



Hackney Council's Discretionary Housing Payments policy

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Background

Discretionary Housing Payments (DHPs) are managed by local authorities to help those in receipt of Housing Benefit, or the housing costs element of Universal Credit, who require further financial assistance to meet their housing costs.

DHPs are not payments of Housing Benefit or Universal Credit, and when the annual budget for DHPs has been spent, no more DHPs can be allocated until the start of the next financial year (1 April).

DHPs play an important role in helping tenants to keep their tenancies, to prevent homelessness, and enable tenants to move to more affordable accommodation. The payments can cover all or part of a shortfall in a tenant's rent, or cover rent in advance, deposits, and removal costs that a tenant may need to secure a new affordable tenancy.

To qualify for a DHP, the applicant must be liable to pay rent, have a shortfall between their eligible rent and Housing Benefit / Universal Credit, and be in receipt of Housing Benefit or Universal Credit for housing costs for the period concerned. DHP cannot be claimed for a shortfall between what proportion applicants need to pay of their Council Tax bill and their Council Tax Reduction entitlement.

The amount that the Council can pay out in DHPs is limited by the Government, and all payments are discretionary. An applicant **does not** have a statutory right to a payment in any circumstance.

The amount of money the Council has is extremely limited and can only meet a very small percentage of the demand. A DHP is not automatically awarded because Housing Benefit / Universal Credit for housing costs does not cover an applicant's rent, or because a family is in severe financial hardship.

Due to the limited nature of the fund, DHPs are normally only awarded in extreme cases to provide short term help and not on an ongoing basis. This will allow applicants extra time to enable them to consider their housing options, to take reasonable steps to resolve their situation, and come to a long term sustainable solution.

An award of DHP which simply delays homelessness and does not prevent it would not be in the interests of the applicant and will not usually be awarded.

Supporting people in the short term to help them to improve their own situation is the key aim of the DHP policy.

Amount of funding

DHPs are awarded from a separate fund that the Government gives to all councils each year.

In **2014/15** DHP has been paid to 380 local authorities in the country. The amount was **£165 million**, a fraction of the total annual Housing Benefit spend of **£23 billion** per year.

As well as core DHP funding worth £20 million for all councils nationally, the Government has provided additional funding across the country worth **£145 million** to help those affected by welfare reform:

- **£45 million to help those affected by the benefit cap, nationally (A decrease from £65 million in 2013/14)**
- £40 million to help those affected by changes to Local Housing Allowance, nationally
- **£60 million to help those affected by the spare room subsidy, nationally. (£5 million of which specifically targeted to rural area's)**

The additional DHP funding from the Government to help with welfare reform is only temporary and divided between 380 authorities. There is no commitment to provide anything above the core DHP funding of £20 million in the long term

The amount of DHP Hackney will receive

Hackney's share of the national DHP grant for 2014/15 is **£2.1 million**. This is a reduction of **£200,000** compared to the grant in 2013/14.

Hackney's award is approximately broken down as follows:

Core funding £262,575

For those affected by the benefit cap £593,080

For those affected by Local Housing Allowance changes £527,651

For those affected by the spare room subsidy £726,048

From the above, the Council would only be able to cover the shortfalls of **17.55%** of the households affected by under occupancy, and **45%** of the shortfall caused by the benefit cap.

It is estimated that the loss in Housing Benefit in Hackney due to the spare room subsidy in 2014/15 alone will be **£4.1 million**, with a further loss of **£1.3 million** due to the benefit cap.

Given that there is an extremely limited amount of money available to spend, the Council will need to consider carefully how to allocate the resources, so that it is fair, helps as many residents as possible, and is targeted where a short award will prevent homelessness.

This means successful awards may be for a small period; may be tied to specific conditions; or may not cover the entire shortfall. Applicants, even if they have been awarded a DHP in the past, should not rely on DHP to meet their housing costs.

After the Council spends the DHP budget for the financial year, it is spent, and new awards cannot be made until the next financial year, so DHP will be allocated where it can provide support to the most vulnerable and be the greatest catalyst for change in behaviour and attitudes.

The estimated shortfall between the DHP budget and what may be needed in **2014/15** is set out in the following table:

| Hackney DHP Allocation 2014/15 | Amount | Less HB paid | Average Weekly Shortfall |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Core Allocation | £262,575 | | |
| Benefit Cap Allocation | £593,080 | 1.3 million | £63.95 |
| Spare Room Subsidy Allocation | £726,048 | 4.1 million | £23.88 |
| LHA allocation | 527,651 | £2.14 million | £25.11 |
| Total | £2.1m | £7.54 million | |

All figures quoted are based on live data from Hackney and Department for Work and Pensions.

