

IMA

For the Citizens'
Rights Agreements



**IMA's Annual Report to the
Specialised Committee on Citizens'
Rights established under the
Withdrawal Agreement and the
Joint Committee established under
the EEA EFTA Separation Agreement.**

Independent Monitoring Authority

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Independent Monitoring Authority for the
Citizens' Rights Agreements Annual Report to the
Specialised Committee on Citizens' Rights and the
Joint Committee 2021

Presented to Parliament pursuant to the
European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020



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1. Introduction

This report was prepared in accordance with Article 159(2) of the Withdrawal Agreement and Article 65(1) of the EEA EFTA Separation Agreement. It reports on measures taken in the UK and Gibraltar to implement and comply with Part 2 and the number and nature of complaints made to the Independent Monitoring Authority on Citizens' Rights ("the IMA")¹.

The requirement for the IMA to prepare this report is set out in the UK's domestic legislation in paragraph 31 of Schedule 2 to the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020 ("the Act"). Similar provision in relation to Gibraltar is made in regulation 14 of the Independent Monitoring Authority Regulations 2020² ("the Gibraltar Regulations"). In accordance with these provisions, this report also provides information on the exercise by the IMA of its functions in relation to Part 2 of the Agreements.

This is the first annual report prepared by the IMA and reports on the 12-month period commencing from the end of the transition period, 11pm on 31 December, 2020.

In addition to the prescribed matters which the IMA must report on, the report also contains information that we think is relevant to our operation which relates to this period.

1. [European Union \(Withdrawal Agreement\) Act 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk)

2. [Independent Monitoring Authority Regulations 2020 \(gibraltarlaws.gov.gi\)](https://www.gibraltarlaws.gov.gi)

The report is submitted to the Specialised Committee on Citizens' Rights established under Article 165(1)(a) of the Specialised Committee and the Joint Committee established under Article 65(1) of the EEA EFTA Separation Agreement.

This report will provide details on the implementation of Part 2 of the Withdrawal Agreement and Part 2 of the EEA EFTA Separation Agreement. In general, the report does not distinguish between the two except where that is relevant and helpful, for example in relation to data on complaints.

The report will be submitted to the governments of each part of the UK and Gibraltar who will in turn lay it before their respective legislatures as required by the Act and the Gibraltar Regulations³.

3. See paragraph 31(8), (9) and (11) of Schedule 2 to the Act and regulation 14(8) and (9) of the Gibraltar Regulations.



The report will also be published on the [IMA website](#) where full details of all our work can be found.

2. Role of the Independent Monitoring Authority (IMA)

The IMA was established in 2020 and became fully operational as at 11pm on 31 December 2020. We are an independent body that makes sure the rights of EU and EEA EFTA citizens and their family members living in the UK and Gibraltar as at the 31 December 2020 are upheld following the departure of the UK from the EU.

The IMA has two broad duties – to monitor and to promote. We monitor UK public bodies⁴ to make sure they adequately and effectively implement the rights provided for by the Citizens' Rights Agreements. We promote the adequate and effective implementation and application of the Agreements by holding public bodies to account where there is not full compliance.

As to the scope of the IMA's powers, these are framed by the rights set out in the Agreements. These rights are extensive and were designed to broadly provide EU and EEA EFTA citizens and their family members the same entitlements to work, study and access public services and benefits as they enjoyed before the UK left the EU.

The citizens covered by the Part 2 of the Withdrawal Agreement and Part 2 of the EEA EFTA Separation Agreement ("the Citizens' Rights Agreements") are those from the 27 EU Member states as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, along with their family members.

4. Public bodies include all parts of government and any body which exercises functions of a public nature. It would therefore include UK Government departments, the Northern Ireland Executive, the Scottish Government, the Welsh Government and the Government of Gibraltar. It also includes local government.



AMBASSADOR VISIT: We were pleased to welcome the EU Ambassador to the UK to our offices. From left to right IMA Chairman Sir Ashley Fox, EU Ambassador to the UK, João Vale de Almeida and IMA Chief Executive Dr Kate Chamberlain.

These citizens' rights include:

- **residency:** this means the right to live in the UK or Gibraltar. It also includes the right to enter and exit the UK.
- **the right to work:** this means the right to work, including self-employed work and also the right to continue to be a frontier worker.
- **mutual recognition of professional qualifications:** this means the right for qualifications which have already been recognised before 31 December 2020 (or in the process of being recognised at that time) to continue to be recognised in the UK.
- **co-ordination of social security system:** this means that individuals who have lived in both the UK and the EU before the end of the transition period can continue to be able to access pensions, benefits and other forms of social security.
- **equal treatment and non-discrimination:** within scope of the rights set out above, EU and EEA EFTA citizens and their family members are entitled to be treated equally with UK citizens and not to be discriminated against on the grounds of their nationality. This includes ensuring access to certain public services such as education, healthcare and certain benefits.

Detailed information on the IMA's powers can be found on our website including our [Annual Plan for 2021/22](#) and [operational guidance](#).

In summary, the IMA's specific powers are as follows:

2.1 Our power to receive complaints

We can receive complaints from persons who claim to have a right under the Agreements⁵. Complaints may set out where the UK or Gibraltar has failed to comply with the Agreements, or a public body has acted or is proposing to act in a way that prevents the person exercising the right in question.

Although we do not resolve individual complaints, we assess every complaint to assess whether they indicate a potential breach of the Agreements, consider whether any potential breach may be a general or systemic failing and decide whether to carry out an inquiry. Individual complaints provide intelligence to help us build a wider picture of possible systemic issues.

While an individual complaint may not indicate a general or systemic failing and therefore would not of itself trigger the threshold for the carrying out an inquiry, we maintain the information as it may help form part of a wider set of intelligence gathered over time which could indicate a systemic failing.

5. The IMA may also receive a complaint from a person who claims to have a right provided under UK or Gibraltar law which corresponds to rights provided under the Agreements.

2.2 Our power to conduct inquiries

Our powers to conduct inquiries are set out in paragraph 25 of Schedule 2 to the Act⁶.

We may decide to conduct an inquiry in one of three situations:

- (i) Following a request from the Secretary of State, the Northern Ireland Executive, the Scottish Government, the Welsh Government, or the Government of Gibraltar.
- (ii) As a result of a complaint or series of complaints received.
- (iii) Of our own initiative.

The purpose of an IMA inquiry is to:

- decide whether the United Kingdom has failed to comply with the Citizens' Rights Agreements; or
- decide whether a relevant public body has acted or is proposing to act in a way that prevents a person exercising a relevant right (see definition in paragraph 41 of Schedule 2 to the Act); and
- to identify any recommendations for relevant public bodies appropriate to promote the adequate and effective implementation of the Citizens' Rights Agreements.

6. The corresponding power in relation to Gibraltar is found in regulation 8 of the Gibraltar Regulations.

When considering whether to carry out an inquiry we will consider the importance of addressing general or systemic failings. We may not carry out an inquiry in the situations in (ii) or (iii) above unless we have reasonable grounds to believe that the inquiry may conclude that a failure to comply with the Citizens' Rights Agreements has occurred or that a public body has acted or is proposing to act in a way that prevents a person from exercising their rights under the Agreements.

To inform this assessment we will carry out pre-inquiry investigations. In carrying out such investigations we may be able to resolve any issues in a more timely way than proceeding to full inquiry.

To date we have not started any inquiries. Pre-inquiry investigations are proceeding in regard to a number of issues which are outlined in [section four](#) below in relation to the emerging themes of some of the complaints we have received to date.

A number of issues have also been resolved in what we refer to as Early Case Resolutions. Detail of these issues are outlined in [section five](#) of this report.

2.3 Our powers to take legal action

Our powers to take legal action are contained in paragraph 30 of Schedule 2 to the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020⁷.

It provides that the IMA may:

- take legal action, or
- intervene in any legal proceedings.

In both cases, the IMA must be satisfied that it is appropriate to do so in order to promote the adequate and effective implementation or application of the Agreements.

While we are only able to take legal action by way of judicial review proceedings, we are able to intervene in “any” legal proceedings. This includes not only public law actions brought against public bodies, but sometimes we may also feel it is appropriate to join private causes of action in order to ensure that we are effectively performing our duties.

Our approach on the exercise of our litigation powers is also detailed in our [operational guidance](#).

To date we have used our litigation powers in respect of two cases and these are detailed in [section five](#) of this report.

7. The corresponding power in relation to Gibraltar is found in regulation 13 of the Gibraltar Regulations.

3. Measures Taken on the Implementation and Application of Part 2 of the Agreements

To provide details on the measures taken on the implementation and application of Part 2 of the Agreements, we have sought information from those responsible for implementing and applying the Agreements.



We requested the UK Government, the Northern Ireland Executive, the Scottish Government, the Welsh Government and the Government of Gibraltar to provide us with information relating to:

- most relevant legislative instruments in place to implement Part 2 of the Agreements;
- most relevant legislative instruments implementing Part 2 of the Agreements that were adopted or amended in the last year;
- most relevant domestic jurisprudence from the last year;
- basic statistical data that show how the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement has been applied (for example for residence rights: estimated number of resident beneficiaries of the Agreements, number of applications made in the last year and in total and their outcome (residence granted/permanent residence granted/refused/invalid applications/pending cases))

To do this we provided a proforma for them to complete in November 2021 and their returns are included at [section seven](#) below numbered Annexes 1–5.

4. Complaints

The IMA receives complaints about any of the rights which are protected by the Citizens' Rights Agreements. We are also able to receive complaints which 'correspond' to rights in the Agreements but are established in domestic legislation. For example, where the EU Settlement Scheme is extended to EU or EEA nationals not strictly in scope of the Agreements.

Complaints must be about a relevant public body which is defined as bodies carrying out public functions excluding courts and tribunals, parliament, and the devolved legislatures.

We accept complaints from third parties as well as individuals who are affected and we encourage complaints to be made via our complaints portal on our website.

We received a steady flow of complaints in 2021 with 237 received. Of these, 236 concerned rights arising under the Withdrawal Agreement and one related to rights under the EEA EFTA Separation Agreement.

We have received complaints from the majority of EU and EEA EFTA countries with only citizens from Estonia, Iceland and Liechtenstein not registering an issue in 2021.

The majority of complainants (61%) come from the 14 countries that were members of the EU before 2004 which are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

We have received complaints involving a range of public bodies and relating to every citizens' right within the Withdrawal and Separation Agreements.

The majority of complaints relate to the Home Office, including UK Visas and Immigration, Border Force and Immigration Enforcement (70%).

4.1 Complaint Themes

A number of themes have emerged, which are captured below, with a corresponding outcome where applicable. More details of the outcomes are detailed in [section five](#) of this report.

