



Home Office

Windrush Compensation Scheme Rules

July 2026

Contents

Contents	1
1. Part 1: Introduction	4
Background	4
Basis of Scheme	4
Definitions	4
Governance	5
2. Part 2: Eligibility.....	7
Primary claimants.....	7
Estates	9
Close family members.....	9
Minors	10
Claimants who lack mental capacity	10
Death of primary claimant or close family member claimant before claim determined	10
Recording assessment of eligibility	11
3. Part 3: Redress	12
Apology	12
Types of compensation award	12
Claims that relate to (1) Government Departments and Agencies other than the Home Office and (2) the NHS.....	13
Basis of entitlement.....	13
4. Part 4: Grounds for reducing or declining to make an award	15
Double recovery	15
Mitigation of loss	15
Criminality	16
Fraud.....	16
Recording a decision to reduce or decline to make an award	16
5. Part 5: Repayment	17
6. Part 6: Claims.....	18
Making a claim	18
Supporting information	18

Estates support	19
Medical and other expert evidence	19
New or changed information	20
Postage costs for overseas claimants	20
Withdrawal of a claim	20
Claim Suspension	20
7. Part 7: Determinations	22
8. Part 8: Award and payment.....	23
9. Part 9: Conditions of payment.....	24
Preliminary payment	24
Interim payment	24
Advance payment	24
Final payment	24
Liability	24
10. Part 10: Review.....	25
Request.....	25
Tier 1 review decision	26
Tier 2 review decision	26
Application of Parts 6 and 7 to reviews	27
Withdrawal of a request for a review	28
Part 11: Annexes	29
Annex A: Definition of Commonwealth Citizen	29
Annex B: Immigration fees and legal costs in respect of immigration applications	30
Immigration Application Fees.....	30
Legal costs in respect of immigration and Citizenship applications	31
Annex C: Detention, deportation, removal and return	32
Annex D: Loss of access to employment	34
Actual earnings award	34
General award	36
Employment on lower earnings.....	38
Occupational and Personal Pension Losses	38
Actual Pensions Award	38
Tariff Pensions Award.....	39

Investment Return on Tariff Pension Award	41
Annex E: Loss of access to child benefit, child tax credit or working tax credit	42
Annex F: Denial of Access to Services	44
Housing	44
Health	45
Education.....	47
Banking.....	48
Annex G: Homelessness.....	49
Annex H: Impact on Life	51
Annex I: Discretionary Award	54
Annex J: Living Costs.....	55

1. Part 1: Introduction

Background

- 1.1 This compensation scheme (“the Scheme”) is designed to compensate individuals who have suffered loss in connection with being unable to demonstrate their lawful status in the United Kingdom. Those most affected are often referred to as the “Windrush generation”. This name refers to the “Empire Windrush”, one of the first ships that brought workers from Caribbean islands to the United Kingdom in 1948, in response to labour shortages following the Second World War. The Scheme is not limited by reference to those connected to that ship or those with a family connection to the Caribbean. For those most affected, their lawful right to stay in the United Kingdom stems from arriving and settling in the United Kingdom, mainly but not exclusively from Commonwealth countries, before 1 January 1973. In these cases, the right to stay in the United Kingdom derives directly from the Immigration Act 1971 without the need for any documentation. However, the Scheme is open to any eligible person who arrived in the United Kingdom before 1988 from any country who is lawfully in the United Kingdom. In certain cases, individuals based overseas may also be able to claim. The Scheme is also open to close family members of those groups.
- 1.2 There is no single or consistent picture of the loss suffered by those affected. The Scheme has been designed to address potential losses under a range of categories and to take into account the impact of the losses in each case, as far as possible.
- 1.3 The Scheme will be open for claims to be made from 3 April 2019 and there is no closing date.

Basis of Scheme

- 1.4 Compensation under the Scheme is paid voluntarily.

Definitions

- 1.5 In the Scheme:
 - “balance of probabilities” means whether an event is more likely to have occurred than not occurred;
 - “Commonwealth citizen” has the definition provided in Annex A;
 - “continuously resident in the United Kingdom” means lawfully resident in the United Kingdom for an unbroken period. Continuous residence may be preserved where

an individual is absent from the United Kingdom for 2 years or less at any one time.¹

A claim is determined “fully and finally” when either:

- (a) a determination has been issued in respect of it, and that determination has been accepted in full and paid or has been withdrawn; or
- (b) the claim has been withdrawn;

“lawful status” means:

- (a) a right of abode in the United Kingdom within the meaning of the Immigration Act 1971; or
- (b) settled status,

and, except for paragraphs 2.6 and 2.7, references to being lawfully in the United Kingdom should be read accordingly;

“settled status” means indefinite leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom within the meaning of the Immigration Act 1971 and references to being settled in the United Kingdom should be read accordingly;

“written” or “in writing” includes communication by e-mail.

“lapsed” means:

- (a) lapsed leave to enter or remain within the meaning of Article 13 of the Immigration (Leave to Enter and Remain) Order 2000; or
- (b) where leave to enter or remain lapsed upon departure in accordance with Section 3(4) IA 1971, and the individual did not return to the UK during the period for which they had leave, in circumstances in which they were not required to obtain leave to enter.

Governance

- 1.6 The Home Secretary has appointed a Windrush Commissioner who will assure delivery of the Windrush Compensation Scheme as set out in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Home Office and the Windrush Commissioner.²
- 1.7 The Windrush Commissioner may, while fulfilling their responsibilities submit reports to the Home Secretary, Welsh and Scottish ministers, and the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland.

¹ Previous versions of the Windrush Compensation Scheme rules stated that absences prior to 1 August 1988 would not have affected the continuous residence of Commonwealth citizens settled in the UK by 1 January 1973. Following a review of Home Office guidance, it has been established that this is not correct. The position was corrected on 24 January 2022. In light of this error, claims made prior to 24 January 2022 (and any linked claims that follow) will be assessed in line with the position in the rules before they were corrected.

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/memorandum-of-understanding-between-the-windrush-commissioner-and-the-home-office/memorandum-of-understanding>

- 1.8 The Secretary of State will, as necessary, provide updates on the operation of the Scheme to Parliament.
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2. Part 2: Eligibility

Primary claimants

2.1 The following persons are claimants who may claim compensation under the Scheme and they will be referred to in the Scheme as primary claimants:

- (a) a Commonwealth citizen who was settled in the United Kingdom before 1 January 1973 and has been continuously resident in the United Kingdom since their arrival (or who satisfied this provision and is now a British citizen);
- (b) a Commonwealth citizen who was settled in the United Kingdom before 1 January 1973 whose settled status has lapsed because they left the United Kingdom for a period of more than 2 years, and who is now lawfully in the United Kingdom (including as a British citizen);
- (c) a Commonwealth citizen who has a right of abode and was ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom on 1 January 1973 (or who satisfied this provision and is now a British citizen);
- (d) a child of a Commonwealth citizen parent, where the parent either:
 - (i) was settled in the United Kingdom before 1 January 1973; or
 - (ii) has a right of abode and was ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom on 1 January 1973 (or did satisfy this provision and is now a British citizen)

(including a citizen who satisfied one of those requirements and is now deceased), and where the child either:

- (i) was born in the United Kingdom or arrived in the United Kingdom before the age of 18, was not automatically a British citizen or a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies from birth, and has been continuously resident in the United Kingdom since their birth or arrival;
 - (ii) was born in the United Kingdom or arrived in the United Kingdom before the age of 18, is a British citizen, and automatically became a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies/British citizen at birth
- (e) a grandchild of a Commonwealth citizen, where the grandparent either:
 - (i) was settled in the United Kingdom before 1 January 1973; or
 - (ii) has a right of abode and was ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom on 1 January 1973 (or did satisfy this provision and is now a British citizen)

(including a citizen who satisfied one of those requirements and is now deceased), where either:

- (i) the grandchild and their parent were born in the United Kingdom or arrived in the United Kingdom before the age of 18, were not automatically a British citizen or a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies from birth, and the grandchild has been continuously resident in the United Kingdom since their birth or arrival;
- (ii) the grandchild was born in the United Kingdom or arrived in the United Kingdom before the age of 18, is a British citizen, and automatically became a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies/British citizen at birth

- (f) a person of any nationality who arrived in the United Kingdom before 31 December 1988 and who either is lawfully in the United Kingdom or is now a British citizen;
- (g) a Commonwealth citizen outside the United Kingdom who was settled in the United Kingdom before 1 January 1973 and who has a right of abode or settled status or who is now a British citizen, or whose settled status has lapsed because they left the United Kingdom for a period of more than 2 years.

Estates

- 2.2 The estate of a primary claimant is eligible to claim compensation under the Scheme.
- 2.3 A claim on behalf of an estate must be made:
- (a) where the estate is administered in the United Kingdom, by an executor or an administrator of the estate or by a personal representative of the deceased;
 - (b) where the estate is not administered in the United Kingdom, by a person who has responsibility for the administration of that estate.
- 2.4 For the purposes of paragraph 2.3, “personal representative” has the meaning given in section 55(1)(xi) of the Administration of Estates Act 1925.