The principles and aims of the DHP policy are as follows:

- the Council will act reasonably and consistently in making decisions
- that each case will be assessed strictly on individual merits and the facts of the case
- to support those that are taking proactive steps to improve their situation
- to support the most vulnerable residents who are least able to help themselves (eg the terminally ill, those fleeing domestic violence and those who are severely disabled)
- to support applicants during temporary hardship and difficulties which may arise during the transition for those who are coming off long term benefits into work
- to support applicants in the short term whose housing choices are limited because of care needs or significant health requirements
- to support applicants in extreme and temporary situations which make it difficult to move or where decisions had to be made quickly
- to support those temporarily who have the least money to live on after covering rental shortfalls.
- to support those temporarily for whom it is not cost-effective to move
- to encourage applicants into secure employment
- to help applicants secure and retain affordable permanent accommodation
- to prevent homelessness
- to keep families together

All of the options available to an applicant will be taken into account when examining a DHP application, including whether the applicant is doing all that can reasonably be expected in the circumstances to resolve the situation. These options could include reducing household expenditure; increasing income; securing employment; taking in a lodger; or moving to cheaper accommodation.

Support for households affected by welfare reform

Due to the lack of funding and the large number of households affected, DHPs will not automatically be made because a household has been affected by welfare reform or is in hardship, or has a shortfall between Housing Benefit and the rent needing to be paid. It is expected that the majority of households will have to make difficult decisions, and will not be able to rely on DHP for help. DHP will primarily only be used to give vulnerable households more time to get used to their reduced income, or to allow customers more time to take action to change their situation.

The Council will look at issues such as:

- the length of time for which a DHP is being sought
- any steps which the applicant has taken to reduce the amount of rent they need to pay, and if this is possible
- any reasonable steps which a applicant is taking to improve their financial situation, such as looking for work, moving to cheaper housing, or claiming additional benefits
- the applicant's financial circumstances, including savings, and the amount they have to live on after a shortfall is paid - whether they have less to live on than other applicants
- contact that the applicant has had with Jobcentre Plus and the Council, and whether they have acted on the advice given about housing and employment
- whether other household members or family can contribute to cover the shortfall
- if the applicant has tried to re-negotiate or prioritise any debts, and whether a referral to an advice agency would be appropriate
- reasons why the applicant must stay living where they are in the short term eg hospital treatment, or children taking major exams such as GCSEs
- whether the applicant is permitted an extra room for a non-resident carer, disabled child, or through being a foster carer
- if there is another charitable or voluntary sector payment that is more appropriate to the circumstances
- whether could the applicant rent out a room, or get someone else to live with them
- if there are good reasons why it is cheaper for a family to remain in their current accommodation than move
- the size of the DHP required and whether it is so high as to be unreasonable

if any enquiries were made before agreeing the tenancy to find out how much rent Housing Benefit would meet

- any exceptional reasons the household has for remaining in Hackney, or London

When examining an application the Council may consider the above, however this is not an exclusive list, and there may be good reasons for doing things differently. It is expected that DHPs will be not made if:

- the applicant is unwilling to use other resources or apply for other more appropriate forms of assistance
- households are not willing to take reasonable action to help themselves
- households have failed to appropriate referrals for debt, budgeting or employment advice without good reasons.

DHP payments will not be expected to undermine the general principles behind welfare reform, of encouraging people currently out of work to take their first steps into employment, nor support irresponsible behaviour, nor assist in situations that are so common that a consistent approach to such payments would involve expenditure above the amount in the DHP fund.

When administering DHP the Council will take a holistic approach, looking at the whole circumstances of an applicant; all the options available to the applicant; how the Council can use DHP to help the applicant overcome any barriers; and where necessary refer applicants to appropriate employment, welfare and housing advice.

The Council is committed to working with the local community and voluntary sector, advice agencies, landlords, JCP, Ways into Work team, and other interested parties in the borough to:

- support people to increase their employability skills and move into long term sustainable employment through joint working with Jobcentre Plus and the Council's Ways into Work team
- reduce hardship by promoting and supporting money management, budgeting, and debt advice
- maximise entitlement to all available state benefits
- support people to move to more affordable accommodation

When making decisions, Hackney's Sustainable Community Strategy will be taken into account, a set of principles which commits the Council and partners where possible to "reduce poverty by supporting residents into sustainable employment, and promoting employment opportunities, and help residents to become better qualified."