Theme: Access to Healthcare	
Inquiry Action	Outcomes
3 lines of enquiry (1 closed) addressing:	
1.	delays in issuance of European Health Insurance Cards (EHIC)
2.	access to healthcare via Gibraltar Health Authority
3.	proof of continuous residence for NHS purposes
Early Case Resolution EHIC	

Theme: Access to Benefits	
Inquiry Action	Outcomes
4 lines of enquiry (2 closed) addressing:	
1.	access to HMRC National Insurance documentation
2.	suspension or refusal of benefits
3.	obtaining National Insurance Numbers via Department for Work and Pensions
4.	the use of share codes by a local authority
Early Case Resolution HMRC National Insurance	
No Further Action National Insurance Numbers via DWP	

Theme: Living in the UK and Gibraltar	
Inquiry Action	Outcomes
5 lines of enquiry addressing:	
1.	inaccurate guidance via the Employee Checking Service
2.	delays in processing DVLA applications linked to share codes
3.	access to civilian registrations cards in Gibraltar
4.	the guidance for universities regarding student 'Home Fee' for EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) applicants
5.	fees charges in relation to Biometric Residence Cards

Theme: Entry into the UK	
Inquiry Action	Outcomes
6 lines of enquiry addressing:	
1.	difficulties experienced at the border
2.	difficulties associated with COVID-19
3.	visa denial regarding immigration route Appendix FM which is the non EUSS route
4.	delivery issues relating to Biometric Residence Cards
5.	difficulties with EUSS Family Permits
6.	appropriate guidance regarding ID travel documents and digital status

Theme: Housing	
Inquiry Action	Outcomes
3 lines of enquiry (2 closed) addressing:	
1.	access to housing in Pembrokeshire
2.	access to housing in Newham
3.	access to housing in Gibraltar
	Early Case Resolution Pembrokeshire Council
	Early Case Resolution with Newham Council

Theme: Living in the UK		
Inquiry Action		Outcomes
15 lines of enquiry addressing:		
1.	citizens experiencing delays in EUSS application decisions	<u>Pre-Settled Status to Settled Status subject to ongoing litigation</u>
2.	citizens experiencing issues with the Settlement Resolution Centre	
3.	delays in the issuance of Certificates of Applications when applying to EUSS	
4.	citizens disputing EUSS decisions	
5.	difficulties with EEA Family Permits	
6.	citizens experiencing difficulty with UKVI View and Prove	
7.	the rights of late applicants to EUSS	
8.	immigration enforcement for EU citizens	
9.	the conversion of status from pre-settled to settled status	

Theme: Living in the UK		
Inquiry Action		Outcomes
15 lines of enquiry addressing:		Pre-Settled Status to Settled Status subject to ongoing litigation
10.	interpretation of the EU Withdrawal Agreement	
11.	access to EUSS for prisoners and immigration detainees	
12.	EUSS access issues for dual nationals	
13.	access to National Insurance Numbers (NINOs) using share codes	
14.	retainment of citizen identity documents during EUSS processing	
15.	experience of child applications to EUSS	

5. Exercise of IMA's Functions

In general terms, in all of the activities outlined below no differentiation is made between the rights provided under the Withdrawal Agreement and the EEA EFTA Separation Agreement. This is due to the fact that any potential breach, piece of legislation or litigation do not specifically relate to those with rights under the Withdrawal Agreement or EEA EFTA Separation Agreement.

5.1 Early Case Resolutions

Where possible we try to resolve issues we uncover quickly to ensure that citizens are not disadvantaged or denied their rights for very long.

We do this by undertaking Early Case Resolutions (ECR) which are agreed interventions with public bodies to make improvements or changes to overcome potential issues.

The inquiries which have resulted in ECRs are referred to briefly, in the section on complaint themes above, with more details outlined below.

- We received a number of complaints about the length of time it was taking for citizens to receive their European Health Insurance Cards (EHIC). This could prevent them from being able to access medical care when travelling in the EU. We explained to NHS Business Services Authority and the Department of Health and Social Care that this was unacceptable. We requested that their systems be improved, including employing more staff to deal with applications more promptly. Wait times have now been substantially reduced.
- We were made aware of delays for EU and EEA EFTA citizens trying to get national insurance documentation which meant they were having difficulty proving they had made contributions. If they could not prove these contributions it was leading to problems in claiming benefits in a host country. We spoke to HMRC who put a plan in place to reduce the waiting time for applications.
- Two councils had also wrongly removed EU and EEA EFTA citizens with pre-settled and settled status from their social housing lists. We contacted them to say it was unlawful and the policy was immediately reversed.

5.2 No Further Action

We refer to something as a No Further Action (NFA) when we have been in contact with public bodies about certain issues and are satisfied that the information provided does not show evidence of a breach and therefore no intervention is needed at that time. This, however; does not prevent the IMA from intervening or taking action at a later date.



In the interests of transparency and openness our NFAs are [published](#) and below is a summary of the two that were concluded in 2021.

- Concerns were raised about delays to citizens receiving national insurance numbers and a withdrawal of face-to-face interviews to check identity as a result of the Department for Work and Pensions' (DWP) response to the start of the Covid pandemic.

We spoke with DWP who explained they had put in place other ways of citizens providing a national insurance number and had also increased publicity around national insurance not being required to work or claim social security benefits. As a result, no further action was needed at this time.

- Eligible citizens with pending or late applications to EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) are able to receive compensation for backdated childcare tax relief once their applications are granted. We had concerns that if the applications took a long time to be granted citizens might be unable to afford childcare in the meantime.

On speaking to HMRC they explained that solutions were in place to ensure citizens could identify their status while applying for childcare tax relief and should receive the payments. The compensation scheme remains as a safeguard. No further intervention was, therefore, needed at this time.

5.3 Legislation Monitoring

The IMA is also required to keep under review the adequacy and effectiveness of the legislative framework which implements or otherwise deals with matters arising out of or related to the Agreements⁸.

During our first year of operation, we identified 145 pieces of legislation for review. The legislation identified covered the period from 2018 to the end of 2021.

The legislation reviewed relates to all of the rights covered by the Citizens' Rights Agreements. Many of the pieces of legislation cover areas already being looked at by the IMA such as late applications to the EUSS, student finance, eligibility for benefits and assistance and ID cards in Gibraltar. Where we spot an issue with legislation, our preference is to seek to resolve this, where possible, with the relevant government.

An example of this is an [approach](#) we made to the UK Government's Department for Education (DfE) to amend legislation which appeared to exclude some EU and EEA EFTA families living and working in England from receiving 30 hours of free childcare.

8. See paragraph 22(2)(a) of Schedule 2 to the Act and regulation 5(2) of the Gibraltar Regulations.

Whilst looking at the relevant legislation we identified that some citizens who did not yet have a decision on their EUSS applications were unable to apply for the free childcare. We wrote to the DfE to say we believed they were breaking the terms of the Agreements and were considering taking legal action.

The DfE quickly responded to say they were already aware of the issue and that a solution had been put in place to ensure no eligible citizens would be disadvantaged. The DfE also agreed to amend the legislation at the earliest opportunity.

The [amending legislation](#) was made on October 20th and was laid before the UK Parliament on October 22nd.

5.4 Litigation

The IMA also used its litigation powers on two occasions during 2021.

In May 2021 we intervened in the case of Fratila and another (AP) (Respondents) v Secretary of State for Work and Pensions (Appellant) UKSC 2021/0008⁹ which related to the rights of certain groups of citizens with pre-settled status to social security payments.

Whilst the case was concerned with the law as it applied before the UK left the EU, we intervened because the case was concerned with the interpretation of Article 18 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union which is referred to in the Citizens' Rights Agreements. There was therefore potential for the case to have relevance to the interpretation of the Agreements.

More recently, in December 2021, we have issued a claim for [judicial review](#) – against the Home Office – regarding a specific element of the EU Settlement Scheme.

9. [Fratila and another \(AP\) \(Respondents\) v Secretary of State for Work and Pensions \(Appellant\) – The Supreme Court.](#)

We believe that the current legal framework, whereby citizens granted Pre-Settled Status (of which there are currently more than two million) will automatically lose their rights if they fail to apply for Settled Status before the expiry of their Pre-Settled Status, is not compatible with the Agreements.

The Home Office does not agree with the IMA's interpretation of the Agreements. We hope taking legal action will provide clarity to all those citizens impacted.



6. Other Information

As a new body we have made it a key focus to raise awareness of our existence and role among stakeholders.

A comprehensive stakeholder engagement programme has been underway since the middle of 2020. Meetings have taken place with organisations supporting and representing EU citizens such as Settled, the 3Million, and Citizens Advice Services. We have also met with representatives of the Northern Ireland Executive, Scottish Government, Welsh Government and the Government of Gibraltar.

We have written to every elected member of the legislatures of the UK, Gibraltar, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. We have undertaken regular and wide-ranging media interviews, including a number of briefings for the Foreign Press Association and are continuing to meet with EU Embassies as well as organisations that work with EU citizens.

We have established a citizens' panel which consists of over 60 citizens from most of the EU and EEA EFTA countries. The panel acts as a critical friend to the IMA, with members sharing their lived experiences as well as supporting and challenging the way we work.

We have undertaken a survey to try to better understand the experience of EU and EEA EFTA citizens living in the UK and Gibraltar since the UK left the EU. This has provided valuable insight and helped to shape our work. We regularly engage with UK Government departments and the devolved nations and have set up a number of groups consisting of representatives from these departments to discuss issues and raise questions. We are also in the process of agreeing Memorandums of Understanding with various government departments and the devolved nations. These are displayed on our [website](#).

Our proactive intelligence gathering involves developing relationships and we meet regularly with stakeholders including those from representative stakeholder networks and organisations that provide employment and immigration advice to citizens, including EUSS advisers. We also attend the EU Delegation to the UK's Citizens' Rights Monitoring Network. This approach has enabled us to develop our understanding of the impact or potential impact on citizens of reported issues, as well as to identify emerging issues.

We continue to attend many events and networks including an Institute for Government public event on our role and work.

7. Annexes

Information provided from the UK Government, the Northern Ireland Executive, the Scottish Government, the Welsh Government and the Government of Gibraltar in relation to implementation and application of Part 2 of the Agreements.



ANNEX 1

UK Government

1) Residence rights

The United Kingdom operates a constitutive residence scheme in accordance with Article 18(1) of the Withdrawal Agreement. The residence scheme went fully live for applications on 30 March 2019. Residence documents have been issued in a digital form since it went fully live on 30 March 2019. Residence documents are issued free of charge.

The deadline for applications under Article 18(1)(b) of the Withdrawal Agreement was 30 June 2021. This deadline applied to those EEA EU nationals and their family members resident in the UK by the end of the transition period (31 December 2020)¹⁰ – it did not apply to joining family members arriving on or after 1 April 2021 who are subject to a rolling three-month post arrival deadline, as per Article 18(1)(b) of the Withdrawal Agreement.

The United Kingdom has put in place more favourable residence conditions than required under the UK-EU Withdrawal Agreement. Aside from identity and suitability requirements, eligibility to the EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) is based on an EEA national being resident in the United Kingdom before the end of the transition period (23:00 on 31 December 2020), rather

10. Parallel provisions exist in the EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

than requiring them to have been exercising relevant Treaty rights. This expanded the scope of those EEA nationals eligible to apply for residency and simplifies the application process. As a matter of domestic policy, the UK has also chosen to allow certain derivative rights holders who meet the residency requirements, to apply under the scheme.

The United Kingdom has made use of derogations from equal treatment under Article 23(2) of the Withdrawal Agreement. However, this is a continuation of the position which was in place prior to the UK leaving the EU, and there have been no new derogations following EU-exit.

