

**7** Brown, P. (2018). Roma and Brexit: Report on a Joint All Party Parliamentary Group roundtable event. Roma Support Group. <https://huddersfield.box.com/s/8p8n70bn6w72ao0ifh049hoc17hukck7>

**8** See [http://www.romasupportgroup.org.uk/uploads/9/3/6/8/93687016/roma\\_brexit\\_euss\\_report\\_16.06.2020\\_final.pdf](http://www.romasupportgroup.org.uk/uploads/9/3/6/8/93687016/roma_brexit_euss_report_16.06.2020_final.pdf)

**9** For a list of organisations that are providing support, see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/eu-settlement-scheme-community-support-for-vulnerable-citizens/list-of-organisations>

# Presentations by the speakers

**Mihai Bica** Campaign worker and community representative, Roma Support Group

**Mihai provided the attendees at the roundtable with an update on the work that the Roma Support Group (RSG) have been undertaking over the last two years.**

Mihai underlined that the work the RSG have been doing has been to advocate on behalf of Roma communities who wish to live and work in the UK. Mihai also reminded attendees about the reasons why many Roma people chose to come to the UK and the specific disadvantages that members of the Roma communities have experienced and, in some cases, continue to experience.

In particular, Mihai cited work by the Fundamental Rights Agency that found that 1 in 5 members of the Roma community are not literate, in comparison with 1 in 100 of their non-Roma counterparts, which illustrates the potential disparity in the way in which different communities are impacted by the EUSS.

Mihai recounted work undertaken at the RSG in late 2018, which observed that only 3% of Roma people were able to complete and submit the EUSS application without any support. In addition, approximately 30-40% of applications required further information before a decision was reached.

Within the last year the RSG have continued to engage with more than 2500 people and a wide range of organisations and have seen that the EUSS can be improved to reach more Roma people as long as particular barriers are recognised and then overcome. Mihai then went on to identify for attendees some of the barriers they had observed in their outreach work. These included:

- 10-15% of Roma do not have valid identification documents. Roma are experiencing particular issues with obtaining the relevant documents;
- 15-25% of Roma children are not making applications, either because they lack the necessary identification documents or because their parents are not aware that children have to make applications as well;
- Where Roma people are sleeping rough or experiencing precarious housing, they tend not to be making applications, either because it is much more difficult for them to get support or because they are reluctant to send the identification documents they have to the Home Office;
- In many cases Roma women are applying for pre-settled status because they also lack the necessary evidence or because the support provided to them is limited;
- On the whole Roma appear more likely to receive pre-settled status: 62% of Roma do so, while the national average is 42%;
- The challenges associated with the digital-only proof of status.

Mihai went on to underline that many of these existing issues have been compounded by the challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic due to delays, a lack of face-to-face support and a reliance on digital means, which exclude many Roma due to their levels of literacy.



# Chris Desira

Director and solicitor, Seraphus

## **Chris Desira made a key contribution at the previous roundtable event in July 2018, at the point when the EUSS had been announced and the policy framework for the Scheme was newly developed.**

Chris returned to this roundtable to provide an overview of the EUSS, what this means in practice for applicants and the implications this has for Roma in particular.

Chris outlined the EUSS application processes for both pre-settled and settled status and emphasised the need for applicants to prove three key things: their identity, their suitability and a period of continuous residence in the UK. It is impossible to estimate the number of EU/EEA nationals who are eligible to apply to the EUSS, and as a result it is impossible to track whether they have made an application or not. A comparison of EUSS applications with the Office for National Statistics population data confirms that there is a significant underestimate of the numbers of EU citizens who reside in the UK. The Home Office expected 3 million applications to the Scheme in total, yet they have already received 4.3 million of them with over seven months left to apply. This disparity causes concerns relating to how many more potential EUSS applicants have not applied and how they will be provided with the information and assistance they need to be successfully granted status under the EUSS.

There is some acknowledgement within the Home Office that much of the outstanding EUSS work will relate to complex cases and vulnerable applicants. However, it is not clear to what extent the Home Office intends to provide sufficient resources and support to these applicants. This is a particular issue of concern for Roma people, as they, on the whole, tend to be less likely to be in contact with key organisations and they come from a variety of national backgrounds, making it more difficult to engage comprehensively with large sections of the community. Chris restated that many of the concerns he, and others, raised about the vulnerability of Roma within the EUSS at the outset of the Scheme remain, namely, a lack of

awareness as to the need to apply to the EUSS, challenges with evidencing identity and proof of residence, digital exclusion and a lack of tailored support services.

