

Factsheet 49

Social Fund, Advances of Benefit and Local Welfare Provision

June 2020

About this factsheet

The Social Fund is a scheme to help people with expenses that are difficult to meet from a low income and includes:

- Winter Fuel Payments
- Cold Weather Payments
- Funeral Payments.

Advances of Benefit are a form of payment that replaced the discretionary Social Fund and includes:

- Short-term advances
- Budgeting advances
- Budgeting loans.

Local Welfare Provision schemes are discretionary, intended to help people facing a crisis or short-term unavoidable need.

The information in this factsheet is correct for the period June 2020 to May 2021.

The information in this factsheet applies to England and Wales. Please contact Age Scotland or Age NI for their versions of this factsheet. Contact details can be found at the back.

Contact details for any organisation mentioned in this factsheet can be found in the *Useful organisations* section.

Contents

1 What is the Social Fund?	3
1.1 Winter Fuel Payments	3
1.1.1 The amount of Winter Fuel Payment	4
1.1.2 When and how to claim	5
1.2 Cold Weather Payments	5
1.3 Funeral Expenses Payment	6
1.3.1 What costs can a Funeral Expenses Payment cover?	7
1.3.2 Capital and assets	7
1.3.3 Claims and payments	8
1.4 Challenging a Social Fund decision	9
2 Advances of Benefit	9
2.1 Budgeting Loans	9
2.1.1 Decisions and payments	10
2.1.2 Challenging a Budgeting Loan decision	10
2.2 Short-term Advances	11
2.3 Budgeting Advances	12
2.4 Challenging a decision	12
3 Local Welfare Provision	13
3.1 England	13
3.2 Wales	14
4 Help from charities and benevolent funds	15
Useful organisations	17
Age UK	19
Support our work	19

1 What is the Social Fund?

The Social Fund is a Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) scheme to help you with expenses that are difficult to meet from a low income. It covers:

- Winter Fuel Payments
- Cold Weather Payments
- Funeral Payments

You qualify for payments by meeting the conditions of entitlement laid down in law for each type of payment. You have the right of appeal against decisions to refuse you these payments.

1.1 Winter Fuel Payments

Winter Fuel Payments are paid to pensioner households to help with the cost of fuel. They are paid if you have reached State Pension age during the qualifying week, which is the week beginning from the third Monday in September (for 2020, this is 21 September). For the winter of 2020/21, you qualify if you were born before 6 October 1954. There are no income or capital limits.

You do not get a payment if, during the qualifying week, you:

- are a care home resident receiving Pension Credit (PC) or a working age means-tested benefit (see table overleaf)
- are a prisoner
- have been in hospital for more than 52 weeks
- are subject to immigration control.

You usually have to be living in Great Britain in the qualifying week to receive a payment.

If you are a United Kingdom (UK) citizen who lives in Switzerland or an European Economic Area (EEA) state (except Cyprus, France, Gibraltar, Greece, Malta, Portugal or Spain), you may be able to make a claim from your country of residence.

You must be able show a link to the UK – for example, by receiving a UK State Pension, or you have family in the UK.

1.1.1 The amount of Winter Fuel Payment

The amount of the payment depends on your circumstances during the qualifying week, which is 21 to 27 September 2020. Payments are tax-free and do not affect your other benefits.

See the table overleaf for the amounts you may receive, depending on your household circumstances.

Circumstance	Born before 6 October 1954	Aged 80 or over in the qualifying week
You qualify and live alone (or none of the people you live with qualify)	£200	£300
You qualify and receive PC or a working age means-tested benefit	£200	£300
You live with someone under 80 who also qualifies	£100	£200
You live with someone 80 or over who also qualifies	£100	£150
You qualify and live with your partner and they receive PC or a working age means-tested benefit	Nil*	Nil*
You qualify, live in a care home and do not receive PC or a working age means-tested benefit	£100	£150

* Your partner receiving PC or a working age means-tested benefit (Universal Credit (UC), income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-related Employment and Support Allowance, or Income Support) is paid the Winter Fuel Payment on your behalf.

1.1.2 When and how to claim

You should be paid automatically before Christmas if you receive PC, State Pension, UC, Carer's Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Personal Independence Payment, Disability Living Allowance or certain other benefits or if you received a payment last year and your circumstances have not changed,.

If none of the above apply, you must make a claim before 31 March 2021.