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

[European Union \(Withdrawal Agreement\) Act 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

[The Citizens' Rights \(Application Deadline and Temporary Protection\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

[The Immigration \(Citizens' Rights Appeals\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

[The Citizens' Rights \(Restrictions of Rights of Entry and Residence\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

[The Immigration and Social Security Co-ordination \(EU Withdrawal\) Act 2020 \(Consequential, Saving, Transitional and Transitory Provisions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

[Immigration Rules Appendix EU – Immigration Rules – Guidance – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[Immigration Rules Appendix EU \(Family Permit\) – Immigration Rules – Guidance – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

N/A

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement

[EU Settlement Scheme caseworker guidance – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[Apply to the EU Settlement Scheme \(settled and pre-settled status\) – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[EU Settlement Scheme: family and travel permits – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[View and prove your immigration status – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[Visiting the UK as an EU, EEA or Swiss citizen – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[EEA nationals at the border post grace period – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[Entering the UK under the EU Settlement Scheme and EU Settlement Scheme family permit – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[Public funds – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

[Landlord's guide to right to rent checks – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

[EU Settlement Scheme: employer toolkit – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

[Right to work checks: employing EU, EEA and Swiss citizens – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

[Right to work checks: an employer's guide – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

[EEA decisions taken on grounds of public policy – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

[Considering immigration status and deciding enforcement action – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

N/A

e. Statistical data

	Estimated number of resident beneficiaries of the Withdrawal Agreement	3.5 – 4.1 million
A1	Total number of EUSS applications to date (up to 31 December 2021)	6,385,470
A1a	Number of EUSS applications made in (2021)	1,469,300
B1	Number of EUSS applications made by the application deadline (30 June 2021)	6,050,860
B1a	Number of applications granted pre-settled status by 30 June 2021	2,327,850
B1b	Number of applications granted settled status by 30 June 2021	2,846,820
B1c	Number of applications refused by 30 June 2021	109,430
B1c1	Number of applications that were invalid by 30 June 2021	79,730
B1c2	Number of applications that were withdrawn by applicants by 30 June 2021	80,600
B1d	Total number of in time applications pending at the end of the reporting year	Unable to provide data

	Estimated number of resident beneficiaries of the Withdrawal Agreement	3.5 – 4.1 million
B2	Number of late EUSS applications until 31 December 2021	160,600
B2a	Number of applications where national authorities concluded that there were reasonable grounds for not respecting the application deadline	Unable to provide data
B2b	Number of applications where national authorities concluded that there were no reasonable grounds for not respecting the application deadline	Unable to provide data
B2c	Number of applications where national authorities are still assessing there were reasonable grounds for not respecting the application deadline	Unable to provide data
B2c1	Number of applications granted as pre-settled status residence	16,000
B2c2	Number of applications granted settled status	23,700
B2c3	Number of applications refused	Unable to provide data

	Estimated number of resident beneficiaries of the Withdrawal Agreement	3.5 – 4.1 million
B2c3a	Number of applications that were invalid	Unable to provide data
B2c3b	Number of applications that were withdrawn by applicants	Unable to provide data
B2c4	Number of late applications with other outcomes (includes refused, withdrawn or void and invalid)	15,200
B2e	Total number of late applications pending at the end of the reporting year	Unable to provide data
C	Number of entry visa applications made in 2021 by family members seeking to join the beneficiary under Article 14(3) of the Withdrawal Agreement	103,037
C1	Number of entry visas granted	59,254
C2	Number of entry visas applications refused	34,102
C3	Total number of entry visa applications pending at the end of the reporting year	Unable to provide data

Notes regarding the data:

Data up to 30 June 2021 is taken from the EUSS June 2021 quarterly report, to include all in-time applications. Data up to the end of the reporting year of 2021 is taken from the EUSS quarterly report up to 31 December 2021.

1. EUSS application figures are rounded to the nearest 10 and may not match overall totals
2. Figured in these tables have been derived from live management information systems and are provisional and subject to change.
3. Total applications received by nationality include small numbers of records (less than 0.01%) in which nationality is not currently in an analysable form from live systems.
4. For EUSS outcomes, invalid, withdrawn or void are not subsets of refusal figures.
5. While the IMA is not responsible for monitoring the UK-Swiss Citizens' Rights Agreement, applications from Swiss nationals have been included in the figures because they are part of our published statistics.
6. For EU, EEA and Swiss citizens and their family members resident in the UK by the end of the transition period, the deadline for applications to be made to the EUSS was 30 June 2021.
7. In-time applications include online applications received by 9am on 1 July 2021 and paper applications received by midnight 7 July 2021.

8. As data is taken is taken from live management systems, there may be differences to previous publications.
9. Late application figures are taken from provisional management information and therefore subject to change. Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.
10. Figures from the Private Testing Beta Phase 1 and 2 (28 August 2018 – 30 March 2019) are included in the first reporting year.
11. The statistics include applications from cohorts able to apply as a result of domestic policy decisions (e.g. Zambrano cases). They are not covered by the Citizens' Rights Agreement or monitoring by the IMA.
12. EUSS family permits include a small number of EUSS travel permits.
13. For EUSS family permits, grants and refusals do not include applications that have been withdrawn or lapsed.
14. Data for EUSS family permits can be found in the Immigration quarterly report up to December 2021 (VIA_D01 and VIS_D02).

The United Kingdom has provided data for previous reporting years, and with nationality breakdowns. Please see [see data sheet at annex 1.1](#) for details.

2) Rights of employed and self-employed frontier workers

In the United Kingdom, beneficiaries of the Withdrawal Agreement are able to apply for a permit confirming their status as a frontier worker. This permit is required to enter the UK as a frontier worker after 30 June 2021.

The frontier worker scheme opened for applications on 10 December 2020. The permits identifying frontier workers' rights are issued primarily in a digital form. The permits are issued free of charge.



a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement

[The Citizens' Rights \(Frontier Workers\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

N/A

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement

[Frontier worker permit scheme caseworker guidance – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

N/A

e. Statistical data

	Number of frontier worker permit applications made in 2021	14,251
A1	Number of applications granted	10,016
A2	Number of applications refused	3,820
A2a	Number of applications that were invalid	Unable to provide data
A2b	Number of applications that were withdrawn by applicants	173
A3	Number of applications that are still pending at the end of the reporting year	Unable to provide data

Notes regarding the data:

1. Data is taken from the Immigration Quarterly report up to 31 December 2021 – Data can be found in table VIS_D01 and VIS_D02.
2. Invalid, withdrawn and void applications are not subsets of refusals.

The United Kingdom has provided data for previous years, and with nationality breakdowns. Please [see data sheet at annex 1.1](#) for details.

3) Co-ordination of social security schemes

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement

[European Union \(Withdrawal Agreement\) Act 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#) (Gibraltar: [European Union \(Withdrawal Agreement\) Act 2020 \(gibraltarlaws.gov.gi\)](#))

[Healthcare \(European Economic Area and Switzerland Arrangements\) Act 2019](#)

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

[The Healthcare \(European Economic Area and Switzerland Arrangements\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019](#)

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement

[Guidance relating to Operational Implementation of SSC Provisions](#)

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

[Fratila and another \(Respondents\) v Secretary of State for Work and Pensions \(Appellant\)](https://www.supremecourt.uk/judgments/index.html)
([supremecourt.uk](https://www.supremecourt.uk))

[CG vs The Department for Communities in Northern Ireland: CURIA – Documents](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/jud_2020/0001/o) (europa.eu)

e. Statistical data

Relevant statistical data on social security coordination can be found at the following links:

[Coordination of social security coordination systems at a glance – 2021 statistical report](#) (full list of social security coordination [reports here](#))

First Annual Report on payments made under the Healthcare (European Economic Area and Switzerland Arrangements) Act 2019 for the period 31 December 2020 to 31 March 2021.

[Cross-border healthcare in the EU under social security coordination – Publications Office of the EU](#) (europa.eu)

4) Recognition of professional qualifications

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement

[Section 12 of the Recognition of Professional Qualifications section of the European Union \(Withdrawal Agreement\) Act 2020](#)

[The Professional Qualifications and Services \(Amendments and Miscellaneous Provisions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(S.I. 2020/1038\)](#)

[Services of Lawyers and Lawyer's Practice \(Revocation etc.\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(S.I. 2020/1342\)](#)

[Recognition of Professional Qualifications \(Amendment etc\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/312\) \(amends the \[European Union \\(Recognition of Professional Qualifications\\) Regulations 2015\]\(#\)\).](#)

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

[Recognition of Professional Qualifications \(Amendment etc.\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2021](#)

[Professional Qualifications \[Bill/Act 2022\]](#)

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement

[Recognition of professional qualifications: guidance for regulatory bodies](#)

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

N/A

e. Statistical data

The UK Government does not hold detailed statistical data on recognition decisions on professional qualifications that relate to the provisions in the Withdrawal Agreement. Information on recognition decisions is held by the relevant regulators and professional bodies for professions in scope of the Withdrawal Agreement.

ANNEX 1.1

Data Sheet Provided By UK Government

EU Settlement Scheme Statistics 28 August 2018 – 31 December 2021 Independent Monitoring Authority: Annual Report to the Specialised Committee on Citizens' Rights – EUSS data

Ref	Title	Number	Period covered
A	Estimated number of resident beneficiaries of the Withdrawal Agreement	3.5 – 4.1 Million	Data from Home Office Impact Assessment
A1	Number of EUSS applications to date (up to 31 December 2021)	6,385,470	28 Aug 18 – 31 Dec 21
A2	Number of EUSS applications from 2018 - 2019 (including testing phase data)	2,762,970	28 Aug 18 – 31 Dec 19
A3	Number of EUSS applications in 2020	2,153,220	1 Jan 20 – 31 Dec 20
A4	Number of EUSS applications in 2021	1,469,300	1 Jan 21 – 31 Dec 21
B1	Number of EUSS applications made by the application deadline (30 June 2021)	6,050,860	28 Aug 18 – 30 June 21

EU Settlement Scheme Statistics 28 August 2018 – 31 December 2021 Independent Monitoring Authority: Annual Report to the Specialised Committee on Citizens' Rights – EUSS data

B1a	Number of applications granted pre-settled status by 30 June 2021	2,327,850	28 Aug 18 – 30 June 21
B1b	Number of applications granted settled status by 30 June 2021	2,846,820	28 Aug 18 – 30 June 21
B1c	Number of applications refused by 30 June 2021	109,430	28 Aug 18 – 30 June 21
B1c1	Number of applications that were invalid by 30 June 2021	79,730	28 Aug 18 – 30 June 21
B1c2	Number of applications that were withdrawn or void by applicants by 30 June 2021	80,600	28 Aug 18 – 30 June 21
B1d	Total number of applications pending by the 30 June 2021	Unable to provide data	
B1e	Total number of applications pending by 31 December 2021	Unable to provide data	

Post 30 June 2021 Applications

B2	B2: Total number of late EUSS applications until 31 December 2021	160,600	1 July 21 – 31 Dec 21
B2a	B2a: Number of applications where national authorities concluded that there were reasonable grounds for not respecting the application deadline	Unable to provide data	1 July 21 – 31 Dec 21
B2b	B2b: Number of applications where national authorities concluded that there were no reasonable grounds for not respecting the application deadline	Unable to provide data	1 July 21 – 31 Dec 21
B2c	B2c: Number of applications where national authorities are still assessing there were reasonable grounds for not respecting the application deadline	Unable to provide data	1 July 21 – 31 Dec 21