Close family members

- 2.5 Subject to paragraphs 2.6 and 2.7, a close family member of a primary claimant (including a primary claimant who is deceased or who has not brought a claim under the Scheme) is eligible to claim compensation under the following provisions of the Scheme only:
- (a) paragraph 3.2 and Annex B (fees and costs);
 - (b) paragraph 3.8 and Annex H (impact on life);
 - (c) paragraph 3.9 and Annex I (discretionary award); and
 - (d) paragraph 3.10 and Annex J (living costs);
- 2.6 A close family member of a primary claimant is eligible to claim compensation under paragraph 3.8 and Annex H (impact on life), under 3.10 and Annex J (living costs) and under paragraph 3.9 and Annex I (discretionary award) only if the impact, loss or detriment in respect of which the compensation is claimed, occurred or was triggered when the close family member was lawfully in the United Kingdom within the meaning of paragraph 2.9.
- 2.7 A close family member who is in the United Kingdom at the time of making the claim must be lawfully in the United Kingdom within the meaning of paragraph 2.9.
- 2.8 For the purposes of paragraph 2.5, a person is a close family member of a primary claimant if the person was at the material time:
- (a) the claimant’s spouse or civil partner and living with the claimant;
 - (b) the claimant’s partner (living with the claimant, unmarried and not in a civil partnership, as husband and wife or as civil partners, for a continuous period which lasted in total for 2 years or more);
 - (c) the claimant’s child;
 - (d) the claimant’s parent;
 - (e) the claimant’s sibling.
- 2.9 For the purposes of paragraphs 2.6 and 2.7, “lawfully in the United Kingdom” means

a person:

- (a) has a right of abode in the United Kingdom within the meaning of the Immigration Act 1971;
- (b) has settled status within the meaning of paragraph 1.5; or
- (c) has limited leave to remain but is on a route to settlement either within the meaning of the Immigration Rules, or outside them².

2.10 For the purposes of paragraph 2.8:

- (a) the “material time” is the period of time when the loss or detriment in respect of which the close family member is claiming compensation under the Scheme, occurred or was triggered; and
- (b) a sibling is a brother or sister of the full-blood or the half-blood.
- (c) a person will be considered the ‘child’ or ‘parent’ of a primary claimant where there has been a genuine transfer of parental responsibility.

Minors

2.11 If the claimant is under the age of 18 on the date their claim is made, the claim must be made on behalf of the claimant by a person who has parental responsibility for them.

Claimants who lack mental capacity

2.12 If the claimant lacks mental capacity on the date their claim is made, the claim must be made:

- (a) if the claimant is in the United Kingdom, by a person exercising power of attorney over the claimant’s financial affairs or by a deputy, guardian or controller with power over the claimant’s financial affairs;
- (b) if the claimant is outside the United Kingdom, by a person exercising corresponding powers.

Death of primary claimant or close family member claimant before claim determined

2.13 Where a claimant dies before their claim is fully and finally determined the Home Office will continue to process the claim and any compensation payable will be paid to the deceased claimant’s estate.

²The Immigration Rules means the rules for the time being laid down as mentioned in section 3(2) of the Immigration Act 1971. Details of the Immigration Rules can be found on Gov.UK:
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/immigration-rules>

Recording assessment of eligibility

- 2.14 Where the Home Office rejects a claim on the grounds of eligibility, it will record that outcome in a determination (see Part 7).

3. Part 3: Redress

Apology

- 3.1 Where a primary claimant, estate or a close family member receives an award of compensation under the Scheme, the determination that makes that award will be accompanied by an apology by the Home Office, acknowledging what has happened to the primary claimant or close family member or (in the case of an estate) the deceased, and acknowledging any role that the Home Office may have played in the impact or loss suffered.

Types of compensation award

- 3.2 An award in respect of certain immigration fees and legal fees may be made to a primary claimant, an estate or a close family member in accordance with the provision made in Annex B of the Scheme.
- 3.3 An award in respect of detention, deportation, removal or return may be made to a primary claimant or an estate in accordance with the provision made in Annex C of the Scheme.
- 3.4 An award in respect of loss of access to employment may be made to a primary claimant or an estate in accordance with the provision made in Annex D of the Scheme.
- 3.5 An award in respect of loss of access to child benefit, child tax credit or working tax credit may be made to a primary claimant or an estate in accordance with the provision made in Annex E of the Scheme.
- 3.6 An award in respect of the denial of access to services (a denial of access to housing services, a denial of access to free NHS care, reimbursement of private medical fees, a denial of access to higher education as a home student, reimbursement of international student fees, a denial of access to banking services or reimbursement of banking fees) may be made to a primary claimant or an estate in accordance with the provision made in Annex F of the Scheme.
- 3.7 An award in respect of homelessness may be made to a primary claimant or an estate in accordance with the provision made in Annex G of the Scheme.
- 3.8 An award in respect of impact on life may be made to a primary claimant, an estate or a close family member in accordance with the provision made in Annex H of the Scheme.

- 3.9 A discretionary award may be made to a primary claimant, an estate or a close family member in accordance with the provision made in Annex I of the Scheme.
- 3.10 An award in respect of living costs may be made to a close family member in accordance with the provision made in Annex J of the Scheme.

Claims that relate to (1) Government Departments and Agencies other than the Home Office and (2) the NHS

- 3.11 Paragraphs 3.12 and 3.13 apply where a claim made by a primary claimant or an estate includes a request for:
- (a) reinstatement or backdated payment of a benefit payable by:
 - (i) DWP;
 - (ii) HMRC; or
 - (b) adjustment of the claimant's national insurance position administered by HMRC;
 - (c) repayment of a charge levied by an NHS body; or
 - (d) a consolatory payment from the DVLA in relation to loss of a driving licence.
- 3.12 The Home Office will notify DWP, HMRC or the NHS body concerned, or the DVLA (as appropriate). DWP, HMRC or the NHS body concerned, or the DVLA will consider any such request, in accordance with the relevant legal and administrative frameworks applicable to reinstatement or backdated payment of the benefit, adjustment of the individual's national insurance position, repayment of charges or consolatory payment (as the case may be).
- 3.13 Any payment or adjustment made as a result of a request considered under the arrangement set out in paragraph 3.12 will not form part of the compensation payable under the Scheme.

Basis of entitlement

- 3.14 In determining claims under the Scheme, due regard will be had to the Caseworker Guidance as amended from time to time³.
- 3.15 Where an award under any of the Annexes provides for less than the actual losses suffered, no additional award will be made under any of the other Annexes to meet any difference between that award and the actual losses suffered.
- 3.16 An award under the Scheme, including an award under Annex I, will not be made in respect of:

³ The Case Worker Guidance is available at www.gov.uk/windrush-compensation. A hard copy can be obtained from the Windrush Helpline: +44 (0)800 678 1925 (Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm).

- (a) immigration fees and legal costs in respect of immigration applications incurred save where provided for in Annex B;
- (b) costs incurred or losses arising from detention, deportation, removal or return save where provided for in Annex C;
- (c) employment-related losses or lost employment benefits associated with the termination of a contract of employment or contract for services, or the withdrawal of an offer of employment or the offer of a contract for services, save where provided for in Annex D;
- (d) occupational or personal pension losses linked to a loss of access to employment save where provided for in Annex D
- (e) loss of access to services save where provided for in Annex F;
- (f) costs incurred or losses arising from homelessness save where provided for in Annex G;
- (g) non-financial losses or detriment associated with the types of impacts specified in Annex H, save to the extent provided for in that Annex;
- (h) loss of opportunity to invest money for the purpose of profit or income generation, or other potential losses which are of an essentially speculative nature; or
- (i) living costs paid to, or on behalf of, a primary claimant save where provide for in Annex J.

4. Part 4: Grounds for reducing or declining to make an award

Double recovery

- 4.1 A claimant shall not be entitled to an award representing payment more than once for the same impact, loss, damage, detriment or other circumstance, and the Home Office may reduce or decline to make an award under the Scheme in so far as it compensates for or it relates to an impact, loss, damage, detriment or other circumstance that has previously been the subject of compensation or payment under or outside the Scheme.
- 4.2 For the purposes of paragraph 4.1:
- (a) a claimant has been compensated or paid under the Scheme in respect of impact, loss, damage, detriment or other circumstance if they have been granted an award in respect of that impact, loss, damage, detriment or circumstance under the Scheme;
 - (b) a primary claimant or an estate has been compensated under the Scheme in respect of a loss under paragraph 3.2 and Annex B (fees and costs) if a close family member has, with the written consent of the primary claimant or estate, applied for and subsequently been granted an award in respect of that loss.
 - (c) a close family member has been compensated in respect of a loss under 3.10 and Annex J (Living Costs) if another close family member has, with the written consent of the claimant, applied for and subsequently been granted an award in respect of that loss.
- 4.3 For the purposes of paragraph 4.1 a claimant has been compensated outside the Scheme in respect of an impact, loss, damage, detriment or other circumstance if:
- (a) they have been granted a payment in respect of that impact, loss, damage, detriment or circumstance by way of compensation, damages, benefits or any other payment by any person or estate; or
 - (b) they have received an exceptional payment from the Home Office under the Windrush Scheme: Support in Urgent and Exceptional Circumstances Policy⁴.

Mitigation of loss

- 4.4 The Home Office may reduce or decline to make an award under the Scheme if it considers:
- (a) a primary claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased has failed to take reasonable steps to resolve their lawful status;

⁴ Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/windrush-scheme-support-in-urgent-and-exceptional-circumstances>

- (b) a primary claimant, deceased or close family member has otherwise failed to take reasonable steps to mitigate losses or impacts;
- (c) a primary claimant, deceased or close family member has taken unreasonable steps that have resulted in increased losses; or
- (d) there has been wilful default or lack of co-operation on the part of a primary claimant or deceased when attempting to resolve their lawful status.

Criminality

- 4.5 The Home Office may reduce or decline to make an award to a claimant who has been convicted of an offence in respect of which they received a sentence of imprisonment of 4 years or more and their offending was of such a nature that it makes it inappropriate to make an award in whole or part.
- 4.6 Paragraph 4.5 does not apply in relation to a conviction and sentence under the law of a country outside the United Kingdom for conduct which on the date of conviction did not constitute a criminal offence under the law of any part of the United Kingdom.