Time is pressing, as applications need to be processed, and status acquired, by the end of the grace period on 30 June 2021. EU citizens who do not apply by the deadline will lose their legal status in the UK and will be considered 'late' applicants. Due to the large volume of potential 'late' applicants, Chris stated that it is likely that the Home Office will adopt a period of tolerance for a limited time, possibly a small number of weeks or months, although this is currently unconfirmed.

Chris also detailed broader misunderstandings about the EUSS on the part of organisations, particularly employers, where there were an increasing number of incidences of organisations erroneously seeking proof of EUSS status before people were allowed to work, whereas under current requirements an EU national need only provide an EU passport to prove their right to work in the UK.

There are clear additional complications caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to those already described, people working for agencies who are supporting vulnerable populations may need checks by the Disclosure and Barring Service, which is also experiencing delays; similarly, there are capacity issues within the Civil Service due to the demands of Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic.

If a person is not exercising treaty rights on 31 December 2020, and sometimes Roma are not, then they will not be lawfully resident in the UK until they receive an EUSS status. Chris concluded with the clear message that, although the end of the grace period is 30 June 2021, the deadline for new applicants to the EUSS, including Roma people, is immediate. It is arguable that a surge in applications to the EUSS may itself create problems, as the more people that apply to the EUSS the more likely it is that there will be a delay in applications being processed. If new applications are processed earlier, the likelihood that the applicants will receive status before the deadline is significantly increased.

# Professor Helen Stalford

Director, European Children's Rights Unit, University of Liverpool

## **Within the European Children's Rights Unit Helen has been working on a number of studies over the last two years, with the aim of documenting and highlighting the issues children face in the UK's withdrawal from the EU.**

The focus on children was driven by the acknowledgement that there are approximately 1 million children who need to be registered for the EUSS but Home Office records indicate that relatively few are being registered.

Helen outlined the findings from the EUSS Child Communications Project, which was funded by the Home Office between June 2019 and December 2020. This study involved 54 EEA young people between the ages of 10 and 18 years and included 33 Roma children from a number of different countries. At the time of the study none of these Roma children had applied to the EUSS.

Whilst the project demonstrated that the EUSS was designed to be almost exclusively adult-focused, therefore designing in the exclusion of children, it also revealed multiple exclusions for children from the Roma community over and above members of other communities. These included findings that Roma children and their families were:

- Less visible in EUSS registrations data due to the recording of nationality, not ethnicity;
- Overlooked in EUSS information campaigns;
- Less visible to support and public services;
- Experiencing barriers posed by parents'/family members' language/literacy, which means children are often navigating complex bureaucratic systems on behalf of their parents/family members;
- More likely to be represented in the criminal and youth justice systems, which may impact on their ability to meet the suitability test;
- Less able to access legal advice and representation for complex cases;
- More vulnerable to becoming further marginalised and/or being deported if they fail to register;
- More vulnerable to racist abuse.

Helen explained that the unit's research had identified a general lack of awareness from Roma of their rights, the EUSS or how the UK's withdrawal from the EU would impact on their immigration status.

In closing, Helen made the important point that the routes into the UK for Roma, upon the enlargement of the EU, were exercised in order to seek a better quality of life and escape discrimination in their countries of origin. This was often in contrast to other EU citizens, who tend to have travelled for education and/or reasons of work. As such, many Roma moved to the UK to seek a better life for their children. These children have been born in the UK on this basis.

#### **Colin provided an overview of the Roma population in Sheffield and a brief outline of the work the local authority has been doing with the Roma in relation to the EUSS.**

Colin spoke about how the EUSS was seen positively by Sheffield City Council as a way to add to their ongoing engagement with the Roma community more broadly and encourage members of the local Roma communities to engage in other initiatives that the local authority had provided. In practice, Colin reported that the engagement with the EUSS did not translate to engagement in other activities. However, Colin reported that the local authority has seen positive engagement from the Roma community and had worked with local trusted providers to support them to reach out to community members.

There were several reflections upon the role local authorities had in this area, which Colin outlined in his presentation. These included the challenge that had to be recognised of ensuring that staff had the appropriate aptitude and skills to work with the Roma community in the face of short-term funding availability. There were real challenges in retaining talented staff when employment could only be offered on a precarious short-term basis. It was also clear that local authorities played a key intermediary role in order to reach out to many key stakeholder organisations, particularly schools, which offered enormous time-saving benefits.