Post 30 June 2021 Applications

B2c1	Number of late applications granted as pre-settled status ¹¹	16,000	1 July 21 – 31 Dec 21
B2c2	Number of late applications granted settled status	23,700	1 July 21 – 31 Dec 21
B2c3	Number of late applications with other outcomes	15,200	1 July 21 – 31 Dec 21
B2d	Total number of late applications pending at the end of the reporting year	Unable to provide data	1 July 21 – 31 Dec 21

EUSS Family Permits

C	C: Number of entry visa applications made in 2021 by family members seeking to join the beneficiary under Article 14(3) of the Withdrawal Agreement ¹²	103,037	1 Jan 21 – 31 Dec 21
C1	C1: Number of entry visas granted ¹³	59,254	1 Jan 21 – 31 Dec 21
C2	C2: Number of entry visas applications refused ¹⁴	34,102	1 Jan 21 – 31 Dec 21

11. Please refer to notes on data

12. Includes both EUSS Family Permits and EUSS Travel Permits

13. Includes both EUSS Family Permits and EUSS Travel Permits

14. Includes both EUSS Family Permits and EUSS Travel Permits. Excludes decisions counted as withdrawn or lapsed

Post 30 June 2021 Applications

C3	C3: Total number of entry visa applications pending at the end of the reporting year	Unable to provide data	
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For further information, contact:
MigrationStatsEnquiries@homeoffice.gov.uk



B1: Number of EUSS applications made by the application deadline (30 June 2021), by nationality

Total in-time Applications:

1 = 28 Aug 2018 – 30 June 2021

2 = 28 Aug 2018 – 31 Dec 2019

3 = 1 Jan 2020 – 31 Dec 2020

4 = 1 Jan 2021 – 30 June 2021

	1	2	3	4
Total	6,050,860	2,762,960	2,153,210	1,129,660
Total EU27	5,570,160	2,600,890	1,968,040	997,790
Austria	24,710	12,640	8,070	3,980
Belgium	44,250	18,900	16,980	8,350
Bulgaria	320,370	139,120	120,470	60,680
Croatia	13,270	5,310	5,780	2,190
Cyprus	28,720	9,710	13,080	5,900
Czech Republic	73,070	33,080	25,680	14,250
Denmark	30,360	13,350	11,020	5,970
Estonia	15,030	7,460	5,180	2,390
Finland	21,870	9,370	8,670	3,830
France	232,250	104,510	88,290	39,330
Germany	165,080	75,640	59,590	29,720
Greece	132,820	61,290	51,320	20,150
Hungary	155,490	79,520	51,600	24,300
Ireland	15,320	4,370	5,230	5,700

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	1	2	3	4
Italy	549,510	291,420	180,850	77,070
Latvia	139,550	82,730	37,750	18,980
Lithuania	272,480	139,530	90,850	41,990
Luxem- bourg	1,810	710	750	350
Malta	7,990	3,960	2,640	1,400
Nether- lands	144,790	69,290	47,150	28,240
Poland	1,107,060	513,040	398,190	194,970
Portugal	418,070	231,420	122,770	63,590
Romania	1,082,260	436,200	400,770	244,550
Slovakia	124,410	57,130	41,680	25,510
Slovenia	5,180	2,550	1,860	770
Spain	356,090	171,500	130,280	54,170
Sweden	88,360	27,170	41,540	19,570
Total EEA EFTA and Swiss	60,320	18,990	26,560	14,700
Iceland	2,650	1,140	1,060	460
Liechten- stein	80	30	30	10
Norway	37,580	10,700	16,660	10,190
Switzer- land	20,000	7,120	8,810	4,050
Non-EEA	417,820	142,620	158,290	117,080

B1a: Number of applications granted pre-settled status by 30 June 2021

Total in-time Applications:

1 = 28 Aug 2018 – 30 June 2021

2 = 28 Aug 2018 – 31 Dec 2019

3 = 1 Jan 2020 – 31 Dec 2020

4 = 1 Jan 2021 – 30 June 2021

	1	2	3	4
Total	2,327,850	1,005,650	943,800	378,400
Total EU27	2,103,510	933,230	840,500	329,790
Austria	8,450	3,630	3,460	1,360
Belgium	17,800	6,730	7,350	3,720
Bulgaria	172,820	71,180	71,520	30,120
Croatia	8,810	3,610	3,810	1,390
Cyprus	15,130	4,100	7,070	3,960
Czech Republic	20,570	7,800	9,350	3,420
Denmark	8,370	2,800	3,720	1,850
Estonia	3,730	1,530	1,630	580
Finland	9,110	3,410	4,050	1,650
France	87,780	33,080	37,800	16,890
Germany	54,300	20,280	24,150	9,870
Greece	75,650	33,740	30,190	11,720
Hungary	52,890	26,130	19,950	6,810
Ireland	4,350	1,250	1,720	1,380
Italy	279,910	152,030	97,090	30,780

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	1	2	3	4
Latvia	30,610	15,450	11,130	4,030
Lithuania	56,930	24,770	23,490	8,670
Luxembourg	990	320	480	200
Malta	2,920	1,400	1,160	360
Netherlands	37,690	15,640	15,340	6,710
Poland	199,900	82,540	83,970	33,380
Portugal	150,390	79,210	51,450	19,730
Romania	565,460	245,220	229,900	90,350
Slovakia	25,410	9,460	11,130	4,820
Slovenia	2,550	1,220	980	350
Spain	174,310	78,860	70,600	24,850
Sweden	36,700	7,870	18,000	10,840
Total EEA EFTA and Swiss	26,790	7,020	13,060	6,710
Iceland	1,160	490	500	170
Liechtenstein	30	10	20	10
Norway	17,070	3,820	8,520	4,730
Switzerland	8,530	2,700	4,020	1,810
Non-EEA	197,400	65,360	90,160	41,870

B1b: Number of applications granted settled status by 30 June 2021

Total in-time Applications:

1 = 28 Aug 2018 – 30 June 2021

2 = 28 Aug 2018 – 31 Dec 2019

3 = 1 Jan 2020 – 31 Dec 2020

4 = 1 Jan 2021 – 30 June 2021

	1	2	3	4
Total	2,846,820	1,434,990	998,080	413,760
Total EU27	2,725,830	1,390,590	944,590	390,650
Austria	13,590	7,840	4,120	1,630
Belgium	20,100	10,000	6,940	3,160
Bulgaria	98,170	52,240	32,750	13,190
Croatia	3,120	1,190	1,260	670
Cyprus	9,360	4,380	3,280	1,700
Czech Republic	40,480	20,960	13,920	5,600
Denmark	18,250	9,260	6,160	2,830
Estonia	9,850	5,340	3,300	1,210
Finland	10,140	5,050	3,520	1,570
France	120,020	61,070	42,120	16,830
Germany	93,020	48,170	31,640	13,200
Greece	44,290	21,570	15,010	7,710
Hungary	87,630	47,190	28,530	11,910
Ireland	7,250	2,360	2,890	2,000

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	1	2	3	4
Italy	218,720	110,140	73,760	34,830
Latvia	94,330	59,800	25,850	8,680
Lithuania	186,100	100,870	63,570	21,670
Luxem- bourg	630	330	200	100
Malta	4,170	2,190	1,310	670
Nether- lands	87,410	45,560	29,250	12,600
Poland	775,120	382,350	286,620	106,150
Portugal	218,280	125,940	64,580	27,760
Romania	315,260	135,940	119,030	60,290
Slovakia	75,000	39,130	26,570	9,300
Slovenia	2,200	1,150	730	330
Spain	140,870	74,750	45,900	20,220
Sweden	32,460	15,830	11,800	4,840
Total EEA EFTA and Swiss	22,600	9,200	8,910	4,490
Iceland	1,210	540	430	230
Liechten- stein	30	10	10	0
Norway	12,280	5,100	4,700	2,480
Switzer- land	9,090	3,540	3,770	1,780
Non-EEA	97,880	34,980	44,350	18,550

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B1c: Number of applications refused by 30 June 2021
(excluding invalid and withdrawn or void)

Total in-time Applications:

1 = 28 Aug 2018 – 30 June 2021

2 = 28 Aug 2018 – 31 Dec 2019

3 = 1 Jan 2020 – 31 Dec 2020

4 = 1 Jan 2021 – 30 June 2021

	1	2	3	4
Total	109,430	*	34,230	75,190
Total EU27	94,800	*	27,770	67,030
Austria	240	0	60	180
Belgium	940	0	200	750
Bulgaria	12,680	0	3,330	9,350
Croatia	160	0	50	110
Cyprus	590	0	160	430
Czech Republic	1,280	0	460	820
Denmark	370	0	80	290
Estonia	90	0	30	60
Finland	400	0	80	320
France	2,290	0	490	1,800
Germany	1,290	0	370	920
Greece	2,100	0	580	1,520
Hungary	1,660	0	540	1,120
Ireland	200	0	50	150

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	1	2	3	4
Italy	6,790	0	2,170	4,610
Latvia	1,700	0	770	930
Lithuania	2,890	*	1,190	1,700
Luxem- bourg	10	0	*	*
Malta	50	0	10	40
Nether- lands	1,920	*	570	1,350
Poland	8,050	*	2,960	5,080
Portugal	4,730	0	1,520	3,200
Romania	29,750	*	8,670	21,080
Slovakia	2,620	0	950	1,670
Slovenia	40	0	10	30
Spain	6,530	0	1,800	4,730
Sweden	5,460	0	670	4,780
Total EEA EFTA and Swiss	1,710	0	370	1,330
Iceland	40	0	*	30
Liechten- stein	*	0	0	*
Norway	1,460	0	320	1,140
Switzer- land	200	0	40	160
Non-EEA	12,920	0	6,080	6,830

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B1c1: Number of applications that were invalid by 30 June 2021 (excluding refused and withdrawn or void)

Total in-time Applications:

1 = 28 Aug 2018 – 30 June 2021

2 = 28 Aug 2018 – 31 Dec 2019

3 = 1 Jan 2020 – 31 Dec 2020

4 = 1 Jan 2021 – 30 June 2021

	1	2	3	4
Total	79,730	3,250	45,970	30,510
Total EU27	73,330	3,210	43,150	26,980
Austria	90	10	40	40
Belgium	420	20	180	220
Bulgaria	5,550	150	3,010	2,390
Croatia	150	*	70	70
Cyprus	220	*	110	110
Czech Republic	1,770	60	1,100	610
Denmark	160	20	80	60
Estonia	90	*	60	20
Finland	140	*	70	70
France	1,730	160	930	640
Germany	900	70	490	340
Greece	700	50	400	260
Hungary	1,420	100	880	440
Ireland	180	10	100	70

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	1	2	3	4
Italy	3,420	260	2,090	1,070
Latvia	800	80	500	220
Lithuania	1,990	160	1,280	550
Luxem- bourg	*	*	0	*
Malta	50	*	30	20
Nether- lands	790	70	430	290
Poland	11,980	770	7,540	3,680
Portugal	5,820	290	3,780	1,750
Romania	27,100	560	15,500	11,040
Slovakia	4,150	100	2,420	1,620
Slovenia	30	*	10	10
Spain	2,980	200	1,820	960
Sweden	700	30	260	410
Total EEA EFTA and Swiss	460	20	190	240
Iceland	20	*	10	*
Liechten- stein	0	0	0	0
Norway	330	10	130	190
Switzer- land	110	10	50	50
Non-EEA	5,910	20	2,610	3,280