Action

To make a claim or to enquire, call the Winter Fuel Payment helpline on 0800 731 0160 or download a claim form from www.gov.uk/winter-fuel-payment/overview.

1.2 Cold Weather Payments

Cold Weather Payments of £25 a week are made during periods of very cold weather. Payments are made when the average temperature in your area has been, or is expected to be, 0°C or below for seven consecutive days.

You are entitled to Cold Weather Payments if you receive PC. If you receive Universal Credit, you are entitled if your award includes:

- a work capability element (including if it cannot be paid because a carer element is paid instead) unless you are in employment or are self-employed
- a disabled child element
- or if you are responsible for a child under 5 and you are not in employment or self-employment.

You cannot normally receive a Cold Weather Payment if you are subject to immigration control or you live in a care home.

Payments should be made automatically so you should not need to make a claim. If you have not received a payment, contact the office that administers your other benefit (e.g. for PC, contact the Pension Service).

Note

For more information, see factsheet 1, *Help with heating costs*. In Wales, see Age Cymru factsheet 1w, *Help with heating costs in Wales*.

1.3 Funeral Expenses Payment

You can get a funeral expenses payment towards the costs of someone else's funeral if:

- you or your partner accept responsibility for the funeral and fall into one of the groups of eligible people to claim
- you or your partner receive a qualifying benefit
- the deceased was ordinarily resident in the UK when they died, and
- you claim within the time limits.

Responsibility for the funeral

If you are the partner of the person who has died, the DWP should accept you have good reason for taking responsibility for the funeral expenses. If the person who died did not have a partner, you can be considered as a close relative or friend but you cannot normally get a payment if there are closer relatives or other equally close relatives who are not receiving a qualifying benefit.

Qualifying benefits

You or your partner must receive one of the following benefits:

- Pension Credit
- Universal Credit
- Income Support
- income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
- income-related Employment and Support Allowance
- Housing Benefit
- Working Tax Credit (that includes a disability or severe disability element)
- Child Tax Credit (that includes an individual or disability element).

You cannot claim if you are subject to immigration control. The person who died must have been ordinarily resident in the UK and the funeral must take place in the UK (or an EEA state or Switzerland if you are covered by specific European Union legislation).

1.3.1 What costs can a Funeral Expenses Payment cover?

A Funeral Expenses Payment covers some costs of a simple funeral including:

- buying a new burial plot and burial fees
- cremation fees, including the medical costs of pacemaker removal
- up to £1,000 for other expenses including funeral director's fees, coffin, religious costs, flowers and transport costs (restricted to £120 if there is a pre-paid funeral plan that does not cover these expenses)
- documentation necessary for the release of the deceased's assets
- reasonable costs of one return journey within the UK for the responsible person to arrange and attend the funeral
- other transportation costs if the body of the person who has died has to be transported more than 50 miles.

See factsheet 27, *Planning for your funeral* for more information.

1.3.2 Capital and assets

If you apply for a Funeral Expenses Payment, your capital is ignored but the amount awarded is reduced to take into account:

- assets of the person who died that are available without a grant of probate or letters of administration (even if used for other purposes)
- payments from an insurance policy, occupational pension scheme, pre-paid funeral plan or similar source, made because the person has died
- a funeral grant paid by the Government for a war disablement pensioner.

If a Funeral Expenses Payment is awarded, it has to be repaid if sufficient assets become available from the estate of the person who died, for example after the grant of probate. The estate is money, property and other items owned by the person who died.

A house or personal items left to a widow, widower, or surviving civil partner are not counted as part of the estate. Funeral expenses are a first charge on the estate and have priority over everything else including debts and bequests.

1.3.3 Claims and payments

You can claim from the date of death and up to six months after the date of the funeral. It is important to claim in time because late claims cannot be considered. The date of your claim is very important as you must receive a qualifying benefit on that particular date.

If your partner has died, you may need to make new claims for benefits like PC, UC or Housing Benefit if the claims were previously in their name or because you did not qualify before but you do now. Apply for these benefits before applying for a Funeral Expenses Payment.

If your application is refused because you do not receive a qualifying benefit, ask for that decision to be reconsidered once you receive a decision that a qualifying benefit has been awarded, as long as the award is backdated to cover the date you made your Funeral Expenses Payment claim. Otherwise, you must make a new claim within the six month time limit from the date of the funeral.

Funeral Expenses Payments are usually paid direct to the funeral director unless you have already paid the bill.