DHPs may be conditional on a household taking reasonable steps to resolve their situation, eg by working with Jobcentre Plus to improve their employability skills and seek employment.

Awards may not be made or renewed if these steps haven't been taken, or actions recommended by Jobcentre Plus have not been followed. In all cases such conditions will only be applied if it was reasonable for the applicant to follow them.

It is expected that the vast majority of people will have to face and resolve their difficulties with the understanding and support of their social landlords, Jobcentre Plus and the voluntary sector, without requiring a DHP. The Council understands that DHP has a vital role in providing short term assistance during periods of crisis and in giving vulnerable applicants extra time to cope with changes, such as moving to a cheaper property or increasing income or decreasing expenditure.

Households affected by the benefit cap

At the end of April 2013 it was estimated that Hackney had 713 households affected by the benefit cap, which would lose an average of £99.11 in Housing Benefit per week, while 19 households within this total would see a loss of more than £400 per week.

Due to the proactive work of Hackney Council by April 2014 this has decreased to 406 households affected by the benefit cap, with an average weekly loss of £63.95

The estimated weekly loss for everyone affected by the benefit cap in Hackney as of April 2014 comes to £24'690.59 or £1.2 million a year

Most DHP payments will provide short term, temporary relief to mitigate the most severe effects of the benefit cap until a more sustainable solution is found such as finding employment. It is not designed to be an ongoing solution for households and in general a DHP claim is more likely to be successful if it is for a limited period.

It is unlikely that an award will be made where the applicant is able but does not work proactively with Jobcentre Plus, Ways into Work, or other work providers to apply for jobs, increase skills and secure paid employment, claim Working Tax Credit, and become exempt from the benefit cap.

Failure to comply with these conditions may affect the decision if the DHP is due for a renewal, or if the applicant decides to make a future application. The Council may also terminate a DHP if the applicant is not fulfilling the agreed conditions. Any conditions will be tailored to the individual applicant.

Although applications will be considered on their own merit, applications for a DHP may be more successful for households in the following circumstances:

- applying for an exempting benefit (such as Disability Living Allowance or Personal Independent Payment) and awaiting a decision, where evidence suggests there is a reasonable likelihood of a successful award
- appealing a decision not to award the support component of Employment and Support Allowance, where evidence suggests there is a reasonable chance of a successful outcome

- proactively working with Jobcentre Plus, the Council's Ways into Work team, or support providers to increase their skills, gain secure paid employment and Working Tax Credit
- fleeing domestic violence
- in temporary accommodation and actively trying to move to more affordable accommodation
- with significant caring responsibilities, and those receiving Carers Allowance
- including a severely disabled or terminally ill adult, but are not exempt
- looking to move to cheaper accommodation that will remove them from the benefit cap, but need a deposit and rent in advance in order to move

Households affected by the spare room subsidy

As at 1 April 2014, Hackney has 3,333 households under-occupying their homes and affected by the spare room subsidy.

A total of 2,603 of these households are under-occupied by one room and will lose 14% of their housing benefit, and 730 are under-occupied by two rooms or more, and will lose 25%.

According to the Government's impact assessment the average loss to those affected in London is £21 per week. Based on Hackney data the average weekly loss in Hackney is £23.88 per week

The Council estimates that in Hackney those still affected will lose £4.1m per year in Housing Benefit due to under occupancy in the social sector in 2014/15.

The DHP funding allocated by the Government for those affected by the spare room subsidy is £726,048, therefore, meaning the Council will only be able to support with DHP about 17.5% of those affected by the spare room subsidy.

If the Council was to support everyone affected by the spare room subsidy, it would cost double the Council's entire DHP budget – meaning that only applicants in the most exceptional circumstances will likely be successful.

Given the small size of the DHP budget in relation to the potential shortfall it is expected that tenants will proactively engage with their landlords (Hackney Homes and registered social landlords), and actively consider all their options before applying for a DHP.