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B1c2: Number of applications that were withdrawn or void by applicants by 30 June 2021 (excluding refused or invalid)

Total in-time Applications:

1 = 28 Aug 2018 – 30 June 2021

2 = 28 Aug 2018 – 31 Dec 2019

3 = 1 Jan 2020 – 31 Dec 2020

4 = 1 Jan 2021 – 30 June 2021

	1	2	3	4
Total	80,600	7,320	40,370	32,910
Total EU27	68,010	6,470	33,630	27,910
Austria	310	70	130	120
Belgium	570	90	260	230
Bulgaria	3,320	180	1,630	1,510
Croatia	130	10	60	60
Cyprus	330	40	160	140
Czech Republic	950	80	510	360
Denmark	380	110	120	140
Estonia	220	20	110	80
Finland	230	60	100	80
France	2,740	740	1,080	930
Germany	1,820	330	810	680
Greece	1,310	270	510	520
Hungary	1,910	120	960	830

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	1	2	3	4
Ireland	330	60	140	130
Italy	5,970	1,070	2,620	2,270
Latvia	1,990	100	1,090	810
Lithuania	3,930	210	2,020	1,700
Luxembourg	20	*	*	*
Malta	120	30	50	50
Netherlands	1,860	320	850	690
Poland	12,440	720	7,120	4,600
Portugal	6,820	490	3,880	2,440
Romania	12,210	570	5,320	6,320
Slovakia	1,840	100	1,000	730
Slovenia	50	*	20	20
Spain	5,230	490	2,700	2,040
Sweden	990	160	390	440
Total EEA EFTA and Swiss	770	100	330	330
Iceland	30	*	*	10
Liechtenstein	*	*	*	0
Norway	380	50	160	170
Switzerland	360	40	170	150
Non-EEA	11,730	740	6,360	4,640

C: Number of entry visa applications made in the reporting year by family members seeking to join the beneficiary under Article 14(3) of the Withdrawal Agreement. Data provided includes EUSS Family Permits and EUSS Travel Permits

1 = Jan 2019 – Dec 2021

2 = Jan 2019 – Dec 2019

3 = Jan 2020 – Dec 2020

4 = Jan 2021 – Dec 2021

	1	2	3	4
Afghanistan	1,381	78	331	972
Albania	11,754	453	2,411	8,890
Algeria	440	46	120	274
Angola	329	30	78	221
Antigua and Barbuda	1	0	0	1
Argentina	153	25	44	84
Armenia	38	7	14	17
Australia	101	24	29	48
Austria	37	0	0	37
Azerbaijan	31	7	13	11
Bahrain	5	0	1	4
Bangladesh	13,460	309	3,977	9,174
Barbados	4	0	2	2
Belarus	229	34	90	105

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	1	2	3	4
Belgium	58	0	0	58
Benin	117	8	31	78
Bolivia	266	24	62	180
Bosnia and Herzegovina	36	10	10	16
Botswana	10	1	2	7
Brazil	3,574	159	363	3,052
British overseas citizens	2	0	1	1
Bulgaria	166	1	0	165
Burkina	76	1	30	45
Burma	8	2	2	4
Burundi	6	2	0	4
Cambodia	9	0	4	5
Cameroon	574	54	172	348
Canada	147	31	41	75
Cape Verde	74	8	21	45
Central African Republic	6	1	4	1
Chad	8	0	1	7
Chile	47	7	15	25
China	460	102	152	206
Colombia	1,352	158	447	747
Comoros	4	0	2	2

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	1	2	3	4
Congo	19	3	5	11
Congo (Democratic Republic)	92	10	22	60
Costa Rica	15	3	6	6
Croatia	13	0	0	13
Cuba	78	15	20	43
Cyprus	48	0	1	47
Cyprus (Northern part of)	9	1	1	7
Czech Republic	40	0	1	39
Denmark	45	0	0	45
Djibouti	55	5	19	31
Dominica	7	0	5	2
Dominican Republic	1,541	115	199	1,227
East Timor	188	9	36	143
Ecuador	877	83	241	553
Egypt	672	73	211	388
El Salvador	13	0	3	10
Equatorial Guinea	51	4	14	33
Eritrea	62	2	21	39
Estonia	11	0	0	11
Ethiopia	371	25	121	225

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	1	2	3	4
Fiji	2	1	0	1
Finland	33	0	0	33
France	253	0	5	248
Gabon	7	1	3	3
Gambia, The	2,266	775	600	891
Georgia	130	21	38	71
Germany	105	1	4	100
Ghana	10,307	1,131	3,036	6,140
Greece	168	0	0	168
Grenada	1	1	0	0
Guatemala	14	0	2	12
Guinea	544	46	148	350
Guinea-Bissau	531	76	155	300
Guyana	3	1	1	1
Haiti	20	2	3	15
Honduras	20	0	8	12
Hong Kong	105	33	38	34
Hungary	119	0	1	118
Iceland	3	0	0	3
India	28,030	1,778	10,293	15,959
Indonesia	132	37	32	63
Iran	202	38	77	87
Iraq	688	37	158	493

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	1	2	3	4
Israel	111	17	33	61
Italy	523	3	1	519
Ivory Coast	346	18	81	247
Jamaica	72	18	15	39
Japan	76	12	37	27
Jordan	130	15	36	79
Kazakhstan	105	22	38	45
Kenya	710	56	263	391
Korea (South)	33	8	9	16
Kosovo	73	5	16	52
Kuwait	1	0	0	1
Kyrgyzstan	18	3	4	11
Laos	1	0	0	1
Latvia	123	0	0	123
Lebanon	161	21	48	92
Liberia	56	6	14	36
Libya	44	6	7	31
Lithuania	44	0	2	42
Luxembourg	4	0	0	4
Macau	7	0	4	3
Macedonia	505	51	209	245
Madagascar	6	3	1	2
Malawi	17	5	5	7

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	1	2	3	4
Malaysia	46	7	17	22
Maldives	2	0	0	2
Mali	60	5	27	28
Malta	21	0	3	18
Mauritania	18	2	2	14
Mauritius	47	7	14	26
Mexico	135	25	47	63
Moldova	4,132	290	753	3,089
Mongolia	14	5	0	9
Montenegro	7	2	2	3
Morocco	1,246	110	379	757
Mozambique	61	7	21	33
Namibia	6	2	1	3
Nepal	1,228	12	429	787
Netherlands	174	0	2	172
New Zealand	35	5	15	15
Nicaragua	12	0	1	11
Niger	6	2	2	2
Nigeria	7,043	559	1,929	4,555
Norway	55	0	0	55
Occupied Palestinian Territories	162	10	26	126

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	1	2	3	4
Oman	1	1	0	0
Other and unknown	264	59	109	96
Pakistan	33,723	2,217	8,239	23,267
Panama	6	1	2	3
Paraguay	11	2	2	7
Peru	253	36	73	144
Philippines	831	156	276	399
Poland	294	0	3	291
Portugal	429	0	2	427
Refugee	340	42	122	176
Romania	553	1	1	551
Russia	1,194	212	444	538
Rwanda	26	2	5	19
Sao Tome and Principe	150	14	57	79
Saudi Arabia	17	5	3	9
Senegal	1,331	88	451	792
Serbia	178	33	48	97
Seychelles	3	0	1	2
Sierra Leone	559	54	178	327
Singapore	31	10	10	11
Slovakia	18	0	0	18

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	1	2	3	4
Slovenia	5	0	0	5
Somalia	7,030	436	2,412	4,182
South Africa	1,142	158	422	562
Spain	541	0	2	539
Sri Lanka	627	85	163	379
St. Lucia	3	1	0	2
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2	0	2	0
Stateless	21	1	8	12
Sudan	452	39	81	332
Sudan (South)	8	1	3	4
Surinam	7	4	0	3
Swaziland	3	0	1	2
Sweden	177	0	0	177
Switzerland	43	0	0	43
Syria	619	15	66	538
Taiwan	38	4	13	21
Tajikistan	11	1	2	8
Tanzania	85	9	44	32
Thailand	203	45	65	93
Togo	36	7	5	24
Trinidad and Tobago	11	1	2	8

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	1	2	3	4
Tunisia	208	29	68	111
Turkey	753	113	222	418
Turkmenistan	10	6	2	2
Uganda	314	18	92	204
Ukraine	4,647	590	1,983	2,074
United Arab Emirates	1	0	0	1
United States	534	98	147	289
Uruguay	8	0	2	6
Uzbekistan	76	7	27	42
Venezuela	773	138	277	358
Vietnam	164	18	54	92
Yemen	445	13	95	337
Zambia	31	3	11	17
Zimbabwe	122	21	44	57
Total	159,890	12,022	44,832	103,037

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C1: Number of entry visas granted. Data provided includes EUSS Family Permits and EUSS Travel Permits

1 = Jan 2019 – Dec 2021

2 = Jan 2019 – Dec 2019

3 = Jan 2020 – Dec 2020

4 = Jan 2021 – Dec 2021

	1	2	3	4
Afghanistan	806	44	139	623
Albania	7,362	302	1,665	5,395
Algeria	248	33	50	165
Angola	130	20	41	69
Antigua and Barbuda	1	0	0	1
Argentina	107	18	35	54
Armenia	25	6	10	9
Australia	55	16	12	27
Austria	16	0	0	16
Azerbaijan	25	5	8	12
Bahrain	2	0	1	1
Bangladesh	7,656	207	1,383	6,066
Barbados	2	0	2	0
Belarus	162	26	65	71
Belgium	13	0	0	13
Benin	30	4	9	17
Bolivia	116	13	22	81

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	1	2	3	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21	6	4	11
Botswana	7	0	1	6
Brazil	1,617	112	201	1,304
British overseas citizens	1	0	0	1
Bulgaria	45	0	0	45
Burkina	33	0	10	23
Burma	7	2	2	3
Burundi	2	1	0	1
Cambodia	6	0	1	5
Cameroon	306	32	80	194
Canada	96	16	29	51
Cape Verde	30	4	9	17
Central African Republic	2	0	2	0
Chad	3	0	0	3
Chile	30	4	9	17
China	295	64	94	137
Colombia	700	86	225	389
Comoros	1	0	0	1
Congo	3	1	0	2
Congo (Democratic Republic)	30	3	11	16

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	1	2	3	4
Costa Rica	10	2	6	2
Croatia	8	0	0	8
Cuba	43	7	8	28
Cyprus	8	0	0	8
Cyprus (Northern part of)	8	1	1	6
Czech Republic	17	0	0	17
Denmark	16	0	0	16
Djibouti	31	2	5	24
Dominican Republic	613	78	89	446
East Timor	66	9	28	29
Ecuador	469	52	139	278
Egypt	406	38	126	242
El Salvador	3	0	2	1
Equatorial Guinea	23	3	9	11
Eritrea	22	0	5	17
Estonia	2	0	0	2
Ethiopia	166	12	40	114
Fiji	1	1	0	0
Finland	10	0	0	10
France	92	0	0	92
Gabon	5	0	1	4
Gambia, The	358	131	45	182
Georgia	88	17	20	51