Action

You can claim by phoning the Bereavement Service on 0800 731 0469 (textphone 0800 731 0464), online on Gov.uk or by post on the SF200 claim form (download a form from Gov.uk or get one from your local Jobcentre Plus office). Contact Age UK or a local advice service if you need help with the application. In Wales, contact Age Cymru.

1.4 Challenging a Social Fund decision

If your application for any of the above is refused, you can ask the DWP to reconsider its decision, known as a mandatory reconsideration. If you disagree with that decision, you can then appeal directly to HM Courts and Tribunals Service.

It is important to challenge a decision or get advice as quickly as possible because there are time limits that generally mean you must act within one month. See factsheet 74, *Challenging welfare benefit decisions*, for more information about reconsiderations and appeals.

2 Advances of Benefit

You may be able to be paid an advance payment, known as a short-term advance, if you are waiting for a decision on a benefit claim, or you are waiting to be paid and can show you are in financial need. If you claim UC, you can apply for a Budgeting Advance, see section 2.3.

2.1 Budgeting Loans

Budgeting Loans are administered by DWP as part of the '*discretionary Social Fund*'. They can help with the cost of essential items you may find it difficult to save up for. This includes such as furniture, household equipment, clothing and footwear, travelling expenses, rent in advance, removal costs, home improvements, maintenance and home security measures, maternity and baby items, and funeral costs.

You can apply for a Budgeting Loan if you have received one of the following benefits for at least 26 weeks:

- Pension Credit (PC)
- Income Support
- income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
- income-related Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)

Loans are interest-free and range from £100 to £800 depending on your needs and ability to meet the repayments. Any capital you have over £2,000 (or £1,000 if you receive Pension Credit) is deducted from the loan. Applying for a loan towards funeral expenses does not exclude you from applying for a Funeral Expenses Payment (see section 1.3).

Action

You can apply online or print off the SF500 claim form from Gov.uk or get a copy from your local Jobcentre Plus office. Contact Age UK or a local advice service if you need help. After you apply you may be asked to attend an interview at the local Jobcentre Plus office.

2.1.1 Decisions and payments

There is no time limit for dealing with your application but decisions should be made without unreasonable delay. You should receive a written decision. If your claim is not agreed in full, reasons for refusal should be given with an explanation of your right to ask for a review.

Any payment is normally be made direct to you, but the DWP can decide to pay a supplier directly, or to issue travel warrants. Payments are not taxable, are interest free, and must be repaid within two years. You may be offered different options to repay your loan. They are normally recovered by weekly deductions from most benefits.

2.1.2 Challenging a Budgeting Loan decision

If you disagree with a decision, you can ask for an internal review by writing to the office that made the decision within 28 days of the date on the decision letter. Say why you disagree with the decision. A late request for a review can sometimes be considered.

If the reviewing officer does not agree to change the decision in your favour, you should be offered an interview to put your case personally. This is usually done over the telephone rather than in person. You should receive a written decision with the outcome of the review.

If you are still unhappy with the DWP decision, request a review through the Independent Case Examiner. The DWP decision letter explains how to do this. Send the review request within 28 days of the date on the latest decision letter. If you make a request outside the 28-day limit, you must also give reasons why it is late.

You cannot review a decision about the repayment terms of your loan. If you are finding it hard to manage the repayments, write to DWP and ask them to reduce the weekly repayments or extend the repayment period. Explain why the current repayment terms are causing you hardship.

2.2 Short-term Advances

If you make a new claim for a benefit, you may be in financial difficulty before receiving your first payment. If so, you may be entitled to an advance payment called a '*short term benefit advance*'. An advance is available if you experience a change of circumstances that significantly increases the amount of benefit you are entitled to.

An advance paid is later recovered by reducing subsequent payments of benefit until the advance has been repaid. Advances must be paid back within a specified period, agreed when the advance is awarded.

Advances are available if you claim a contribution-based or means-tested benefit, for example PC or ESA. You must be able to demonstrate you are in financial need. This means there is a serious risk of damage to the health or safety of you or any member of your family. It is important to provide as much information as possible about your circumstances, including any health problems or disabilities.

Action

If you need to apply for an advance, contact the office that administers the benefit you have applied for. If you need help, call Age UK Advice to find contact details for a local Age UK. In Wales, contact Age Cymru.

There are different rules for Universal Credit claimants who must apply for a Budgeting Advance instead (see section 2.3).