This would include:

- money management, budgeting and debt advice
- reducing non-essential expenditure, depend on individual circumstances
- welfare advice and benefit take-up
- increasing income through employment and skills training

- taking in a lodger (with landlord permission)
- a friend or family member moving into the spare room
- downsizing to a smaller property

When considering DHP applications the following are more likely to be successful for short term awards:

- households containing a disabled person where the property has been significantly adapted because of their disabilities and it is not cost effective to move
- households needing an extra room due to a medical condition, or to store essential medical equipment
- households waiting to downsize to an available smaller property, or waiting for a mutual exchange application to be processed
- applicants applying to become foster carers
- households where an occupier will soon be old enough to qualify for an additional room, so no longer be affected by the spare room subsidy
- tenants for whom a move to smaller accommodation is not cost effective
- households containing someone with a severe disability who are highly dependant on the care and support of relatives and friends in the local community
- households with children in care who are likely to return in the near future

Rent in advance, deposits, and removal costs

DHPs are not normally a long term solution where a tenant cannot afford to cover a gap between Housing Benefit and the level of rent needing to be paid. There are high numbers of households where this is the case, and the Council's DHP budget is too small to cover ongoing shortfalls between Housing Benefit and rent for even a small proportion of these individuals.

Because of the limited budget, it is not usually appropriate to award DHP to cover a shortfall where it is felt this will simply delay – but not prevent - long term homelessness.

In most cases a more sustainable outcome is to help the household move to more affordable accommodation by using DHP to cover rent in advance, deposit and removal costs. An application can be made where the new property is in or outside of Hackney or London.

When considering whether to award DHP, the Council will take into account whether the applicant has independent resources that could cover a deposit such as savings, or whether they already have a deposit that is likely to be returned on their current home.

As the aim of DHPs is to prevent long term homelessness, any decision to award a DHP will additionally look at both the length of the new tenancy, and whether the new property is affordable for the applicant. DHPs are unlikely to be awarded where the tenancy is of short duration (under 12 months), or the new property is clearly unaffordable for the tenant.

In all cases, the Council will consider if the amount of deposit, rent in advance, and removal costs are reasonable compared to market rates, and may limit the size of the award if unreasonable. It may be considered not reasonable to pay removal costs where an individual is relocating large distances such as when leaving the country.

Payments will normally be paid direct to the new landlord by Bacs transfer as soon as the tenant moves into the property.

Other reasons for the shortfall

A potential shortfall between benefit paid and the rent due could also be:

- because the Rent Officer Service previously decided that the claimant's rent is too high
- because the Local Housing Allowance rate is lower than the claimant rent
- because of the amount of income the claimant has coming in
- because the claimant has a non-dependent residing with them

In any of these situations, the Council may consider making a DHP to make up the shortfall in a claimant's rent.

How can you apply for a DHP?

Applicants must make a claim for DHP – it cannot simply be awarded automatically by the Council. The easiest way to do this is to request our DHP form. This will be date-stamped when issued and will count as the date of the claim, and must be completed and returned to the Benefits Service within one month.

Relevant evidence should be provided, however, the Benefits Service may request any reasonable evidence in support of an application for a DHP, to be produced within one month of being asked although this can be extended in appropriate circumstances.

Alternatively, if a letter is received from an applicant or third party which provides enough detail for a decision to be made, it can be treated as a claim.

¹

If the applicant or someone acting on their behalf requests a DHP over the phone, a written claim is still needed to ensure a consistent and accountable evidence base, so the Council will send a DHP claim form to be completed and returned. After this is returned, the date of telephone call can be used to pay the DHP from.

The Council can accept the claim from the claimant or someone acting on their behalf if the appropriate authorisation is in place.

Which costs will a DHP not cover?

The Council cannot make a DHP to help pay for:

- ineligible support or service charges like water heating, or meal charges
- rent charges when a customer is only entitled to Council Tax Reduction
- increases in rent to recover rent arrears
- reductions in benefit due to Child Support deductions
- amounts of Housing Benefit that have been suspended
- shortfalls created by overpayment recovery
- shortfalls of Council Tax Reduction
- certain sanctions and reductions in benefit

Making a claim in advance

Applicants can make a claim for DHP in advance of a change in circumstances, however the Council discourages applications too far in advance in case the circumstances of the household change in the meanwhile.

Where an advance application is received no decision will be made until after the change has taken place. The Council will contact the applicant and reconfirm the applicant's situation.

Period and amount of the award

The Council will decide how much DHP to award based on all of an applicant's circumstances.

The final amount awarded may be less than the difference between the amount of rent needing to be paid and the amount of Housing Benefit or Universal Credit for housing costs.