Fraud

- 4.7 The Home Office will normally decline to make an award under the Scheme if it is satisfied that the claimant has, in any part of their claim, dishonestly made a false representation or dishonestly withheld information with the intention of obtaining compensation to which they would not otherwise be entitled.
- 4.8 The Home Office may grant an award under the Scheme, in whole or in part, to a claimant referred to in paragraph 4.7 if it is satisfied that it would be unjust not to do so.
- 4.9 If the Home Office, in the course of administering the Scheme, considers that an offence may have been committed by a claimant or any other person, it must notify the police.

Recording a decision to reduce or decline to make an award

- 4.10 A decision to reduce or decline to make an award under Part 4 of the Scheme will be recorded in a determination (see Part 7).

5. Part 5: Repayment

- 5.1 If the Home Office receives evidence after payment of an award that:
- (a) the claimant made a false representation or withheld information and as a result obtained compensation to which they would not otherwise be entitled; or
 - (b) the claimant has received a payment from another source which should have been taken into account in accordance with paragraph 4.1,
- it may give written notice of intention to recover the award or part of it to the claimant.
- 5.2 The claimant may make representations within 28 days of the notice being given under paragraph 5.1.
- 5.3 After considering the evidence and any representations made, the Home Office will either:
- (a) confirm any determination in force; or
 - (b) issue a repayment demand (which requires repayment in whole or in part of the award paid under the determination in force),
- and will give written notice of that decision to the claimant.

6. Part 6: Claims

Making a claim

6.1 A claim for an award shall be made to the Home Office and will be determined in accordance with the Scheme.

6.2 A claim:

(a) must be in the form provided by the Home Office

(b) must include the minimum amount of information required to progress the claim. This means that the claimant must:

- i) complete all personal details in section 2 of the claim form
- ii) make a claim for compensation in one or more categories
- iii) complete section 4: Compensation
- iv) complete the declaration page and ensure the claim form is signed
- v) if applying as a close family member, provide information about the person linking them to the Scheme
- vi) provide, in a format acceptable to the Home Office, evidence to confirm their identity and address

(c) may be submitted:

- i) by e-mail to: WindrushCompensationScheme@homeoffice.gov.uk;
- ii) by post from within the United Kingdom to: Freepost Windrush Compensation Scheme or;
- iii) by post from overseas to: PO Box 3468, Sheffield S3 8WA, United Kingdom.

Supporting information

6.3 The Home Office will require supporting evidence to enable it to determine a claimant's entitlement to compensation under the Scheme.

6.4 The Home Office may:

- (a) request further information or evidence from the claimant; and
- (b) obtain further information or evidence from other government departments, public authorities or others with particular expertise (including but not limited to medical or financial experts).

6.5 The claimant should:

- (a) provide further information or evidence as reasonably required; and
- (b) cooperate with the Home Office, public authorities, and those from whom further information or evidence is sought under paragraph 6.4 (b) as far as is reasonably practicable.

Estates support

- 6.6 Where a grant of probate or grant of letters of administration is obtained by the representative of an estate for the purposes of making a claim to the Scheme on behalf of that estate, the Home Office may:
- (a) pay or reimburse the grant application fee
 - (b) reimburse legal costs in respect of that application to the lesser of:
 - i. the actual amount paid in respect of legal costs and
 - ii. £1,500.
- 6.7 The Home Office may pay or reimburse the grant application fee, or reimburse legal costs if the following conditions are met:
- (a) the eligibility of the primary claimant on behalf of whom the claim has been made, and the identity of the person making the claim, has been confirmed by the Home Office;
 - (b) The application was made on or after 3 April 2019 and, if reimbursing, was successful;
 - (c) legal advice in respect of that successful application was obtained on or after 3 April 2019; and
 - (d) evidence of payment of the grant application fee or legal costs by the representative of the estate, as the Home Office may reasonably require, is provided.
- 6.8 One grant application fee will be paid for or reimbursed and associated legal costs will be reimbursed for by the Home Office in respect of each primary claimant on behalf of whom a claim is being made to the Scheme. The Home Office will not pay for or reimburse additional copies of the grant of probate or grant of letters of administration.

Medical and other expert evidence

- 6.9 Where the Home Office considers that medical or other expert evidence is required, taking into account any request or representations from a claimant to obtain medical or other expert evidence, they may commission a report from a suitably qualified practitioner with the claimant's consent at Home Office expense.
- 6.10 The claimant should cooperate with reasonable arrangements for obtaining such a report.
- 6.11 Reasonable travel costs will be met by the Home Office.
- 6.12 Where the Home Office considers evidence only obtainable from third parties at cost is required, they may obtain this with the claimant's consent, at Home Office expense.

New or changed information

- 6.13 The claimant may submit further information in support of their claim at any time before it is determined and should submit any such information as soon as it becomes available to them.
- 6.14 The claimant must inform the Home Office of any change of address or other contact details from those given on the claim form as soon as is reasonably practicable.
- 6.15 The claimant must inform the Home Office of the progress of any other claim (including a claim brought by another person of which the claimant is aware) or proceedings in which compensation is sought in respect of the losses for which the claimant is seeking compensation under the Scheme.

Postage costs for overseas claimants

- 6.16 A claimant living outside of the United Kingdom, who accepts a determination, may seek from the Home Office reimbursement of reasonable postage costs incurred in posting their claim where the cost of postage is not fully covered by the Home Office Freepost arrangements.

Withdrawal of a claim

- 6.17 The claimant may, in writing, withdraw a claim, or any part of a claim, at any time.
- 6.18 Any determination in force when a claim is withdrawn will be withdrawn and, where only part of a claim is withdrawn, any determination in respect of that part of the claim will be withdrawn.
- 6.19 If the claimant has already received an interim payment in respect of their claim or part of their claim when it is withdrawn, that payment will be repayable to the Home Office.
- 6.20 If the claimant has already received a preliminary payment in respect of part of their claim when it is withdrawn, that payment will be repayable to the Home Office.
- 6.21 If the claimant has already received an advance payment in respect of their claim when it is withdrawn, that payment will be repayable to the Home Office.

Claim Suspension

- 6.22 The Home Office may suspend a claim that is eligible under the Scheme, without the acceptance of a full and final decision, if the following conditions are met:

- (a) Following a written request by the Home Office, the claimant or representative of the estate has within 6 months:
 - i. Failed to provide information which is necessary to progress their claim; or
 - ii. Failed to make contact with the Home Office about their claim
- (b) The Home Office has, where possible, notified the claimant (or estate) in writing that the claim will be suspended and allowed 2 months from the date of that notice for response.

6.23 The Home Office may extend the period in paragraph 6.21(b) if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for the delay.

6.24 The Home Office may reopen a claim that has been suspended in accordance with paragraph 6.21 if a claimant (or estate) provides the requested information necessary to progress their claim. The claim will continue to be progressed from the point at which it was suspended.

7. Part 7: Determinations

- 7.1 The Home Office will notify the claimant in writing of the determination of the claim.
- 7.2 If the Home Office has determined part of the claim, it may notify the claimant in writing and issue an interim determination in respect of that part of the claim.
- 7.3 The determination will contain:
- (a) details of the award;
 - (b) details of any payments made under the Windrush Scheme: Support in Urgent and Exceptional Circumstances Policy;
 - (c) any interim or preliminary determinations and payments made; and
 - (d) any record made under paragraph 2.14 or 4.10.
 - (e) details of any advance payments made
- 7.4 The determination will be accompanied by a list of any payments to date from other government departments to whom the Home Office has referred a request made by a claimant under paragraphs 3.11 and 3.12.
- 7.5 If the claimant wishes to accept the determination the claimant must notify the Home Office within 2 months of the date of the issue of the determination so that payment can be made.
- 7.6 If the claimant wishes to seek a review of the determination, the claimant must request a review from the Home Office within 2 months of the date of the issue of the determination.
- 7.7 The Home Office may extend the period in paragraph 7.5 or 7.6 if it is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for the delay.
- 7.8 If new information is brought to, or comes to, the attention of the Home Office in relation to a determination that has been made but not yet accepted, which, if known, would have affected whether an award was made or the amount of the award, the Home Office may reconsider the determination and replace the existing determination with a revised determination.
- 7.9 The Home Office may also issue a preliminary, not fully decided, determination in respect of the part of the claim that relates to Impact on Life (Annex H).
- 7.10 If the claimant wishes to accept the preliminary determination under 7.9 the claimant must notify the Home Office within 2 months of the date of the issue of the determination so that payment can be made.

8. Part 8: Award and payment

- 8.1 Subject to paragraph 8.2 and 8.3 an award will normally be paid in a lump sum.
- 8.2 Where the Home Office has made an interim determination under paragraph 7.2 that an award is payable under one or more of the Annexes to this compensation scheme, the Home Office may make an interim payment in respect of that award.
- 8.3 Where the Home Office has made a determination under paragraph 7.9 the Home Office may make a preliminary payment in respect of that determination
- 8.4 The making of an interim payment or preliminary payment is without prejudice to the remainder of the claim and does not itself suggest that a further payment will be made when the award is fully determined.
- 8.5 Entitlement to an award arises on:
- (a) the date on which the Home Office receives written notice of acceptance of the determination in full; or
 - (b) in the case of a review under Part 10, the date on which the Home Office receives written notice of acceptance in full of the determination issued with a Tier 1 or Tier 2 review decision.
- 8.6 Entitlement to an interim payment arises on the date on which the Home Office receives written notice of acceptance of the interim payment as full and final settlement of that part of the claim in respect of which the interim payment is being made.
- 8.7 Entitlement to a preliminary payment arises on the date on which the Home Office receives written notice of acceptance of the preliminary payment. This is not treated as full and final settlement of the part of the claim that relates to Impact on Life (Annex H).
- 8.8 The Home Office will notify the claimant in writing when it has paid an award or made an interim or preliminary payment.
- 8.9 Where the Home Office has received a request for a Tier 1 review under Part 10, it may make an advance payment of up to 75% of the total award amount under Annexes B to J, inclusive of any preliminary or other payments already made.
- 8.10 Where the Home Office has received a request for a Tier 2 review under Part 10, it may make an advance payment of up to 75% of the total award amount under Annexes B to J, inclusive of any preliminary or other payments already made.