2.3 Budgeting Advances

If you claim UC, you can apply for a Budgeting Advance rather than a Budgeting Loan if you are eligible. The amount you can apply for and eligibility conditions are similar to those for Budgeting Loans.

Budgeting Advances are only available if you are in financial hardship, for example, you cannot afford to pay your rent or buy food. The maximum amount payable is based on whether you are single or a couple and whether you are responsible for a child or qualifying young person. An advance is reduced by any capital you or your partner has.

These are interest free and have to be repaid within 12 months, although this can be extended in exceptional circumstances. It is not possible to claim a further advance until a previous advance has been fully repaid.

2.4 Challenging a decision

You can ask the DWP to look at its decision again if it refuses your application. You can ask for a revision if you think the DWP has:

- not looked at the right information before making its decision
- misunderstood information you gave in your application
- not followed regulations or guidance.

See factsheet 74, *Challenging welfare benefit decisions*, for more information about challenging a decision. There is no right of appeal if DWP refuse your request or refuse to change its decision, except in relation to repayment deductions.

3 Local Welfare Provision

Local Welfare Provision schemes are a source of support if you face a crisis or short-term unavoidable need. They are administered by local authorities in England and the devolved government in Wales. Some English local authorities no longer provide such schemes.

Payments from these funds are discretionary, which means you do not have a right to a payment even if you meet the qualifying conditions. If unsure whether you can get help and are applying for assistance that does not have to be repaid, claim anyway as you have nothing to lose.

You may not be able to claim for an item that has already been paid for. Do not commit yourself to paying for an item until you have checked whether you can get a loan or a grant.

It is important to include all relevant information and explain why you need help. Decision makers have guidelines to follow when considering an application, taking into account the urgency and priority of your needs and how much money is in their budget. You may not be able to appeal against a decision but you may be able to ask for it to be looked at again.

Note

Some payments are made as a loan. Before you apply, make sure you receive all the benefits you are entitled to. If you can increase your income by claiming benefits, you can avoid the need for a loan.

Contact Age UK Advice to get a benefit check or use the benefits calculator on the Age UK website. In Wales, contact Age Cymru Advice.

3.1 England

Local authorities are responsible for their own schemes and they have discretion to decide the level of support available. Schemes vary from area to area and some local authorities may not offer any help at all due to budget cuts over recent years.

Where available, local welfare provision often takes the form of one or more of the following:

- services delivered by the local authority
- services delivered by other organisations for the local authority
- grants
- no interest loans
- Credit Union loans
- ‘*white goods*’, eg. fridges or cookers supplied directly instead of money
- prepayment cards
- vouchers
- payments made directly to a third party, eg. an energy supplier.

The qualifying conditions for schemes vary, but in general, you need to receive a means-tested benefit such as PC, UC, income-based JSA or income-related ESA. Local authorities can limit the number of awards made in any 12-month period.

Action

Contact your local authority for details of the scheme available in your area and the qualifying conditions.

3.2 Wales

There is a national scheme called the Discretionary Assistance Fund (DAF) if you are in urgent need of assistance and have no other means of meeting the immediate cost of living. If you receive help through this scheme it is in the form of a non-repayable grant, though you may not receive this in cash, for example, you might be given a prepayment card.

There are two parts to the DAF:

Individual Assistance Payments (IAP) are awarded to enable you to remain living at home independently. There must be an identified risk that you cannot remain in your own home without the IAP grant. For example, you could be having difficulties with personal or domestic tasks (such as cooking or shopping) and without grant assistance you will need to consider a care institution.

Alternatively, they may be available if help is needed to ease exceptional and urgent pressures currently experienced by you or your family. For example, increased needs resulting from a chronic illness, disability or accident. The payments are designed to help with one-off, essential, purchases.

You may be eligible if you get a means tested benefit such as Pension Credit, income-based JSA, Income Support, or income-related ESA. The amount of any IAP you receive is reduced, on a pound for pound basis, for any savings or capital that you or your partner have.

Emergency Assistance Payments (EAPs) are available for essential costs after an emergency or disaster. For example, if there has been a fire or flood in your home. Additionally, you need to show that you do not have access to other resources that would help you through the crisis.

More information can be found on the Welsh Government's website at <https://gov.wales/discretionary-assistance-fund-daf>

Action

Decisions on whether to award an IAP or EAP are taken by Northgate Public Services, appointed by the Welsh Government. A local Age Cymru organisation (contact Age Cymru Advice for details) or Citizens Advice may be able to assist with an application.