Due to the nature of migration statistics, local authorities are not aware exactly how many Roma, or other EU citizens, there are in their areas. In Sheffield they realise they are providing services without knowing exactly how many people they need to target. This has been made more challenging in the light of COVID-19, as the lack of physical outreach provision has left a major gap in the support they can offer. Whilst there are socially distanced drop-ins with some additional phone support, this is unable to fully meet the needs in the community.

Sheffield is using schools, GPs and other service providers to target their EU clients with the key messages about the EUSS. One particular concern is that some people have assumed that children born in the UK are British citizens, and so they have not been registered.

Colin concluded with expressing his concern that many Roma people will find themselves without settled status and that local authorities will be forced to rely on voluntary and community sector partners, who are already under-resourced, to do any subsequent support work, as local authorities will be unable to.

# Comments and concerns from the audience

**Following the panel speakers, a number of questions and concerns were raised by a range of participants representing organisations across different sectors, as well as individuals.**

These concerns are too numerous and detailed to cite here in full. However, a summary has been included below, and the detailed comments and accounts will continue to inform the work of the APPG on Gypsies, Travellers and Roma in its objectives to ensure the EUSS is delivered without excluding Roma communities and to challenge the effects of the Government's settled status policy on UK Roma.

Martina Stipakova from Clifton Learning Partnership in Rotherham gave attendees examples of the challenges they are experiencing. They were particularly concerned about the engagement with the Slovakian embassy, which played a critical role in the acquisition of identification documents. They were not able to have appointments before April 2021. Martina said that this is particularly concerning as this adds to the existing processing time for the receipt of birth certificates and passports.

Juraj Tancos from St Edmund's Nursery School and Children's Centre in Bradford gave attendees an overview of their experience with regard to schools and GPs. Whereas some schools had been happy and able to provide support to families making applications to the EUSS, this was not uniformly the case, and some schools were not as actively engaging with Roma communities. Juraj also outlined that the fees charged by GP practices for evidence to support applications were also prohibitively expensive for many Roma families.

Alexandra Bahor from Granby Toxteth Development Trust in Liverpool stressed the importance of partnership working between local authorities and the voluntary and community sector. Although their organisation does not receive funding from the Home Office to support their EUSS work, they are working independently to support Roma families. The local authority has subsequently offered to support them. They have also worked in partnership with a local university to provide a toolkit for employers to help them understand issues related to the right to work. Alexandra spoke about their concerns for people who have arrived more recently who do not yet have a National Insurance number and how this, compounded by the withdrawal deadline, has meant that Roma are increasingly vulnerable to fraud and exploitation. Alexandra asserted the need for the Roma community to be considered an equal part of the UK population and to return to a feeling of safety and security for their futures.

Tamara Flanagan from New Europeans provided an overview of a forthcoming report about digital status. Within this Tamara outlined the difficulty of converting from pre-settled to settled status and the need for additional support for people to navigate the digital route. Tamara concluded by highlighting evidence cited in the report that people are increasingly being coerced (e.g. by landlords retaining control of documents or by being encouraged to pay someone to undertake the process) as a direct result of a lack of understanding of the digital process.

Julian Mahony, the programme lead for the EUSS vulnerability strand at the Home Office, was present on the call and committed to following up on the issues raised in order to improve the EUSS system. Attendees were assured that further advice on the EUSS would be released in the coming months.

**To provide an indication of the nature of the other questions raised, their themes included:**

- Clarification on the type of evidence required by employers due to increased incidences of employers asking for EUSS status;
- Concerns about misinformation about the EUSS arising and the way certain more vulnerable members of the communities may be open to exploitation by being charged for 'advice' and support by unscrupulous and unqualified advice providers;
- How we can work better with young people to ensure they are aware of their rights regarding the EUSS;
- Whether having a 'late' applicant status would impact on any subsequent application for UK citizenship;
- The lack of funding currently committed after the end of the grace period to help organisations support individuals who may be regarded as 'unlawful'.

# Summary and next steps

Whilst this was already a challenging area of work, the COVID-19 pandemic has compounded the challenges faced for all applicants to the EUSS due to the challenges associated with securing face-to-face support and obtaining the necessary paperwork.