In all cases, the Council will decide the length of time for which a DHP can be awarded on the basis of both the evidence supplied and the facts known. The start date of an award will normally be the Monday after the written claim for a DHP is received by the Benefits Service; or the date on which entitlement to Housing Benefit started, providing the DHP application is received within one calendar month of the claim for Housing Benefit being decided - whichever is earlier, or most appropriate.

The minimum period for which the Council will award a DHP is one week. The Council will not normally award a DHP for a period exceeding 12 weeks.

Due to intense demand on the DHP budget, although cases will continue to be looked at on their own merit, most awards will be made for a short period to give applicants the opportunity to find cheaper accommodation, employment or to re-negotiate the rent with their landlord.

Repeat awards will be considered on their merits. However, the Council will consider what reasonable steps the customer has taken to alleviate the situation since the previous application.

In some circumstances it may not be appropriate for the customer to move, for example if they are under-occupied and have a foster child or a disabled child, and are not entitled to an extra room under Housing Benefit regulations. However, due to the limited budget, the Council is unable to make an indefinite award: all claims must be reviewed.

The Council may also taper the DHP award to allow customers to adapt to having less money gradually.

Any reasonable request for backdating an award of a DHP will be considered by the Council. A decision will be made whether a claim can be backdated taking into account the applicant's circumstances at that time.

When deciding whether to award backdated DHP, the Council will consider factors such as the customer's income and expenditure, health, age, circumstances, who lives in the household, whether someone has previously been homeless, and the current local housing market.

The total weekly amount of DHP, taken together with the applicant's Housing Benefit, must not exceed the claimant's weekly eligible rent.

In the legal case *Gargett v Lambeth London Borough Council*, the court of appeal found that the limit placed on DHPs does not prevent the Council from paying a DHP for past arrears of rent on the grounds that the applicant is currently receiving full Housing Benefit. This is because the weekly sum refers to the calculation of a DHP and not the payment of it. The weekly sum cannot exceed the eligible rent as specified in regulation 12 for the weeks in which the DHP is to be applied.

This applies when a DHP is awarded for a deposit, removal costs or rent in advance.

Changes of circumstances

The Benefits Service may need to revise an award of a DHP where the customer's circumstances have materially changed.

The right to seek a review

DHPs are not payments of Housing Benefit and are therefore not subject to the statutory appeals mechanism. However, all councils are expected to set up an appropriate review process.

The Council will operate the following policy for dealing with requests to review a decision not to award a DHP, or a decision to award a reduced or lesser amount of DHP, or a decision not to backdate a DHP, or a decision that there has been an overpayment of a DHP.

A customer, or their appointee or agent, who disagrees with a DHP decision can dispute the decision by a request for a review which must be delivered in

writing to a designated office within one calendar month of the written DHP decision being issued.

In a request for a review, applicants must provide specific, evidence-based reasons as to why they disagree with the decision.

Two officers who are independent of the original decision will review the original decision and all the evidence held. They will aim to make a decision within 15 working days of the request for a review, or as soon as practicable. To ensure the quality and integrity of the review process, a manager will inspect the decision made at the review stage.

Publicity

The Council will publicise the scheme, and a copy of this policy document will be made available for inspection. The DHP form and leaflet is already on the Council's website. Information about the amount spent will not normally be made available except at the end of the financial year, other than through partnership forums.

Method of payment and payment arrangements

The Council will decide the most appropriate person in the household to pay based upon the circumstances of each case. This could include paying:

- the applicant
- the applicant's partner
- an appointee
- the landlord, or agent of the landlord
- any third party to whom it might be most appropriate to make payment

The Council will pay DHP by the most appropriate means available in each case. This could include payment:

- by electronic transfer, eg BACS
- by crediting the applicant's rent account

Payment frequency will normally be made in line with Housing Benefit.

Notification

Applicants will be notified in writing of the DHP decision. Where the application is unsuccessful, the Council will set out the reasons why this decision was made and explain the right of review.

Where the application is successful, the Council will advise:

- the weekly amount of DHP awarded
- whether it is paid in advance or in arrears
- the period of the award
- how, when, and to whom the award will be paid
- the requirement to report a change in circumstances
- notification will show how much Housing Benefit and how much DHP is being paid

Fraud

The Council is committed to fighting fraud in all its forms. An applicant trying to fraudulently claim a DHP by falsely declaring their circumstances, or providing a false statement or evidence in support of their application, may commit an offence under the Theft Act 1968. Where the Council suspects that such fraud may have occurred, the matter will be investigated and may lead to criminal proceedings.