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	1	2	3	4
Germany	94	0	0	94
Ghana	2,053	335	315	1,403
Greece	61	0	0	61
Grenada	1	1	0	0
Guatemala	3	0	2	1
Guinea	204	36	35	133
Guinea-Bissau	182	49	49	84
Guyana	1	0	1	0
Haiti	2	0	1	1
Honduras	11	0	3	8
Hong Kong	73	21	23	29
Hungary	46	0	0	46
Iceland	1	0	0	1
India	18,190	1,096	5,502	11,592
Indonesia	80	26	19	35
Iran	125	18	39	68
Iraq	344	26	54	264
Israel	90	9	12	69
Italy	206	1	0	205
Ivory Coast	120	9	18	93
Jamaica	28	6	10	12
Japan	62	10	25	27
Jordan	75	7	23	45
Kazakhstan	69	17	27	25
Kenya	314	38	73	203

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	1	2	3	4
Korea (South)	19	7	7	5
Kosovo	48	4	11	33
Kyrgyzstan	9	3	2	4
Latvia	45	0	0	45
Lebanon	100	19	19	62
Liberia	24	4	4	16
Libya	23	2	5	16
Lithuania	18	0	0	18
Luxembourg	2	0	0	2
Macau	5	0	3	2
Macedonia	392	35	122	235
Madagascar	3	0	3	0
Malawi	8	4	1	3
Malaysia	26	7	11	8
Maldives	1	0	0	1
Mali	26	5	4	17
Malta	9	0	3	6
Mauritania	9	1	1	7
Mauritius	31	6	6	19
Mexico	94	19	36	39
Moldova	2,818	229	472	2,117
Mongolia	9	5	0	4
Montenegro	6	1	1	4
Morocco	705	70	171	464
Mozambique	39	5	14	20

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	1	2	3	4
Namibia	4	2	1	1
Nepal	873	10	239	624
Netherlands	39	0	0	39
New Zealand	23	4	11	8
Nicaragua	6	0	0	6
Niger	3	1	2	0
Nigeria	2,791	303	527	1,961
Norway	12	0	0	12
Occupied Palestinian Territories	80	4	13	63
Oman	1	1	0	0
Other and unknown	221	54	51	116
Pakistan	17,959	1,137	3,219	13,603
Panama	4	0	1	3
Paraguay	5	1	0	4
Peru	155	27	47	81
Philippines	502	101	137	264
Poland	111	0	0	111
Portugal	161	0	0	161
Refugee	193	24	44	125
Romania	152	0	0	152
Russia	889	163	268	458
Rwanda	5	1	1	3

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	1	2	3	4
Sao Tome and Principe	63	6	27	30
Saudi Arabia	6	5	1	0
Senegal	642	59	142	441
Serbia	110	20	30	60
Seychelles	1	0	0	1
Sierra Leone	222	38	28	156
Singapore	21	9	4	8
Slovakia	8	0	0	8
Somalia	2,449	197	274	1,978
South Africa	709	100	218	391
Spain	260	0	0	260
Sri Lanka	332	26	80	226
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2	0	2	0
Stateless	9	0	2	7
Sudan	225	16	50	159
Sudan (South)	6	1	1	4
Surinam	6	4	0	2
Sweden	53	0	0	53
Switzerland	12	0	0	12
Syria	282	9	30	243
Taiwan	27	4	8	15
Tajikistan	9	1	2	6
Tanzania	43	7	11	25

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	1	2	3	4
Thailand	120	25	40	55
Togo	16	6	1	9
Trinidad and Tobago	5	0	3	2
Tunisia	113	21	44	48
Turkey	452	71	120	261
Turkmenistan	5	4	0	1
Uganda	115	7	16	92
Ukraine	3,799	447	1,273	2,079
United States	337	60	98	179
Uruguay	6	0	1	5
Uzbekistan	51	7	12	32
Venezuela	520	93	175	252
Vietnam	113	11	33	69
Yemen	212	9	40	163
Zambia	17	3	1	13
Zimbabwe	61	3	24	34
Total	84,988	6,611	19,123	59,254

C2: Number of entry visas applications refused Data provided includes EUSS Family Permits and EUSS Travel Permits

1 = Jan 2019 – Dec 2021

2 = Jan 2019 – Dec 2019

3 = Jan 2020 – Dec 2020

4 = Jan 2021 – Dec 2021

	1	2	3	4
Afghanistan	364	8	91	265
Albania	2192	30	229	1,933
Algeria	114	9	20	85
Angola	105	2	21	82
Argentina	30	5	5	20
Armenia	8	0	0	8
Australia	24	7	10	7
Austria	6	0	0	6
Azerbaijan	2	1	1	0
Bahrain	2	0	0	2
Bangladesh	3425	33	571	2,821
Belarus	30	3	6	21
Belgium	12	0	0	12
Benin	64	3	16	45
Bolivia	102	6	15	81
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10	3	2	5

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	1	2	3	4
Botswana	2	1	0	1
Brazil	915	33	63	819
Bulgaria	46	0	0	46
Burkina	29	0	12	17
Burundi	4	0	1	3
Cambodia	2	0	1	1
Cameroon	179	9	41	129
Canada	25	10	6	9
Cape Verde	23	1	7	15
Central African Republic	3	0	3	0
Chad	2	0	0	2
Chile	11	2	2	7
China	79	19	23	37
Colombia	428	40	128	260
Comoros	3	0	2	1
Congo	11	1	2	8
Congo (Democratic Republic)	38	3	10	25
Costa Rica	1	0	0	1
Cuba	18	2	4	12
Cyprus	6	0	0	6
Cyprus (Northern part of)	2	0	0	2
Czech Republic	3	0	0	3

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	1	2	3	4
Denmark	5	0	0	5
Djibouti	17	1	4	12
Dominica	6	0	0	6
Dominican Republic	518	12	65	441
East Timor	43	0	7	36
Ecuador	266	8	71	187
Egypt	156	7	39	110
El Salvador	8	0	1	7
Equatorial Guinea	19	0	3	16
Eritrea	20	2	8	10
Estonia	4	0	0	4
Ethiopia	123	5	19	99
Fiji	1	0	0	1
Finland	4	0	0	4
France	41	0	0	41
Gabon	1	1	0	0
Gambia, The	1527	59	940	528
Georgia	22	1	5	16
Germany	33	0	0	33
Ghana	6216	83	1957	4176
Greece	26	0	0	26
Guatemala	7	0	0	7
Guinea	226	7	56	163
Guinea-Bissau	226	15	63	148

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	1	2	3	4
Guyana	1	0	0	1
Haiti	4	0	0	4
Honduras	5	0	1	4
Hong Kong	19	7	7	5
Hungary	18	0	0	18
Iceland	1	0	0	1
India	5886	176	1687	4023
Indonesia	20	5	4	11
Iran	39	8	14	17
Iraq	190	4	18	168
Israel	17	5	5	7
Italy	75	0	0	75
Ivory Coast	128	5	20	103
Jamaica	25	4	6	15
Japan	13	2	4	7
Jordan	24	2	7	15
Kazakhstan	15	2	4	9
Kenya	284	6	45	233
Korea (South)	8	0	1	7
Kosovo	17	1	1	15
Kuwait	1	0	0	1
Kyrgyzstan	4	0	0	4
Latvia	16	0	0	16
Lebanon	33	2	5	26
Liberia	19	0	4	15

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	1	2	3	4
Libya	14	0	3	11
Lithuania	7	0	1	6
Luxembourg	1	0	0	1
Macedonia	58	5	21	32
Madagascar	2	1	0	1
Malawi	6	1	1	4
Malaysia	7	0	4	3
Mali	20	0	5	15
Malta	3	0	0	3
Mauritania	5	1	0	4
Mauritius	7	0	4	3
Mexico	23	2	5	16
Moldova	409	13	32	364
Mongolia	3	0	0	3
Montenegro	1	1	0	0
Morocco	324	12	74	238
Mozambique	15	0	1	14
Namibia	2	0	0	2
Nepal	195	1	37	157
Netherlands	36	0	0	36
New Zealand	4	0	1	3
Nicaragua	3	0	1	2
Niger	3	1	0	2
Nigeria	2849	97	623	2129
Norway	12	0	0	12

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	1	2	3	4
Occupied Palestinian Territories	55	0	4	51
Other and unknown	40	2	9	29
Pakistan	10411	597	1854	7960
Panama	1	0	0	1
Paraguay	4	1	1	2
Peru	54	6	12	36
Philippines	193	32	52	109
Poland	62	0	0	62
Portugal	106	0	0	106
Refugee	151	12	28	111
Romania	112	0	0	112
Russia	131	27	37	67
Rwanda	10	1	2	7
Sao Tome and Principe	52	4	19	29
Saudi Arabia	6	0	2	4
Senegal	442	10	139	293
Serbia	25	8	3	14
Sierra Leone	264	8	61	195
Singapore	6	0	2	4
Slovakia	1	0	0	1
Slovenia	1	0	0	1

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	1	2	3	4
Somalia	3274	71	436	2767
South Africa	210	21	85	104
Spain	85	0	0	85
Sri Lanka	179	48	38	93
St. Lucia	1	0	1	0
Stateless	9	0	5	4
Sudan	123	7	19	97
Sudan (South)	1	0	0	1
Surinam	1	0	0	1
Swaziland	1	0	1	0
Sweden	17	0	0	17
Switzerland	2	0	0	2
Syria	173	1	9	163
Taiwan	1	0	1	0
Tanzania	33	0	16	17
Thailand	39	10	14	15
Togo	14	0	3	11
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0	0	1
Tunisia	46	5	8	33
Turkey	154	23	37	94
Turkmenistan	4	2	2	0
Uganda	141	5	32	104
Ukraine	494	34	189	271

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	1	2	3	4
United Arab Emirates	1	0	0	1
United States	93	15	26	52
Uruguay	1	0	0	1
Uzbekistan	11	0	5	6
Venezuela	155	26	48	81
Vietnam	29	6	4	19
Yemen	110	3	9	98
Zambia	9	0	2	7
Zimbabwe	47	8	10	29
Total	46,292	1,789	10,401	34,102

Applications for FW Permits. Frontier Worker

	1 Jan 20 – 31 Dec 20	1 Jan 21 – 31 Dec 21
Argentina	0	1
Australia	0	1
Austria	4	78
Belgium	34	211
Bulgaria	41	326
Canada	0	1
Croatia	28	306
Cyprus	3	17
Czech Republic	18	275
Denmark	22	419
Estonia	41	94
Finland	5	43
France	85	424
Germany	40	994
Greece	22	238
Guyana	0	1
Hungary	33	263
Iceland	0	8
India	0	1
Ireland	2	14
Israel	0	1
Italy	86	599
Latvia	114	794

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	1 Jan 20 – 31 Dec 20	1 Jan 21 – 31 Dec 21
Lithuania	86	479
Luxembourg	1	3
Malta	8	58
Netherlands	128	940
Nigeria	0	1
Norway	5	382
Other and unknown	0	875
Poland	240	2,837
Portugal	47	340
Refugee	0	1
Romania	116	2,183
Russia	0	1
Slovakia	18	242
Slovenia	4	150
South Africa	0	2
Spain	97	404
Sweden	31	196
Switzerland	7	41
Uganda	0	1
Ukraine	0	2
United States	0	4
Grand Total	1,366	14,251