9. Part 9: Conditions of payment

Preliminary payment

- 9.1 If a claimant accepts a preliminary payment, they accept it as the minimum award for Impact on Life (Annex H).

Interim payment

- 9.2 If a claimant accepts an interim payment, they accept it as full and final settlement of that part of the claim to which it relates.

Advance payment

- 9.3 If a claimant accepts an advance payment, they accept it as the minimum award under Annexes B to J.

Final payment

- 9.4 If a claimant accepts an award, they accept it as full and final settlement of their claim and of any claim which they may have been entitled to bring under the Scheme.

Liability

- 9.5 Payment of compensation under the Scheme does not reflect an acceptance on the part of the Home Office of any legal liability for the losses in respect of which the compensation is being paid.

10. Part 10: Review

Request

- 10.1 A claimant may seek a review of a determination or a revised determination issued under Part 7 of the Scheme. This does not include preliminary determinations issued under paragraph 7.9.
- 10.2 Subject to paragraph 10.3, a request for a review can challenge any aspect of the determination, including:
- (a) a decision under Part 2 that the claimant is not eligible under the Scheme;
 - (b) a decision under Part 4 to reduce or decline to make an award on the grounds of double recovery, failure to mitigate, criminality or fraud; and
 - (c) the amount of an award in a determination.
- 10.3 A request for a review cannot challenge:
- (a) the manner in which an award or payment is to be made under Part 8;
 - (b) any payment made (or refusal to make a payment) by another government department;
 - (c) a determination issued under Part 10 (review), except by way of progressing to a Tier 2 review under paragraph 10.11;
 - (d) an exceptional payment under the Windrush Scheme: Support in Urgent and Exceptional Circumstances Policy; or
 - (e) the repayment of a determination pursuant to a repayment demand under paragraph 5.3.
 - (f) a determination issued under Part 10 (review) to reject a claim under Part 2 on the grounds of eligibility.
 - (g) a decision to suspend a claim under paragraph 6.22.
 - (h) an actual pension award under D17 where this was determined by a suitably qualified expert under D18
- 10.4 Subject to an extension being granted under paragraph 7.7, a request for a review shall be made to the Home Office and must be received by the Home Office within 2 months of the date of the issue of the determination to which the request relates.
- 10.5 A request for a review must be in the form provided by the Home Office and may be submitted:
- (a) by e-mail to: WindrushCompensationScheme@homeoffice.gov.uk;
 - (b) by post from within the United Kingdom to: Freepost Windrush Compensation Scheme; or
 - (c) by post from overseas to: PO Box 3468, Sheffield S3 8WA, United Kingdom.
- 10.6 The claimant may submit further information in support of their request at any time before a Tier 1 or, when pending, a Tier 2 review decision is made and should

submit any such information as soon as it becomes available to them but no such information can be submitted if it should reasonably have been submitted for the purposes of the initial claim under Part 6 and was not.

Tier 1 review decision

- 10.7 A request for a review will be determined in the first instance (Tier 1) by a senior reviewer who was not involved in taking the decision to which the claim relates.
- 10.8 Where the senior reviewer disagrees with a decision made by the original decision-maker to:
- (a) reject a claim (in whole or in part) under Part 2 on the grounds of eligibility; or
 - (b) reduce or decline to make an award under Part 4 on the grounds of criminality or fraud,
- the senior reviewer must remit the case back to the Home Office for redetermination of the claim and will not consider any other ground of review.
- 10.9 In any other case, the senior reviewer may make any decision that was open to the original decision-maker and in particular may:
- (a) uphold a determination or revised determination that is in force;
 - (b) reinstate an initial determination that has since been revised; or
 - (c) make a new determination,
- and may make any other consequential provision required.
- 10.10 The senior reviewer will notify the claimant in writing of the Tier 1 review decision, including any decision to remit the claim under paragraph 10.8, and include the determination that is in force.
- 10.11 Where the claimant has been notified of a Tier 1 review decision and determination under paragraph 10.10, the claimant must, within 2 months of receipt of that notification, notify the Home Office in writing whether they wish to accept the determination or request to proceed to a Tier 2 Review. There is no right to a Tier 2 Review for a decision to reject a claim under Part 2 on the grounds of eligibility.
- 10.12 The Home Office may extend the period in paragraph 10.11 if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for the delay.

Tier 2 review decision

- 10.13 A request for a review will be considered in the second instance (Tier 2) by an independent person.
- 10.14 The independent person will consider the initial decision and determination that was the subject of the request for a review and any Tier 1 review decision taken in respect of it (as well as any supporting information submitted by the claimant) with a view to identifying any material decision made under the Scheme with which the independent person disagrees.

- 10.15 The independent person will make a recommendation to the Home Office as to whether, why and how the determination in force should be reconsidered and will notify the claimant in writing of that recommendation.
- 10.16 A recommendation may recommend that the Home Office:
- (a) uphold a determination that is in force;
 - (b) reinstate a determination that has since been withdrawn or revised; or
 - (c) make a new determination,
- and may recommend any other consequential provision required.
- 10.17 The Home Office will consider the recommendation of the independent person and will notify the claimant in writing of its Tier 2 review decision and will include the determination that is in force.
- 10.18 If the Home Office does not accept and implement the recommendation of the independent person, it will provide written reasons for its decision.
- 10.19 Where the claimant has been notified of a Tier 2 review decision and determination under paragraph 10.17, the claimant must, within 2 months of receipt of that notification, notify the Home Office in writing whether they wish to accept the determination.
- 10.20 The Home Office may extend the period in paragraph 10.19 if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for the delay.

Application of Parts 6 and 7 to reviews

- 10.21 The following provisions of Parts 6 (Claims) and 7 (Determinations) of the Scheme apply to a request for a review and a determination issued under this Part with the revisions set out below:
- (a) paragraphs 6.4 and 6.5 (supporting evidence) apply to a Tier 1 or Tier 2 review as if a reference to “Home Office” was a reference to “senior reviewer” or “independent person” respectively;
 - (b) paragraphs 6.9 to 6.11 (medical evidence) apply to a Tier 1 review only. They apply as if, except in the case of paragraph 6.11, a reference to “Home Office” was a reference to a “senior reviewer”;
 - (c) paragraph 6.13 (changed information);
 - (d) paragraphs 7.3 and 7.4 (content of determination);
 - (e) paragraph 7.8 (reconsideration of determination) and in its application to a Tier 1 review it will apply as if any reconsideration of the determination will be done by the senior reviewer.

Withdrawal of a request for a review

10.22 The claimant may, in writing, withdraw a request for a Tier 1 or Tier 2 review, in whole or in part, at any time.

10.23 If the claimant withdraws a request in whole, they may accept any determination in force or withdraw their claim under paragraph 6.17.

10.24 If the claimant withdraws a request in part:

- (a) in the case of a Tier 1 review, the senior reviewer will consider the remainder of the review and either remit the case under paragraph 10.8 or issue a determination under paragraph 10.9;
- (b) in the case of a Tier 2 review where the independent person has not yet made a recommendation under paragraph 10.15, the independent person will consider the remainder of the review with a view to making such a recommendation;
- (c) in the case of a Tier 2 review where the independent person has made a recommendation under paragraph 10.15, the Home Office will consider that recommendation in so far as it applies to the remainder of the review and will issue a Tier 2 review decision and a determination under para 10.17.

Part 11: Annexes

Annex A: Definition of Commonwealth Citizen

Commonwealth citizen means a citizen of the following:

Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Botswana, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, Brunei, Canada, Cayman Islands, Cyprus (excluding the Sovereign base area), Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, The Gambia, Ghana, Gibraltar, Grenada, Guyana, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Namibia, Naoero, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles, Singapore, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Sri Lanka, St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and The Grenadines, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Virgin Islands, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

In addition, the following people are included:

- citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies by virtue of a connection to a country or territory on the above list;
- British subjects without citizenship under the law on 1 January 1973.

Annex B: Immigration fees and legal costs in respect of immigration applications

Immigration Application Fees

- B1. The Home Office may make an award in respect of any (successful or unsuccessful) immigration or citizenship application fee, and associated biometric enrolment fees and immigration health charge paid under section 38 of the Immigration Act 2014 if the following conditions are met:
- (a) The fee payer making the claim paid the fee and supplies proof of payment of the fee or such other information as may be reasonably required by the Home Office to establish the fee was paid.
 - (b) If the fee payer is a close family member, the fee payer further supplies in a format acceptable to the Home Office:
 - (i) confirmation from the primary claimant to whom the fee payer is related (or from the estate where the primary claimant is deceased) that the fee payer paid the fee on behalf of the relevant claimant;
 - (ii) signed agreement from that primary claimant (or estate) permitting the Home Office to make an award to the fee payer; and
 - (iii) signed agreement from that primary claimant (or estate) that they have not made and will not make additional claims for that same fee.
 - (c) In the reasonable opinion of the Home Office, the application was made due to uncertainties about their lawful status.
 - (d) Immediately before the application was made, the person in respect of whom the application was made held lawful status and could not sufficiently evidence this
 - (e) A re-imbursement of the fee or charge has not already been made.
- B1A. The Home Office may reimburse fees paid for an application for British citizenship and any associated biometric enrolment fees, if the following conditions are met:
- (a) The fee payer making the claim paid the fee and supplies proof of payment of the fee or such other information as may be reasonably required by the Home Office to establish the fee paid.
 - (b) If the fee payer is a close family member, the fee payer further supplies in a format acceptable to the Home Office:
 - (i) confirmation from the primary claimant to whom the fee payer is related (or from the estate where the primary claimant is deceased) that the fee payer paid the fee on behalf of the relevant claimant
 - (ii) signed agreement from that primary claimant (or estate) permitting the Home Office to make an award to the fee payer; and
 - (iii) signed agreement from the primary claimant (or estate) that they have not made and will not make additional claims for that same fee.
 - (c) The application to which the fee relates was made following a successful application for indefinite leave to remain which qualifies for an award under B1.
 - (d) The application to which the fee relates would not qualify for an award under B1 because B1(c) is unable to be met.
 - (e) The application was unsuccessful, and the fee payer has not already received re-imbursement of such fee.