4 Help from charities and benevolent funds

If you have checked you are getting all the benefits you are entitled to and you cannot get any or enough help from the Social Fund, an advance of benefit, or Local Welfare Provision, you could try charities and benevolent funds.

Grants from charities range from small amounts for food vouchers to large amounts for domestic goods like washing machines, cookers and fridges. Some may provide grants towards the cost of, for example, wheelchairs, housing adaptations or holidays.

Some trust funds provide a small weekly or monthly allowance. Most charities do not provide large grants and you may want to apply to as many as possible.

Regular charitable payments are not usually taken into account as income for other benefits. One-off charitable payments only affect your benefits if they take your capital over certain levels.

There are many different charities and trusts in the UK ranging from those that consider helping anyone in need to those targeting particular groups.

Occupational charities may assist if you worked in a particular trade or profession and sometimes help surviving partners and dependent children. Others focus on the armed services, particular religious groups, particular areas, or specific illnesses and disabilities.

There are various ways to finding the charities. An annual *Guide to Grants for Individuals in Need* is published by the Directory of Social Change and should be available at your local library. It provides information about over 2,000 charities and many advice services. It has a chapter explaining how to make an application to a charity.

There are other organisations that help people identify potential sources of charitable help in the '*Useful organisations*' section of this factsheet, such as Turn2Us. Before you start to make a charitable application, it is useful to note as much of the following information as you can:

- address
- place of birth
- age
- marital status
- family responsibilities
- health problems
- a breakdown of your income and expenditure
- career and work history
- service in armed forces
- membership (past or present) of a trade union
- religion.

Useful organisations

Citizens Advice

England or Wales go to www.citizensadvice.org.uk

In England telephone 0800 144 8848

In Wales telephone 0800 702 2020

National network of advice centres offering free, confidential, independent advice, face to face or by telephone.

Disability Benefits Helpline

www.gov.uk/disability-benefits-helpline

DWP helpline providing advice or information about any claim for Disability Living Allowance, Personal Independence Payment or Attendance Allowance that you have already made:

- **Attendance Allowance (AA)**
Telephone 0800 731 0122
- **Disability Living Allowance (DLA)**
If you were born on or before 8 April 1948
Telephone 0800 731 0122
If you were born after 8 April 1948
Telephone 0800 121 4600
- **Personal Independence Payment helpline**
Telephone 0800 121 4433

Discretionary Assistance Fund for Wales (The)

<https://gov.wales/discretionary-assistance-fund-daf>

Email daf.feedback@northgateps.com

Telephone 0800 859 5924

To apply for an Individual Assistance Payment (IAP) or Emergency Assistance Payment (EAP) make an online application or contact them to apply by phone or post.

Gov.uk

www.gov.uk

Official website for government information and services. Includes information about State and private pensions.

Independent Case Examiner

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/independent-case-examiner

Telephone 0800 414 8529

Acts as an independent referee if you feel that the Pension, Disability and Carers Service or Jobcentre Plus has not treated you fairly.

Jobcentre Plus

Telephone 0800 055 6688

Part of the DWP, administers most benefit claims for people of working-age and the regulated Social Fund.

Pension Service (The)

www.gov.uk/browse/working/state-pension

Telephone 0800 731 0469

State Pension Forecasting Team 0800 731 0176

Details of state pensions including forecasts and claiming your pension.

Turn2us

www.turn2us.org.uk

Telephone 0808 802 2000

A charitable service helping people access the money available to them through welfare benefits, grants and other help.

Winter Fuel Payment Helpline

www.gov.uk/winter-fuel-payment-helpline

Telephone 0800 731 0160

This is part of the DWP and it deals with queries about Winter Fuel Payments.

Age UK

Age UK provides advice and information for people in later life through our Age UK Advice line, publications and online. Call Age UK Advice to find out whether there is a local Age UK near you, and to order free copies of our information guides and factsheets.

Age UK Advice

www.ageuk.org.uk

0800 169 65 65

Lines are open seven days a week from 8.00am to 7.00pm

In Wales contact

Age Cymru Advice

www.agecymru.org.uk

0800 022 3444

In Northern Ireland contact

Age NI

www.ageni.org

0808 808 7575

In Scotland contact

Age Scotland

www.agescotland.org.uk

0800 124 4222

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To see the evidence sources used in this document please contact resources@ageuk.org.uk

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