Outcomes of applications. Frontier Worker – Permits Issued

	1 Jan 20 – 31 Dec 20	1 Jan 21 – 31 Dec 21
Austria	1	73
Belgium	22	205
Bulgaria	17	203
Croatia	17	255
Cyprus	2	16
Czech Republic	13	162
Denmark	7	343
Estonia	19	86
Finland	3	35
France	59	393
Germany	32	857
Greece	17	168
Hungary	17	227
Iceland	0	7
Ireland	1	9
Italy	58	493
Latvia	35	566
Lithuania	32	343
Luxembourg	0	4

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	1 Jan 20 – 31 Dec 20	1 Jan 21 – 31 Dec 21
Malta	5	46
Netherlands	87	856
Norway	3	299
Poland	111	1,995
Portugal	28	276
Romania	55	1,248
Slovakia	9	193
Slovenia	3	132
Spain	65	330
Sweden	14	161
Switzerland	6	35
Grand Total	738	10,016

Outcomes of applications. Frontier Worker – Permits Refused

	1 Jan 20 – 31 Dec 20	1 Jan 21 – 31 Dec 21
Austria	0	9
Belgium	0	19
Bulgaria	0	145
Croatia	0	57
Cyprus	0	3
Czech Republic	0	129
Denmark	0	100
Estonia	0	22
Finland	0	10
France	0	63
Germany	0	145
Greece	0	66
Hungary	0	54
Iceland	0	2
Ireland	0	4
Israel	0	1
Italy	0	119
Latvia	0	277
Lithuania	0	179

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	1 Jan 20 – 31 Dec 20	1 Jan 21 – 31 Dec 21
Malta	0	16
Netherlands	0	141
Norway	0	79
Poland	0	937
Portugal	0	74
Romania	1	936
Russia	0	1
Slovakia	0	57
Slovenia	0	19
South Africa	0	1
Spain	0	97
Sweden	0	48
Switzerland	0	9
Ukraine	0	1
Grand Total	1	3,820

Outcomes of applications. Frontier worker – Permits Withdrawn

	1 Jan 20 – 31 Dec 20	1 Jan 21 – 31 Dec 21
Australia	0	1
Austria	0	2
Belgium	0	1
Bulgaria	0	3
Canada	0	1
Croatia	0	2
Cyprus	0	1
Czech Republic	0	2
Denmark	0	4
Estonia	0	1
Finland	0	1
France	1	4
Germany	0	17
Greece	0	3
Guyana	0	1
Hungary	0	4
India	0	1
Italy	0	12
Latvia	0	9
Lithuania	0	4

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	1 Jan 20 – 31 Dec 20	1 Jan 21 – 31 Dec 21
Malta	0	1
Netherlands	0	11
Nigeria	0	1
Norway	0	2
Poland	0	30
Portugal	0	4
Refugee	0	1
Romania	0	34
Russia	0	1
South Africa	0	1
Spain	0	3
Sweden	0	4
Uganda	0	1
Ukraine	0	1
United States	0	4
Grand Total	1	173

Notes regarding the data

Data up to 30 June 2021 is taken from the EUSS June quarterly report, to include all in-time applications. Data up to the end of the reporting year of 2021 is taken from the EUSS quarterly report up to 31 December 2021.

* = 1 to 9

1. EUSS application figures are rounded to the nearest 10 and may not match overall totals.
2. Figures in these tables have been derived from live management information systems and are provisional and subject to change.
3. Total applications received by nationality include small numbers of records (less than 0.01%), in which nationality is not currently in an analysable form from live systems.
4. For EUSS outcomes, invalid, withdrawn or void are not subsets of refusal figures
5. While the IMA is not responsible for monitoring the UK-Swiss Citizens' Rights Agreement, applications from Swiss nationals have been included in the figures because they are part of our published statistics.
6. For EU, EEA and Swiss citizens and their family members resident in the UK by the end of the transition period, the deadline for applications to be made to the EUSS was 30 June 2021.
7. In-time applications include online applications received by 9am on 1 July 2021 and paper applications received by midnight 07 July 2021.

8. As data is taken from a live management information system, there may be differences to previous publications.
9. Late application figures are taken from provisional management information and therefore subject to change. Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.
10. Figures from the Private Testing Phase 1 and 2 (28 August 2018 – 30 March 2019) are included in first reporting year (28 August 2018 – 31 December 2019).
11. The statistics include applications from cohorts able to apply as a result of domestic policy decisions (e.g. Zambrano cases) that are not covered by the Citizens' Rights Agreements or monitoring by the IMA.
12. EUSS family permit figures include a small number of EUSS travel permits.
13. For EUSS family permits, grants and refusals do not include applications withdrawn or lapsed.
14. Data for EUSS family permits can be found in the Immigration Quarterly report up to December 2021 (VIS_D01 and VIS_D02).

[Immigration Statistics up to 31 December 2021](#)

Frontier Workers

[Data is taken from the Immigration Quarterly report up to 31 December 2021](#)

Data can be found in table VIS_D01 and VIS_D02

Invalid, withdrawn and void applications are not subsets of refusals.

ANNEX 2

Northern Ireland Executive



The following Departments have provided nil responses:

Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) – there are no areas of responsibility for the Department

Department for Communities (DfC) – the Department have advised they are content any relevant content has been captured by DWP

Department for Infrastructure (DfI) – the Department have not introduced any legislative amendments in the RPQ area and have no policy responsibilities in the other fields

Department of Health (DoH) – Health figures are captured at a UK level

Department of Education (DE) – nil

Department of Justice (DoJ) – nil

Department for the Economy (DfE) – nil

Department of Finance (DoF) – nil
The Departmental Solicitors Office have also provided a nil response.

Nil return from the Executive Office

1) Residence rights

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

N/A

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

N/A

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

N/A

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

[Summary of judgment – In re Jim Allister and others \(EU Exit\) – CA – 1403222.pdf \(judiciaryni.uk\)](#)

[In the high court of justice in Northern Ireland \(Judiciaryni.uk\)](#)

[Summary of judgment – In re SPUC Pro-Life Ltd \(Abortion\) – 080222.pdf \(judiciaryni.uk\)](#)

e. Statistical data

N/A

2) Rights of workers and self-employed

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

N/A

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

N/A

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

N/A

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

N/A

e. Statistical data on the frontier worker scheme

N/A

3) Co-ordination of social security schemes

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

N/A

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

N/A

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement

N/A

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

N/A

e. Statistical data

N/A

4) Recognition of professional qualifications

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement

N/A

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

N/A

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement

N/A

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

N/A

e. Statistical data

N/A

ANNEX 3

Scottish Government

1) Residence rights

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

N/A

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

N/A

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

N/A

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

N/A

e. Statistical data

N/A

2) Rights of workers and self-employed

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

N/A

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

N/A

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

N/A

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

N/A

e. Statistical data on the frontier worker scheme

N/A

3) Co-ordination of social security schemes

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

[The Social Security Co-ordination \(EU Exit\) \(Scotland\) \(Amendments etc.\) Regulations 2020](#)

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

[Best Start Grants \(Scotland\) Regulations 2018](#)

[Welfare Foods \(Best Start Foods\) Scotland Regulations 2019](#)

[Funeral Expense Assistance Scotland Regulations 2019](#)

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement

N/A

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

N/A

e. Statistical data

N/A

4) Recognition of professional qualifications

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement

N/A

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

N/A

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement

[Benefits if you leave Scotland or travel abroad](#)

[Help and advice for EU citizens in Scotland – mygov.scot](#)

Help and advice for EU students studying in Scotland – [scot_saas_EU RESIDENCE GUIDE – TUITION FEE STATUS OF STUDENTS STARTING STUDIES IN 2021-22_v4 \[2021_03_11\].pdf \(ukcisa.org.uk\)](#)

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

N/A

e. Statistical data

N/A

ANNEX 4

Welsh Government

1) Residence rights

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

N/A

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

N/A

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

Since 2019 the Welsh Government has provided funding for the provision of EUSS Advice Services, including specialist legal advice on immigration/ EU Settlement for EU citizens.

The Welsh Government's internal 'Policy Handbook' has been updated to include information on the requirement to measure the impact of any policy decision on the rights of EU citizens¹⁵.

15. References to "EU citizens" should be taken to include EEA citizens as appropriate

Subsequently an internal 'Integrated Impact Assessment' has been developed.

Immigration specialist lawyers, Newfields Law, have been procured to provide internal training for Welsh Government colleagues on EU citizens' rights.

Links to the information provided on the Independent Monitoring Authorities' website have been added on to the Welsh Government's Preparing Wales website.

Dr Kate Chamberlain, CEO IMA, has attended the Welsh Government's EUSS co-ordination group meetings to update the group on the work of the IMA and importance of upholding EU citizens' rights.

The Welsh Government has developed a contact portal i.e. email address where concerns on EU citizens' rights can be raised – cohesion@gov.wales. The Welsh Government has uploaded factsheets on all EU citizens' rights to the [Welsh Government's Preparing Wales website](#).

The Welsh Government has also developed a ['Sanctuary' website](#) that contains information for all migrants, including EU citizens, on various topics.

The Welsh Government has developed a section on EU Citizens' Rights on the internal staff website and circulated the link in the all-staff newsletter.

Training has been provided to all Local Authorities on migrant rights and entitlements, including rights of European citizens with settled status and pre-settled status.

There continues to be communications from the Welsh Government to external stakeholders on various topics that may have an impact on EU citizens i.e. rights, EUSS etc.

Research commissioned by the Welsh Government, undertaken by Alma Economics for the EU Citizens' Rights project: Equality of opportunity and outcome for EU Citizens living in Wales. Published in Dec 2020.

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

N/A

e. Statistical data

N/A

2) Rights of workers and self-employed

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

N/A

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

N/A

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

The Welsh Government has uploaded a fact sheet on the Preparing Wales website on employment rights of EU Citizens – [Right of EU Citizens in Wales – Rights to Work](#) (gov.wales)

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

N/A

e. Statistical data on the frontier worker scheme

N/A

3) Co-ordination of social security schemes

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

Legislation to implement the TCA/Withdrawal Agreement and ensure that existing healthcare entitlements for specific EEA and Swiss residents are preserved following EU exit and that our domestic legislation reflects the UK-Switzerland Convention implemented at the UK level in November 2021:

[The National Health Service \(Charges to Overseas Visitors\) \(Amendment\) \(Wales\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020](#) – CIF 21 Dec 2020

[The National Health Service \(Charges to Overseas Visitors\) \(Amendment\) \(Wales\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2021](#) – CIF 26 March 2021

[The Education \(Student Finance\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(Wales\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2021](#) are relevant. These were made on 19 April 2021 and provide for the principal amendments to the regulations which provide for financial support for those undertaking a course of higher education, and eligibility for home fee status and the tuition fee cap when studying in certain institutions in Wales. The eligibility of those who started a course before IP completion day¹⁶ was maintained, and those who were granted leave to remain under the various withdrawal agreements were made eligible.

16. IP completion day refers to the ending of the 11-month period from 31 January 2020 during which the UK continued to be subject to EU rules.