- (f) The application was unsuccessful solely because the relevant primary claimant (or deceased) could not, at a point prior to the application, demonstrate their lawful status.

Legal costs in respect of immigration and Citizenship applications

- B2. Where an award has been made in respect of an application fee under paragraph B1 or B1A, a contribution towards legal costs in respect of that application may be made to a primary claimant, estate or close family member (“the costs payer”) if the following conditions are met.
- (a) The costs payer paid the costs and provides such evidence of payment of legal costs as the Home Office may reasonably require.
 - (b) If the costs payer is a close family member, that costs payer must also provide in a format acceptable to the Home Office:
 - (i) confirmation from the primary claimant to whom the costs payer is related (or from the estate where the primary claimant is deceased) that the costs payer paid those legal costs on behalf of that primary claimant; or equivalent confirmation from the estate where the relation is deceased;
 - (ii) signed agreement from that primary claimant (or estate) permitting the Home Office to make a payment in respect of those legal costs to the costs payer; and
 - (iii) signed agreement from that primary claimant (or estate) that they have not made and will not make additional claims for legal costs incurred in respect of the same application.
 - (c) In respect of legal services rendered on or after 30 April 2001, the person to whom the costs were paid was a “qualified person” within the meaning of section 84 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.
- B3. An application under paragraph B2 is limited to one application for every fee reimbursement made under paragraph B1 or B1A.
- B4. The amount of contribution towards legal costs in respect of any application under paragraph B2 is limited to the lesser of:
- (a) the actual amount paid in respect of legal costs, and
 - (b) £500.

Annex C: Detention, deportation, removal and return

- C1. An award under this Annex may be made to a primary claimant or an estate if the following conditions are met.
- (a) The primary claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased was detained, deported or removed under one or more provisions of the following legislation, or returned under one or more of those provisions or voluntarily:
 - (i) The Immigration Act 1971;
 - (ii) The Immigration and Asylum Act 1999;
 - (iii) The Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002;
 - (iv) The UK Borders Act 2007.
 - (b) A material reason for such detention, deportation, removal or return was the primary claimant's or the deceased's inability to demonstrate lawful status and, in the case of a voluntary return, the primary claimant or deceased would not have returned voluntarily if the inability to demonstrate lawful status had not arisen.
 - (c) But for that inability, the Home Office reasonably determines that the primary claimant or the deceased would not have been detained, deported, removed or returned.
 - (d) In respect of detention, the detention occurred in a removal centre, short-term holding facility, prison or part of a prison and release from detention was prevented or not permitted by the relevant detaining authority
- C2. No award shall be made for a detention lasting 30 minutes or less.
- C3. Where, on the basis of the evidence provided, the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the primary claimant or estate meets the conditions in this Annex for an award to be made, it shall be calculated in accordance with the amounts set out in the Table below.
- C4. Where an award is made in respect of a person who, immediately prior to immigration-related detention, was in prison or was lawfully in custody for non-immigration reasons, the award shall be reduced by 20% for that part of the award that pertains to the first 24 hours of immigration-related detention.
- C5. For the purposes of sub-paragraph C1(d), a removal centre or short-term holding facility has the same meaning as in section 147 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.
- C6. An award under this section shall not take into account any impacts more appropriately taken into account under Annexes B, D, E, F, G or H of the Scheme.

Type of deportation or removal	Amount of award
Deportation	£10,000
Administrative removal with reporting requirements	£7,500
Administrative removal with detention	£6,000
Administrative removal without detention or reporting requirements	£5,000
Any other removal or return where the reason for the removal or return related to difficulties associated with an inability to establish lawful status	£1,000
Length of detention	Amount of award
After the first 30 minutes of detention, hourly award for the next 3 hours of detention (No award for detention lasting 30 minutes or less)	£500 per hour (Part hours to be rounded up to the nearest hour)
Hourly award for the subsequent 6 hours of detention	£300 per hour (Part hours to be rounded up to the nearest hour)
Hourly award for the balance of the first 24 hours of detention	£100 per hour (Part hours to be rounded up to the nearest hour)
For each full day of continuous detention following the first full 24 hours	1. £500 per 24-hour period for the first 30 days 2. £300 per 24-hour period for the subsequent 60 days 3. £100 per 24-hour period for any period of detention thereafter (Part days to be rounded up to the nearest day)

Annex D: Loss of access to employment

D1. For the purposes of this Annex

- (a) “employment” means paid work in the United Kingdom as an employed or self-employed person for tax purposes.
- (b) “commenced employment” means employment gained since the start of the period of loss for this category.
- (c) “actively seeking employment” means regularly engaging with employment service providers (e.g., employment agencies), applying for jobs, attending job interviews, and accepting job offers. For the purposes of D4A and D11A, actively seeking work can also include periods of training required to re-enter the workforce.
- (d) “occupational pension” means an employer sponsored pension which may be defined benefit or defined contribution and may be trust-based or contract-based.
- (e) “personal pension” means a private/privately set up pension arrangement.

Actual earnings award

D2. An actual earnings award for loss of access to employment may be made to a primary claimant or an estate if the following conditions are met.

- (a) The primary claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased:
 - (i) was in employment which was terminated and can demonstrate what their earnings had been; or
 - (ii) was not in employment but had accepted an offer of employment which was rescinded and can demonstrate what their earnings would have been; or
 - (iii) was unable to access employment but had been in regular employment in the two years prior to the date specified in D3(c) and can demonstrate their earnings over that period; or
 - (iv) was required to defer the progression of an application for employment which they were subsequently able to secure and can demonstrate their earnings in that employment.
- (b) The reason for the termination of employment, rescinding of an offer of employment, or for the primary claimant or the deceased’s inability to access employment or progress an application for employment was the inability of the primary claimant or the deceased to demonstrate their lawful status in the United Kingdom.

D3. For the purposes of paragraph D2, the period of loss begins:

- (a) where D2(a)(i) applies, from the date of termination;
- (b) where D2(a)(ii) applies, from the date on which the offer of employment was rescinded;
- (c) where D2(a)(iii) applies, the date from which the primary claimant or the deceased first could not access employment;
- (d) where D2(a)(iv) applies, the date from which the primary claimant or the deceased were first unable to progress their application for employment they were subsequently able to secure.

- D4. Where the period between the date specified in D3 and the date on which a decision was made by the Home Office confirming the primary claimant or the deceased's lawful status is less than 24 months, the period of loss ends on the earlier of:
- (a) three months from the date on which a decision was made by the Home Office confirming the primary claimant or the deceased's lawful status in the United Kingdom;
 - (b) the date on which the primary claimant or the deceased commenced employment(s) with average net monthly earnings equal to or above the monthly amount that will be used to calculate the award under D7 and/or D14;
 - (c) where an estate of a primary claimant applies for an award under this Annex, the date on which the deceased died; or
 - (d) where a primary claimant is not resident in the United Kingdom, the date on which they ceased to be resident in the United Kingdom.
- D4A. Where the period of loss from the date specified in D3 and the date on which a decision was made by the Home Office confirming the primary claimant or the deceased's lawful status is 24 or more months, the period of loss ends on the earlier of:
- (a) where the primary claimant or deceased
 - (i) was not actively seeking employment within three months of their status being confirmed, three months from the date on which a decision was made by the Home Office confirming the primary claimants or the deceased lawful status in the United Kingdom; or
 - (ii) was actively seeking employment within three months of their status being confirmed, the lesser of:
 - a. three months from the date the primary claimant or deceased last actively sought employment or
 - b. twelve months from the date on which a decision was made by the Home Office confirming the primary claimant or the deceased lawful status in the United Kingdom
 - (b) the date on which the primary claimant or the deceased commenced employment(s) with average net monthly earnings equal to or above the monthly amount that will be used to calculate the award under D7 and/or D14;
 - (c) where an estate of a primary claimant applies for an award under this Annex, the date on which the deceased dies; or
 - (d) where a primary claimant is not resident in the United Kingdom, the date on which they ceased to be resident in the United Kingdom
- D5. Where a primary claimant is not resident in the United Kingdom as a direct result of Home Office enforcement action or the threat of Home Office enforcement action, the period of loss ends on the earlier of:

- (a) the date on which the primary claimant commenced employment in the state in which they are resident; or
 - (b) the date on which the primary claimant received confirmation from the Home Office that they are eligible for lawful status in the United Kingdom.
- D6. Part months are to be treated as full months.
- D7. Where, on the basis of the evidence provided, the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the primary claimant or the estate meets the conditions in paragraph D2, an actual earnings award will be calculated by multiplying the net monthly earnings provided by the period of loss as determined by D3, and D4 or D5.
- D7A. Where the period of loss is more than 12 months, allowance will be made in the actual earnings award calculation for an increase in gross earnings every 12 months of:
- a) 3% applied to every 12-month period; or
 - b) the actual rate of earnings increase that would have applied to each 12-month period
- whichever is greatest overall
- D8. Where an actual earnings award would result in an award that is less than the amount that would be awarded under a general award, a general award will be given.