Overpayments of DHP

DHPs are not payments of Housing Benefit and therefore they cannot be recovered in the same way. If the Council makes the decision to recover a DHP overpayment, recovery of overpaid DHPs can only be made by requesting repayment by invoice, or by court, or a debt collection agency. DHPs cannot be recovered from other benefit payments.

Legislation

The Child Support, Pensions and Social Security Act 2000 provided the new arrangements to allow authorities to make additional DHPs to claimants in receipt of Housing Benefit.

The regulations covering DHPs are **The Discretionary Financial Assistance Regulations 2001**.

Equalities impact

This policy does not impact at all on current equalities legislation or on corporate- or service area-driven equalities policies.

A full equalities impact assessment has been conducted and is available.

This policy impacts positively on households with certain characteristics, such as presence of children/disabled persons in the household who are those most in need. However all cases will be considered on their own merit.

If you would like to find out what this document says please tick the appropriate box, put your name, address and phone number at the bottom of this page and return it to the address below.

Bengali

এই দলিলে কি লেখা আছে সে সম্পর্কে যদি আপনি জানতে চান তাহলে অনুগ্রহ করে উপযুক্ত বাক্সে টিক দিন, এই পাতার নীচে আপনার নাম, ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর লিখুন এবং এটি নীচের ঠিকানায় ফেরত পাঠান।

Somali

Haddii aad jeclaan lahayd in aad ogaato waxa dokumeentigani sheegayo fadlan calaamadi godka ku haboon, ku qor magacaaga, cinwaanka iyo telefoon lambarkaaga boggan dhankiisa hoose ka dibna ku celi cinwaanka hoose.

French

Si vous désirez connaître le contenu de ce document, veuillez cocher la case appropriée et indiquer votre nom, adresse et numéro de téléphone au bas de cette page et la renvoyer à l'adresse indiquée ci-dessous.

Spanish

Si desea saber de lo que trata este documento, marque la casilla correspondiente, escriba su nombre, dirección y número de teléfono al final de esta página y envíela a la siguiente dirección.

Kurdish

Ger hun dixwazin bizanibin ku ev dokument çî dibêje, ji kerema xwe qutîka minasib îşaret bikin, nav, navnîşan û hejmara telefona xwe li jêrê rûpel binivîsin û wê ji navnîşana jêrîn re bişînin.

Turkish

Bu dökümanda ne anlatıldığını öğrenmek istiyorsanız, lütfen uygun kutuyu işaretleyerek, adınızı, adresinizi ve telefon numaranızı bu sayfanın alt kısmına yazıp, aşağıdaki adrese gönderin.

Polish

Jeśli chcesz dowiedzieć się, jaka jest treść tego dokumentu, zaznacz odpowiednie pole, wpisz swoje nazwisko, adres i nr telefonu w dolnej części niniejszej strony i przeslij na poniższy adres.

Vietnamese

Nếu bạn muốn biết tài liệu này nói gì hãy đánh dấu vào hộp thích hợp, điền tên, địa chỉ và số điện thoại của bạn vào cuối trang này và gửi lại theo địa chỉ dưới đây.

Urdu

اگر آپ یہ جاننا چاہتے ہیں کہ اس دستاویز میں کیا کہا گیا ہے تو برائے مہربانی مناسب باکس میں صحیح کا نشان لگائیں اور اپنا نام، پتہ اور فون نمبر اس صفحہ کے نیچے تحریر کریں اور اسے نیچے دیئے گئے پتہ پر واپس بھیج دیں۔

Chinese

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Hebrew

אם ברצונך לדעת, מה כתוב במסמך שלפניך, נא לסמן את המשבצת המתאימה, כתוב/ כתבי את שמך, כתובתך ואת מספר הטלפון שלך בתחתית העמוד, והחזר/ החזירי אותו לכתובת המופיעה למטה.

Yiddish

אויב איר ווילט אויסגעפינען וואס ס'שטייט אין דעם דאקומענט, זייט איר אזוי גוט און שרייבט אָן אַ טיק-צייכן אין דעם פּאַסיקן קעסטעלע, און שרייבט אָן אייער נאָמען, אַדרעס און טעלעפֿאָן-נומער אונטן אויפֿן זייטל, און שיקט דעם צום אַדרעס וואָס אונטן.

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1 Hillman Street, London, E8 1DY**