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

Also to reflect the discontinuation of the cross border health arrangements between the UK and EU/EEA countries (under the Cross Border Directive (2011/24/EC) other than for transitional cases in progress on 31 December 2020) following EU Exit under the terms of the TCA/Withdrawal Agreement, the National Health Service (Cross-Border Healthcare) (Wales) (Amendment) Directions 2021 and the National Health Service (Reimbursement of the Cost of EEA Treatment) (Wales) (Amendment) Directions 2021 were made on 25 March 2021:

<https://gov.wales/national-health-service-cross-border-healthcare-wales-amendment-directions-2021>

<https://gov.wales/national-health-service-reimbursement-cost-eea-treatment-wales-amendment-directions-2021>

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement

We have advised Local Health Boards of the changes following EU Exit and the implementation of the TCA/Withdrawal Agreement. We have produced guidance for S2 planned treatment, but this is then adopted individually by Local Health Boards.

The 'Preparing Wales' pages provide guidance on education <https://gov.wales/preparing-wales-brexit/education-and-skills>.

We have also provided specific administrative guidance for student finance at <https://gov.wales/student-finance-wales-information-notice-eu-exit-html>.

The Welsh Government's internal 'Policy Handbook' has been updated to include information on the requirement to measure the impact of any policy decision on the rights of EU citizens.

Subsequently an internal 'Integrated Impact Assessment' has been developed.

Immigration specialist lawyers, Newfields Law, have been procured to provide internal training for Welsh Government colleagues on EU citizens' rights.

Links to the information provided on the independent Monitoring Authorities' website have been added on to the Welsh Government's Preparing Wales website.

Dr Kate Chamberlain, CEO IMA, has attended the Welsh Government's EUSS co-ordination group meetings to update the group on the work of the IMA and importance of upholding EU citizens' rights.

The Welsh Government has developed a contact portal i.e. email address where concerns on EU citizens' rights can be raised – cohesion@gov.wales.

The Welsh Government has uploaded factsheets on all EU citizens' rights to the Welsh Government's Preparing Wales website – <https://gov.wales/eu-citizens-rights>.

The Welsh Government has also developed a 'Sanctuary' website that contains information for all migrants, including EU citizens, on various topics <https://wales.cityofsanctuary.org/get-involved>.

The Welsh Government has developed a section on EU Citizens' Rights on the internal staff website and circulated the link in the all-staff newsletter. Training has been provided to all Local Authorities on migrant rights and entitlements, including rights of European citizens with settled status and pre-settled status.

There continues to be communications from the Welsh Government to external stakeholders on various topics that may have an impact on EU citizens i.e. rights, EUSS etc.

We have advised Local Authorities of the changes prior to and following EU Exit and the implementation of the TCA/Withdrawal Agreement.

The Welsh Local Government Association (WGLA) commissioned and provided guidance to Local Authorities to help them prepare for the implementation of the withdrawal agreement – via dashboard information and toolkits – [Resources – EU Transition Exposure Dashboards](#) – WGLA and Resources – [WGLA/Grant Thornton Toolkits – WGLA](#).

Local Government 'EU Transition co-ordinators' – funded by Welsh Government, one in each authority – these posts and network were essential for capacity and two-way communication across all LA service areas.

The Local Government EU Transition Preparedness Advisory Panel. This was a strategic group made of regional Local Authority representative Chief Executives, service leads, WLGA and Welsh Government. It has met monthly since Jan 2019, helping to ensure a consistency of approach to preparedness, sharing of knowledge and messages and now an overview of the implementation / impacts of the post transition period. The group had its final meeting Jan 2022.

WLGA EU Transition Programme – funded by Welsh Government – providing tools, analysis, research – avoiding authorities have to duplicate efforts and resource and providing consistent, quality advice and information. The coordinators, along with community cohesion officers did a lot of local work to increase EUSS applications in the locality.

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

N/A

e. Statistical data

N/A

4) Recognition of professional qualifications

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement

N/A

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

N/A

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement

N/A

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

N/A

e. Statistical data

N/A

ANNEX 5

Government of Gibraltar

1) Residence rights

Gibraltar operates a residence scheme in accordance with Article 18(4) of the Withdrawal Agreement and Article 17(4) of the EEA/EFTA Separation Agreement (“the Agreements”).

EU and EEA/EFTA nationals who are exercising residence rights under the Agreements are issued with a blue civilian registration card. Persons connected with these nationals (who are within the scope of the Agreements) may also apply for a blue civilian registration card (which is substantially in the EU’s uniform physical format) under regulation 5 of the [Electronic Identity Card Regulations 2015](#). Provided that the person can prove their entitlement, there is no time limit for application.

The blue civilian registration card serves as proof that the recipient is registered as resident in Gibraltar and may be used as a form of ID. As such, the card may be used to access provisions relating to residence.

Where a person had a blue civilian registration card before IP completion day¹⁷ (issued under EU law) that person can continue to use that card to access provisions for the remainder of their residence in Gibraltar.

17. IP completion day refers to the ending of the 11-month period from 31 January 2020 during which the UK continued to be subject to EU rules.

Gibraltar has not put in place more favourable residence conditions.

Gibraltar has not made use of derogations from equal treatment under Article 23(2) of the Withdrawal Agreement.

The fee for the card is £25.00 on first issue, and £10.00 on renewal.

Key legislative instruments in Gibraltar are:

[European Union \(Withdrawal\) Act 2019;](#)

[European Union \(Withdrawal Agreement\) Act 2020;](#)

[Electronic Identity Card Regulations 2015;](#)

The following instruments are also relevant to the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement and the EEA EFTA Separation Agreement.

[Immigration, Asylum and Refugee Act;](#)

[Civilians Registration Act;](#)

[European Union \(Civilian Registration\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2021;](#)

[Notice of Prescribed Fees.](#)

All of the legislation listed above implements both the Withdrawal Agreement and the EEA EFTA Separation Agreement.

a. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

The [European Union \(Civilian Registration\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2021](#) were published and came into force on 25 February 2021.

b. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

[Technical Notice \(10\) Guidance to EU/EEA/Swiss Residents of Gibraltar](#) is the key administrative document giving guidance on both the Withdrawal Agreement and the EEA/EFTA Separation Agreement.

c. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

No jurisprudence has arisen in the reporting year.

d. Statistical data

A	Estimated number of resident beneficiaries of the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA separation Agreement	
Total EU		1,396
Total EEA		7
Total		1,403
B	Number of residence applications made in the reporting year	
Total EU		691
Total EEA		3
Total		694
B1b	Number of applications granted as permanent residence	
Total		0
B1c	Number of applications refused	
Total		0
B1c1	Out of B1c, number of applications invalid	
Total		0
B1c2	Out of B1c, number of applications that were withdrawn by applicants	
Total		0

2) Rights of workers and self-employed

In Gibraltar, beneficiaries of the Withdrawal Agreement are not obliged to apply for a document identifying their frontier workers' rights. Frontier Workers were provided a dedicated government electronic platform on which they could (and still can) corroborate whether the Gibraltar Government considers them to be frontier workers covered by the personal scope of the Withdrawal Agreement. Since the 1 January 2021 the platform has included a facility, free of charge, which allows for frontier workers to request a letter certifying that they are frontier workers covered by the scope of the Withdrawal Agreement. This facility has only been used a total of 6 times therefore, only 6 such letters have been issued. This could be because the Government has been very clear that what will establish a frontier workers' status in Gibraltar is their inclusion in the electronic list kept by the Gibraltar Government's Department of Employment and not the production of this letter.

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

Key legislative instruments in Gibraltar are:

[European Union \(Withdrawal\) Act 2019;](#)

[European Union \(Withdrawal Agreement\) Act 2020;](#)

The following instrument is also relevant to the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement and the EEA EFTA Separation Agreement.

[Immigration, Asylum and Refugee Act;](#)

All of this legislation implements both the Withdrawal Agreement and the EEA EFTA Separation Agreement.

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

No further legislative instruments have been adopted this year.

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

[Technical Notice \(11\) Guidance to EU/EEA/Swiss Frontier Workers](#) is the key administrative document giving guidance on both the Withdrawal Agreement and the EEA/EFTA Separation Agreement.

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

No jurisprudence has arisen in the reporting year.

e. Statistical data on the frontier worker scheme

The government maintains details of every frontier worker in Gibraltar. On 31.12.2020 there were 12,142 frontier workers registered in Gibraltar. Of these 12,140 were EU citizens falling under the UK-EU Withdrawal Agreement and 2 EEA nationals falling under the UK EEA EFTA Separation Agreement.

3) Co-ordination of social security schemes

No special implementation choices have been made in respect of Gibraltar

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement

Key legislative instruments in Gibraltar are:

[European Union \(Withdrawal\) Act 2019;](#)

[European Union \(Withdrawal Agreement\) Act 2020;](#)

[Healthcare \(International Agreements\) and Social Security Coordination Act 2019;](#)

[Healthcare \(European Economic Area and Switzerland Arrangements\)\(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020;](#)

Each of these pieces of legislation implement both the Withdrawal Agreement and the EEA EFTA Separation Agreement.

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

No further legislative instruments have been adopted this year.

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement

[Technical Notice \(16\) Getting ready for the end of the Transition Period – Social Security Coordination](#) is the key administrative document giving guidance on both the Withdrawal Agreement and the EEA/EFTA Separation Agreement.

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

No jurisprudence has arisen in the reporting year.



e. Statistical data

Applicable legislation (Portable Document A1)	33
Cross-border health care (EHIC, Portable Documents S1 and S2)	
EHIC	1,411
S1	10,011*
S2	31
Pensions	
Old age pension	96*
Survivor's pension	4
Unemployment benefits (Portable Documents U1 and U2)	
U1	561*
U2	0
Family benefits	
Maternity allowance	79*
Maternity grant	205*

*These figures are subject to verification

4) Recognition of professional qualifications

No special implementation choices have been made in respect of Gibraltar.

a. Key legislative instruments implementing the Withdrawal Agreement

Key legislative instruments in Gibraltar are:

[European Union \(Withdrawal\) Act 2019;](#)

[European Union \(Withdrawal Agreement\) Act 2020;](#)

[Recognition of Professional Qualifications and Services \(Amendments and Miscellaneous Provisions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020.](#)

b. Key legislative instruments adopted or amended in the reporting year

No further legislative instruments have been adopted this year.

c. Key administrative documents giving guidance on the implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement

[Technical Notice – No Deal Brexit – Recognition of professional qualifications](#) is the key administrative document giving guidance on both the Withdrawal Agreement and the EEA/EFTA Separation Agreement.

d. Key domestic jurisprudence from the reporting year

No jurisprudence has arising in the reporting year.

e. Statistical data

		1	2	3	4
1	Medical practitioners				
2	Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors				
3	Dentists				
4	Pharmacists				
A	Number of applications under Article 28 of the Withdrawal Agreement made in the reporting year (2021)	21	14	1	2
A1	Number of applications granted	2	14	1	1
A2	Number of applications refused	0	0	0	0
A2a	Out of A2, number of applications that were invalid	19	0	0	1
A2b	Out of A2, number of applications that were withdrawn by applicants	0	0	0	0
A3	Number of applications that are still pending at the end of the reporting year	19	0	0	1





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