General award

- D9. A general award for loss of access to employment may be made to a primary claimant or an estate if the following conditions are met.
- (a) The primary claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased:
 - (i) was in employment which was terminated, but is unable to demonstrate what their earnings had been; or
 - (ii) was not in employment and had accepted an offer of employment which was rescinded, but is unable to demonstrate what their earnings would have been; or
 - (iii) was unable to access employment and had been in regular employment in the two years prior to the date specified in D10(c) but is unable to demonstrate their earnings over that period; or
 - (iv) had not been in regular employment in the two years prior to the date specified in D10(d) but can demonstrate they were actively seeking employment and were unable to progress applications for employment.
 - (b) The reason for the termination of employment, rescinding of an offer of employment, or for the primary claimant or the deceased's inability to access employment or progress applications for employment was the inability of the primary claimant or the deceased to demonstrate their lawful status in the United Kingdom.

D10. For the purposes of paragraph D9, the period of loss begins:

- (a) where D9(a)(i) applies, from the date of termination;
- (b) where D9(a)(ii) applies, from the date on which the offer of employment was rescinded;
- (c) where D9(a)(iii) applies, the date from which the primary claimant or the deceased first could not access employment;
- (d) where D9(a)(iv) applies, the date from which the primary claimant or the deceased were first unable to progress an application for employment.

D11. Where the period between the date specified in D10 and the date on which a decision was made by the Home Office confirming the primary claimant or deceased lawful status is less than 24 months, the period of loss ends on the earlier of:

- (a) three months from the date on which a decision was made by the Home Office confirming the primary claimant or the deceased's lawful status in the United Kingdom;
- (b) the date on which the primary claimant or the deceased commenced employment(s) with average net monthly earnings equal to or above the monthly amount that will be used to calculate the award under D7 and/or D14;
- (c) where an estate of a primary claimant applies for an award under this Annex, the date on which the deceased died; or
- (d) where a primary claimant is not resident in the United Kingdom, the date on which they ceased to be resident in the United Kingdom.
- (e) where D8 applies, the date on which the primary claimant or the deceased returned to their previous employment after a period of suspension.

D11A. Where the period between the date specified in D10 and the date on which a decision was made by the Home Office confirming the primary claimant or the deceased's lawful status is 24 months or more, the period of loss ends on the earlier of:

- (a) where the primary claimant or deceased
 - (i) was not actively seeking employment within three months of their status being confirmed, three months from the date on which a decision was made by the Home Office confirming the primary claimant or the deceased had lawful status in the United Kingdom; or
 - (ii) was actively seeking employment within three months of their status being confirmed, the lesser of:
 - a. three months from the date the primary claimant or deceased last actively sought employment; or
 - b. twelve months from the date on which a decision was made by the Home Office confirming the primary claimant or the deceased lawful status in the United Kingdom
- (b) the date on which the primary claimant or the deceased commenced employment(s) with average net monthly earnings equal to or above the monthly amount that will be used to calculate the award under D7 and/or

D14;

- (c) where an estate of a primary claimant applies for an award under this Annex, the date on which the deceased died; or
- (d) where a primary claimant is not resident in the United Kingdom, the date on which they ceased to be resident in the United Kingdom.
- (e) where D8 applies, the date on which the primary claimant or the deceased returned to their previous employment after a period of suspension.

D12. Where a primary claimant is not resident in the United Kingdom as a direct result of Home Office enforcement action or the threat of Home Office enforcement action, the period of loss ends on the earlier of:

- (a) the date on which the primary claimant commenced employment in the state in which they are resident; or
- (b) the date on which the primary claimant received confirmation from the Home Office that they are eligible for lawful status in the United Kingdom.

D13. Part months are to be treated as full months.

D14. Where, on the basis of the evidence provided, the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the primary claimant or estate meets the conditions in paragraph D9, a general award for loss of access to employment will be calculated by multiplying the number of months comprising the period of loss as determined by D10, and D11 or D12 by £1,147, adjusted on a pro-rata basis for part time working.

Employment on lower earnings

D15. Where, within the period of loss, the primary claimant commenced employment(s) on lower earnings than the value of the total monthly award under D7 and/or D14, the net earnings will be deducted from the total award for the period of loss.

Occupational and Personal Pension Losses

Actual Pensions Award

D16. An actual pension award may be made for occupational and personal pensions losses if the following conditions are met.

- (a) The primary claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased:
 - i. was in employment which was terminated and can demonstrate they had an occupational pension in that employment; or
 - ii. was not in employment but had accepted an offer of employment which was rescinded and can demonstrate that the offer of employment included an occupational pension; or
 - iii. was required to defer the progression of an application for employment which they were subsequently able to secure and can demonstrate that this employment had an occupational pension; or
 - iv. lost access to employment and as a result was unable to continue contributions to an existing personal pension; or
 - v. withdrew funds from an existing pension as a result of a loss of income following a loss of access to employment.

- (b) An award can be made under D2 or D9 for the relevant loss of access to employment.
- (c) The reason the pension loss occurred was an inability to demonstrate lawful status.
- (d) The terms of the pension or potential pension can be sufficiently demonstrated for a calculation to be made.

D17. Where the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the primary claimant or estate meets the conditions in paragraph D16, the actual amount of pension loss will be calculated based on the value of gross earnings corresponding to the earnings used under D7 and D7A or D14.

D18. The Home Office may instruct a suitably qualified expert to provide an assessment of the loss under D17.

D19. For the purposes of D16 the period of loss for the pension, with part months counting as full months, will be the lesser of:

- (a) the period of loss set out for the relevant loss of access to employment award;
or
- (b) the period in months between the date the pension loss first occurred and the end of the period of loss for the relevant loss of access to employment; or
- (c) the period in months between the date the pension loss first occurred and the date the pension loss ended.

D20. Where a deduction from an earnings award is made under D15, a corresponding reduction may be applied to a pension award under D16.

D21. An award made under D16 will not include the value of personal contributions to the relevant pension.

D22. Where an actual pension award would result in an award that is less than the amount that would be awarded under a tariff pension award, a tariff pension award will be given.

Tariff Pensions Award

D23. A tariff pension award may be made for occupational and personal pensions if the following conditions are met.

- (a) The primary claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased:
 - i. was in employment which was terminated and can demonstrate they had an occupational pension in that employment; or
 - ii. was not in employment but had accepted an offer of employment which was rescinded and can demonstrate that the offer of employment included an occupational pension; or
 - iii. was required to defer the progression of an application for employment which they were subsequently able to secure and can demonstrate that this employment had an occupational pension; or

- iv. was unable to access employment or progress job applications but can demonstrate they would have had an occupational pension if they were able to access employment or progress job applications; or
- v. did not have an occupational pension in a relevant employment but would have met the criteria for an auto-enrolment pension during their relevant period of loss for loss of access to employment; or
- vi. lost access to employment and as a result was unable to continue contributions to an existing personal pension; or
- vii. withdrew funds from an existing pension as a result of a loss of income following a loss of access to employment.

(b) An award can be made under D2 or D9 for the relevant loss of access to employment.

(c) The reason the pension loss occurred was an inability to demonstrate lawful status.

(d) The terms of the pension or potential pension cannot be sufficiently demonstrated for an actual pension loss calculation to be made.

D24. Where the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the primary claimant or estate meets the conditions in paragraph D23, a tariff pension award will be calculated using the table in D28.

D25. For the purposes of D23, the period of loss for the pension, with part months counting as full months, will be the lesser of:

- (a) the period of loss set out for the relevant loss of access to employment award; or
- (b) the period in months between the date the pension loss first occurred and the end of the period of loss for the relevant loss of access to employment; or
- (c) the period in months between the date the pension loss first occurred and the date the pension loss ended.

D26. Where a deduction from an earnings award is made under D15, a corresponding reduction may be applied to a pension award under D23.

D27. An award made under D23 will not include the value of personal contributions to the relevant pension.

D28. Pension Award Table

During the period of loss specified by D25:

Type of Loss	Base Award	Investment Return Award
Occupational pension – defined benefit scheme	28% of gross earnings corresponding to the award	5% per annum on lost contributions

	calculated under D7 and D7A or D14	
Other occupational pension with a pension scheme start date before 01/10/2012	6% of gross earnings corresponding to the award calculated under D7 and D7A or D14	5% per annum on lost contributions
Other occupational pension with a pension scheme start date on or after 01/10/2012; or Where the individual has no identifiable occupational pension but met auto-enrolment criteria during the relevant period of loss for loss of access to employment.	4% of gross earnings corresponding to the award calculated under D7 and D7A or D14	5% per annum on lost contributions
Personal pension loss	Not applicable	5% per annum on lost contributions
Withdrawals from a personal pension scheme	Not applicable	5% per annum on funds withdrawn early from the pension scheme

D29. For the purposes of paragraph D28, 'lost contributions' includes:

- (a) the value of contributions made under the 'Base Award' in D28; and
- (b)
 - i. where the type of loss is 'Other occupational pension with a pension scheme start date before 01/10/2012', or Occupational pension – defined benefit scheme, personal contributions at 5% per annum of gross annual earnings corresponding to the award calculated under D7 and D7A or D14; or
 - ii. where the type of loss is 'Other occupational pension with a pension scheme start date on or after 01/10/2012, or where the individual met auto-enrolment criteria, but no pension loss was identified.' or 'Personal pension loss', personal contributions at 4% per annum of gross annual earnings corresponding to the award calculated under D7 and D7A or D14.

Investment Return on Tariff Pension Award

D30. Investment return of 5% per annum will be paid on awards made under D23 from the end of the period of loss under D25 to the date a full and final determination is issued under 7.1 or a new determination is issued following review under 10.9(c) or 10.16(c).