**There were a number of recommendations arising from panellists about how people from Roma communities can be better supported. These included:**

- More financial support from Government, extended beyond the current financial year, to the groups that are offering outreach to engage with Roma communities, as more people will need support until the end of the grace period;
- An increase in proactive coordination and outreach by local authorities, particularly those home to large numbers of Roma communities;
- Ensuring Roma children and their parents engage with the EUSS by focusing outreach efforts on schools;
- Those organisations that have been funded to support people should be encouraged to accelerate their engagement with Roma communities and the organisations that work specifically with Roma in order to make every contact count;

- A request for greater sensitivity and flexibility from the Home Office with regard to the applications being made in order to respond to the particular structural inequalities that disproportionately disadvantage some groups, including, but not limited to, Roma (e.g. the burden of evidence on continuity of residence or easier access to paper application forms).

The event on 17 November 2020 (and this report) marks the ongoing commitment of the APPG to support the Roma community through the issues relating to Brexit. Over the next year, after the end of freedom of movement and running up to and beyond the deadline for the EUSS, the APPG will be working with organisations within civil society, lawyers and the UK Government to monitor the effectiveness of the EUSS process and bring matters concerning Roma to the attention of Government.

## Resources for further reading

A description of the event is available on the Friends, Families and Travellers website here: <https://www.gypsy-traveller.org/appg-for-gypsies/mps-meet-to-discuss-how-the-eu-settlement-scheme-is-affecting-roma-people/>, and the full event is accessible here: [https://youtu.be/lmsc0ddP\\_wl](https://youtu.be/lmsc0ddP_wl)

**It should be noted that this note is not a verbatim account and the authors of this report are not responsible for any inaccuracies that may be present. Along with the literature cited throughout this report, the following documents may be useful sources of information:**

1. Roma Support Group: Briefing for Parliamentarians and local authorities: The EU Settlement Scheme and the Roma community (November 2020) [https://www.romasupportgroup.org.uk/uploads/9/3/6/8/93687016/roma\\_brexit\\_euss\\_report\\_16.06.2020\\_final.pdf](https://www.romasupportgroup.org.uk/uploads/9/3/6/8/93687016/roma_brexit_euss_report_16.06.2020_final.pdf)
2. Roma Support Group: Brexit, EU Settlement Scheme and the Roma communities in the UK (June 2020) [https://www.romasupportgroup.org.uk/uploads/9/3/6/8/93687016/roma\\_brexit\\_euss\\_report\\_16.06.2020\\_final.pdf](https://www.romasupportgroup.org.uk/uploads/9/3/6/8/93687016/roma_brexit_euss_report_16.06.2020_final.pdf)
3. Roma Support Group: Statement on the impact of EU Settlement Scheme digital-only status on the Roma Community in the UK (2020) [https://www.romasupportgroup.org.uk/uploads/9/3/6/8/93687016/statement\\_on\\_the\\_impact\\_of\\_the\\_eu\\_settlement\\_scheme\\_digital\\_only\\_status\\_on\\_roma\\_communities\\_in\\_the\\_uk\\_final\\_oct\\_2020.pdf](https://www.romasupportgroup.org.uk/uploads/9/3/6/8/93687016/statement_on_the_impact_of_the_eu_settlement_scheme_digital_only_status_on_roma_communities_in_the_uk_final_oct_2020.pdf)
4. Stalford, H. and Humphreys, D. (2020) EU Roma Children and the EU Settled Status Scheme: Awareness, Access and Eligibility. University of Liverpool. <https://www.liverpool.ac.uk/media/livacuk/law/2-research/ecru/EU,Roma,Children,and,the,EU,Settled,Status,Scheme,-,September,2020.pdf>
5. Stalford, H. and Humphreys, D. (2020) EEA Children and British Citizenship: Why it is Important to Focus on Roma Children. University of Liverpool. <https://www.liverpool.ac.uk/media/livacuk/law/2-research/ecru/EEA,Children,and,British,Citizenship,-,September,2020.pdf>
6. Sumption, M. (2020) Not Settled Yet? Understanding the EU Settlement Scheme using the Available Data. The Migration Observatory, Oxford. [https://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Report\\_Not-Settled-Yet-Understanding-the-EU-Settlement-Scheme-using-the-Available-Data.pdf](https://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Report_Not-Settled-Yet-Understanding-the-EU-Settlement-Scheme-using-the-Available-Data.pdf)