Annex E: Loss of access to child benefit, child tax credit or working tax credit

- E1. An award for loss of access to child benefit or child tax credit may be made to a primary claimant or estate if one of the following conditions is met.
- (a) Where the claimant (or in the case of an estate) the deceased was in receipt of child benefit or child tax credit and:
 - (i) payment of child benefit or child tax credit was terminated;
 - (ii) the reason for that termination was the claimant or deceased's inability to demonstrate their lawful status in the United Kingdom; and
 - (iii) HMRC has not made a payment in relation to that benefit under the arrangements set out in paragraphs 3.12 and 3.13 of the Scheme (or otherwise) for benefit payable during the period of loss of access.
 - (b) Where the claimant (or in the case of an estate) the deceased applied for child benefit or child tax credit and:
 - (i) that application was refused;
 - (ii) the reason for that refusal was the claimant or deceased's inability to demonstrate their lawful status in the United Kingdom; and
 - (iii) HMRC has not made a payment in relation to that benefit under the arrangements set out in paragraphs 3.12 and 3.13 of the Scheme (or otherwise) for benefit payable during the period of loss of access.
 - (c) Where the claimant (or in the case of an estate) the deceased was in receipt of working tax credit and:
 - (i) payment of working tax credit was terminated;
 - (ii) the reason for that termination was either:
 - (iii) as a direct consequence of their inability to demonstrate their lawful status in the United Kingdom the claimant or deceased was unable to continue to meet the condition of payment of being in remunerative work; or
 - (iv) notwithstanding that they were in remunerative work, the claimant or deceased's inability to demonstrate their lawful status in the United Kingdom; and
 - (v) HMRC has not made a payment in relation to that benefit under the arrangements set out in paragraphs 3.12 and 3.13 of the Scheme (or otherwise) for benefit payable during the period of loss of access;
 - (d) Where the claimant (or in the case of an estate) the deceased applied for working tax credit and
 - (i) that application was refused;
 - (ii) the reason for that refusal was notwithstanding that they were in remunerative work, the claimant or deceased's inability to demonstrate their lawful status in the United Kingdom; and
 - (iii) HMRC has not made a payment in relation to that benefit under the arrangements set out in paragraphs 3.12 and 3.13 of the Scheme (or otherwise) for benefit payable during the period of loss of access.

E2. Where, on the basis of the evidence provided, the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the primary claimant or the deceased meets the conditions in paragraph E1 the primary claimant or the estate will be awarded the payment set out in the Table below.

Type of benefit	Amount of award
Denial of access to child benefit	£1,264
Denial of access to child tax credit	£2,500
Denial of access to working tax credit	£1,100

Annex F: Denial of Access to Services

F1. For the purposes of this Annex:

“relevant date” means the date on which the primary claimant, or (in the case of an estate) the deceased, was notified or became aware, whether through contact with the Home Office or otherwise, that they could not demonstrate their lawful status in the United Kingdom;

“relevant period” means the period starting on the relevant date and ending on the date on which the relevant primary claimant or the deceased received a document from the Home Office proving their lawful status in the United Kingdom.

F2. The Home Office will not take into account any impacts more appropriately taken into account when determining the amount of award under Annexes B, C, D, E, G and H of the Scheme.

Housing

F3. An award for denial of access to housing services (either by way of not being able to access the service at all or, having been able to do so, having that access withdrawn) may be made to a primary claimant or estate if the following conditions are met.

- (a) The primary claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased was denied access to housing services during the relevant period including but not limited to:
 - (i) social housing ds;
 - (ii) emergency or temporary accommodation;
 - (iii) the private rented sector;
 - (iv) the right to buy scheme.
- (b) The primary claimant or the deceased would have accessed housing services during the relevant period had they not been denied access.
- (c) The reason the primary claimant or the deceased was denied access to housing services was their inability to demonstrate their lawful status.

F4. Where, on the basis of the evidence provided, the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the primary claimant or the deceased meets the conditions in paragraph F3, the primary claimant or the estate will be awarded the amount set out in the Table below. No additional awards are payable for multiple instances of denial of access to housing services.

Type of award	Amount of award
Denial of access to housing services	£1000

Health

Denial of access to free NHS care

- F5. An award for denial of access to free NHS care (either by way of not being able to access the service at all or, having been able to do so, having that access withdrawn) may be made to a primary claimant or estate if the following conditions are met.
- (a) The primary claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased was denied access to free NHS care and, as a result, did not receive any NHS treatment during the relevant period.
 - (b) The primary claimant or the deceased would have received NHS treatment for a medical condition during the relevant period had they not been denied access.
 - (c) The reason the primary claimant or the deceased was denied access to free NHS care was their inability to demonstrate their lawful status.
- F6. Where, on the basis of the evidence provided, the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the primary claimant or the deceased meets the conditions in paragraph F5, the primary claimant or the estate will be awarded the payment set out in the Table below. No additional awards are payable for multiple instances of denial of access to free NHS care.

Type of award	Amount of award
Denial of access to free NHS healthcare	£500

Reimbursement of private medical fees incurred outside the United Kingdom

- F7. An award for reimbursement of private medical fees for treatment received outside the United Kingdom may be made to a primary claimant or estate if the following conditions are met.
- (a) The primary claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased was unable to access free NHS care during the relevant period because they were not in the United Kingdom at the time they required treatment for a medical condition.
 - (b) The reason the primary claimant or the deceased was not in the United Kingdom at the time they required treatment for a medical condition was a direct result of:
 - (i) Home Office enforcement action or the threat of such action; or
 - (ii) a decision by the primary claimant or deceased to leave the United Kingdom under voluntary return arrangements due to their inability to demonstrate lawful status and the primary claimant or deceased would not have made that decision if the inability to demonstrate lawful status had not arisen.
 - (iii) The primary claimant or deceased being refused re-entry to the UK due to an inability to demonstrate lawful status.

- (c) The primary claimant or the deceased paid private medical fees for the treatment of a medical condition in the state in which they were resident during the relevant period.
- (d) The primary claimant or the deceased would have been eligible to receive the equivalent treatment of the medical condition free under the NHS had they been in the United Kingdom with lawful status.

F8. In respect of a claim made under paragraph F7 (treatment abroad), where, on the basis of the evidence provided, the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the primary claimant or the deceased meets the conditions in paragraph F7, the primary claimant or the estate will be reimbursed the full amount of the private medical fees incurred.

Re-imbursement of private medical fees incurred within the United Kingdom

F9. An award for reimbursement of private medical fees for treatment received within the United Kingdom may be made to a primary claimant or estate if the following conditions are met.

- (a) The primary claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased was unable to access free NHS care during the relevant period solely because they were unable to demonstrate their lawful status at the time they required treatment for a medical condition.
- (b) The primary claimant or the deceased paid private medical fees for the treatment of a medical condition.
- (c) The primary claimant or the deceased would have been eligible to receive equivalent treatment for the medical condition for free under the NHS had they been able to demonstrate lawful status.

F10. In respect of a claim made under paragraph F9 (treatment in the United Kingdom), where, on the basis of the evidence provided, the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the primary claimant or the deceased meets the conditions in paragraph F9, the primary claimant or the estate will be reimbursed the lesser of:

- (a) the amount the NHS would have charged a person who was ineligible, by reason of immigration status, to receive the equivalent treatment under the NHS for free; or
- (b) the actual amount of private medical fees incurred.

Education

Denial of access to higher education as a home student

- F11. An award for denial of access to higher education as a home student may be made to a primary claimant or estate if the following conditions are met.
- (a) The primary claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased was denied access to higher education as a home student in the United Kingdom and, as a result, did not attend any higher education institution, during the relevant period.
 - (b) The primary claimant or the deceased would have taken up an opportunity at a higher education institution during the relevant period had they not been denied access.
 - (c) The reason the primary claimant or the deceased was denied access to higher education as a home student was their inability to demonstrate their lawful status.
- F12. Where, on the basis of the evidence provided, the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the claimant meets the conditions in paragraph F11, the primary claimant or estate will be awarded the payment set out in the Table below. No additional awards are payable for multiple instances of denial of access to higher education as a home student.

Type of award	Amount of award
Denial of access to higher education	£500

Reimbursement of international student fees

- F13. An award for reimbursement of international student fees may be made to a primary claimant or an estate if the following conditions are met.
- (a) The claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased paid international student fees rather than home student fees to attend a higher education institution during the relevant period.
 - (b) The reason the claimant or the deceased paid international student fees rather than home student fees to attend a higher education institution was the claimant's or the deceased's inability to demonstrate their lawful status.
- F14. Where, on the basis of the evidence provided, the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the primary claimant or the deceased meets the conditions in paragraph F13, the primary claimant or estate will be reimbursed the difference between the international student fee rate and the home student fee rate for the relevant period.

Banking

Denial of access to banking services

- F15. An award for denial of access to banking services (either by way of not being able to access the service at all or, having been able to do so, having that access withdrawn), may be made to a primary claimant or an estate if the following conditions are met
- (a) The primary claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased was denied access to banking services in the United Kingdom during the relevant period including but not limited to:
 - (i) a bank account;
 - (ii) an overdraft facility;
 - (iii) a mortgage product;
 - (iv) a loan facility.
 - (b) The claimant or the deceased would have accessed banking services during the relevant period had they not been denied access.
 - (c) The reason the claimant or the deceased was denied access to banking services was their inability to demonstrate their lawful status.
- F16. Where, on the basis of the evidence provided, the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the primary claimant or the deceased meets the conditions in paragraph F15, the primary claimant or estate will be awarded a payment in accordance with the Table below. No additional awards are payable for multiple instances of denial of access to banking services or the withdrawal of access to existing banking services.

Type of award	Amount of award
Denial of access to banking services	£200

Reimbursement of losses resulting from denial of access to banking services

- F17. An award for reimbursement of losses resulting from denial of access to banking services may be made to a primary claimant or an estate if the following conditions are met.
- (a) The claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased had direct financial losses resulting from a denial of access to banking services during the relevant period.
 - (b) the reason the claimant or deceased had direct financial losses resulting from a denial of access to banking services was the claimant's or the deceased's inability to demonstrate their lawful status.
- F18. Where, on the basis of the evidence provided, the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the primary claimant or the deceased meets the conditions in paragraph F17, the primary claimant or estate will be reimbursed the direct financial losses.

Annex G: Homelessness

G1. For the purposes of this Annex:

“relevant date” means the date on which the primary claimant, or (in the case of an estate) the deceased, was notified or became aware, whether through contact with the Home Office or otherwise, that they could not demonstrate their lawful status in the United Kingdom;

“relevant period” means the period starting on the relevant date and ending on the date on which the relevant primary claimant or the deceased received a document from the Home Office proving their lawful status in the United Kingdom;

“homeless” means a primary claimant or the deceased did not have access to accommodation in which it was reasonable for them to reside and “homelessness” refers to the state of being homeless.

“homeless” can include homelessness overseas, where it is linked to an inability to demonstrate lawful status.

G2. The Home Office will not take into account any impacts more appropriately taken into account when determining the amount of award under Annexes B to F and H of the Scheme.

G3. For the purposes of this Annex, the Home Office will consider that a primary claimant or the deceased did not have access to accommodation in which it was reasonable for them to reside if they were: rough sleeping; staying temporarily in a hostel, night shelter or bed and breakfast; squatting; or staying temporarily in other accommodation (including with friends and family) where they are not a tenant, with poor conditions.

G4. An award for homelessness may be made to a primary claimant or an estate if the following conditions are met.

- (a) The claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased became homeless on or after the relevant date.
- (b) The reason the claimant or the deceased became homeless was their inability to demonstrate their lawful status. Or;
- (c) The reason the claimant or the deceased continued to be homeless was their inability to demonstrate their lawful status.

G5. The period of homelessness, to which a homelessness payment relates, starts on the relevant date or, if later, the date on which the claimant or the deceased became or continues to be homeless because they could not demonstrate their lawful status, and ends on the date on which the claimant or the deceased secured access to new accommodation in which it was reasonable for them to reside.

G6. For the purposes of paragraph G5, part months are to be treated as full months.

G7. Where, on the basis of the evidence provided, the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the primary claimant or the deceased meets the conditions in paragraph G4, the payment will be calculated by reference to the period of homelessness in months and the corresponding table rate in the Table below.

Type of award	Amount of award
Per month of homelessness	£250

Annex H: Impact on Life

- H1. An award under this Annex may be made to a primary claimant, an estate or a close family member if the following conditions are met.
- (a) In respect of a primary claimant or an estate, the primary claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased experienced detrimental impacts as a direct consequence of being unable to demonstrate lawful status in the United Kingdom.
 - (b) In respect of a close family member of a primary claimant or the deceased, the close family member experienced detrimental impacts as a direct consequence of being adversely affected by that primary claimant's (or deceased's) inability to demonstrate lawful status.
 - (c) The detrimental impacts experienced are of the type described in paragraph H2 (a) to (f).
- H2. Detrimental impacts for the purposes of paragraph H1 are non-financial impacts of the following type and description:
- (a) inconvenience;
 - (b) injury to feelings, including anxiety, distress and reputational damage;
 - (c) family separation;
 - (d) immigration difficulties when attempting to return to the United Kingdom following a trip abroad;
 - (e) inability to attend significant family occasions, celebrations and events;
 - (f) impacts relating to a deterioration in physical or mental health such as pain, suffering and loss of amenity.
- H3. Based on the available evidence provided, the Home Office will determine whether to make an award under this Annex. If an award is made, the Home Office will determine the amount of award payable by reference to the amounts set out in the Table below, taking into account all the circumstances, the number, severity and duration of detrimental impacts and all available evidence.
- H4. The Home Office will make a determination under this Annex on the balance of probabilities.
- H5. The Home Office will not take into account any impacts more appropriately taken into account when determining the amount of award under Annexes B to G of the Scheme.
- H6. Where a claimant suffers a physical or mental health condition attributable in part to:
- (a) the acceleration or exacerbation of a pre-existing condition; and/or
 - (b) causes unrelated to the inability to demonstrate lawful status,
- the Home Office shall take into account the degree of exacerbation, acceleration, or nature and extent of contributing causes when determining the level of award.

H7. A preliminary award may be made under paragraph 7.9, in accordance with Level 1 of the Table below if, following an initial assessment, the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that a claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased meets the conditions in H1.

Level of award	Description of Level	Amount of award
Level 1	Marked detriment such as inconvenience, annoyance, frustration and worry, where the effect on the claimant was fairly short-lived (lasting up to a few weeks). Family events may have been missed.	£10,000
Level 2	Moderately severe impact on some aspects of the claimant's life over an extended period of time (weeks or months) or where multiple cumulative impacts were suffered for a relatively short period of time. Claimants may have been unable to engage in activities with which they were previously familiar, although should still have been able to live a relatively normal life for much of the time. There may have been an inability to attend one or more significant family events; or there may have been family separation.	£20,000
Level 3	Ability to live a relatively normal life was substantially affected. More than one area of the claimant's life may have been affected and the overall impacts were significant. Cumulative impacts will have been experienced for an extended period (several months) with recovery or a return to normal life having taken a reasonable amount of time. Short periods of focused medical treatment may have been necessary.	£40,000
Level 4	Significant impacts to the extent that the claimant's ability to live a relatively normal life was seriously compromised. Cumulative impacts will have been experienced for a prolonged period	£70,000

	(months or years). The claimant's life will have undergone change of some description, such as having regular medical treatment, care visits or other therapeutic intervention, with recovery taking a significant amount of time.	
Level 5	Profound impacts on a claimant's life which are likely to be irreversible. This is expected to involve major physical or mental health impacts, where the claimant has been permanently affected or where recovery or return to a relatively normal life is likely to take (or has taken) several years.	£100,000*

*Because it is not possible to anticipate every eventuality that may arise, there remains scope to award more than £100,000 where an individual's circumstances are so compelling or severe it would be appropriate to do so.

Annex I: Discretionary Award

11. An award may be considered under this Annex to a primary claimant, an estate or a close family member if the following conditions are met.
 - (a) The primary claimant or (in the case of an estate) the deceased experienced significant impacts, loss or detriment of a financial nature as a direct consequence of being unable to establish their lawful status.
 - (b) In relation to a close family member, the close family member experienced significant impacts, loss or detriment of a financial nature as a result of being adversely affected by the primary claimant's or the deceased's inability to establish their lawful status.
 - (c) The impact, loss or detriment is not of a kind provided for in Annexes B to H and J, whether or not an award has been made under one or more of those Annexes.
 - (d) The impact, loss or detriment is not of a kind excluded from consideration under paragraph 3.16 of the Scheme.
 - (e) The Home Office is satisfied the evidence, mitigation and causation requirements set out in paragraph I2 have all been met.
12. Subject to paragraph I3, no award shall be made under this Annex unless where, on the basis of the evidence provided, the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that:
 - (a) the primary claimant, close family member or (in the case of an estate) the deceased suffered the losses or impacts claimed;
 - (b) at all material times, the primary claimant, close family member or the deceased used best endeavours to minimise and mitigate the losses or impacts suffered;
 - (c) the losses or impacts arose solely as a direct consequence of the inability to demonstrate lawful status;and, where it is reasonable to expect as much, that evidence is corroborated by sources independent to the claimant.
13. If the claimant cannot demonstrate some or all of the requirements in paragraph I2 are met, the Home Office may nevertheless consider making an award if it is satisfied that there are wholly exceptional circumstances which make an award appropriate.
14. Where the Home Office makes an award under this Annex, the Home Office may award less than the full amount claimed or make an award that does not cover the full extent of any losses or costs a claimant can establish were incurred, or which represents a proportion of any such losses or costs.

Annex J: Living Costs

J1. An award under this Annex may be made to a close family member if the following conditions are met.

- (a) The close family member incurred significant additional living costs paid to, or on behalf of, the primary claimant, as a direct result of the primary claimant being unable to demonstrate their lawful status in the United Kingdom.
- (b) The additional living costs incurred were a result of the primary claimant losing access to employment or benefits due to an inability to demonstrate their lawful status in the United Kingdom.
- (c) The losses experienced are of the type described in paragraph J2 (a) to (f).
- (d) The loss is not of a kind provided for in Annexes B to I, whether or not an award has been made under one or more of those Annexes.
- (e) The loss is not of a kind excluded from consideration under paragraph 3.16 of the Scheme
- (f) The close family member must, where it is reasonable to do so, provide in a format acceptable to the Home Office:
 - i. signed agreement from that primary claimant (or estate) that information relating to their claim, or potential claim, and award under Annex D, or to a payment or adjustment made as a result of a request considered under the arrangement set out in paragraph 3.12, can be disclosed to the close family member as part of consideration of their claim.
 - ii. signed agreement from any other close family members that they have not made and will not make additional claims for those same costs.

J2. Living costs for the purposes of paragraph J1 are financial impacts of the following type and description:

- (a) rent
- (b) utilities (gas, water and electricity)
- (c) contributions towards food and household essentials
- (d) travel
- (e) prescription fees
- (f) council tax

J3. In respect of a claim made under paragraph J1, where, on the basis of the evidence provided, the Home Office is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the close family member meets the conditions in paragraphs J1 to J2, the close family member will be compensated for losses up to the full amount of the living costs incurred.

J4. Where the Home Office makes an award under this Annex, the Home Office may award less than the full amount claimed or make an award that does not cover the full extent of any losses or costs a claimant can establish were incurred, or which represents a proportion of any such losses or costs.