

## What to do if you disagree with a 'work capability assessment' for Employment and Support Allowance or Universal Credit.

This factsheet gives you advice about how to challenge a work capability assessment (WCA) decision, the stages involved, how to provide information to support your challenge and the appeal hearing.

The 'work capability assessment' (WCA) tests how 'incapable of work' you are for ESA and UC. The WCA consists of two tests. For ESA they determine if you qualify for ESA and which ESA group you go into. For UC they determine which 'element' (amount of money) you get in UC. And for both benefits, what level of work-related activity you are expected to do. The two tests are called: 'Limited capability for work' (LCW) and 'Limited capability for work related activity' (LCWRA).

It is important that you understand these two tests and how you satisfy them. It will help you understand the DWP's decision, what your arguments will be and what supporting information or medical evidence you will need to obtain to prove your arguments.

These tests are explained in our factsheet 1 'The Employment and Support Allowance and Universal Credit work capability test' on [www.newcastle.gov.uk/benefitinformation](http://www.newcastle.gov.uk/benefitinformation)

More information on these and other benefits is on [www.newcastle.gov.uk/welfarerights](http://www.newcastle.gov.uk/welfarerights)

Whilst this factsheet relates to challenging WCA decisions, the section on the process of challenging decisions may be of use if you want to challenge other decisions.

### Warning!

As you see above, this factsheet relates to the WCA under ESA and also UC. Some people may be on ESA and others on UC. UC can be higher or lower than the benefits it's replacing and there are many other differences. This is a complicated area and is dealt with briefly in relevant sections below but ESA claimants who fail the WCA should seek advice immediately before they decide what to do - to avoid wrongly going onto UC and losing money.

## The two stages in challenging a WCA decision

### Stage 1. 'Mandatory reconsideration' (revision)

If you are unhappy with a decision following your WCA, you **must usually** first ask the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) to reconsider their decision called a 'mandatory reconsideration'. If you are unhappy with that decision, then you can submit an appeal to an independent tribunal. This compulsory stage applies to most benefits apart from Housing Benefit.

**You do not have to request a mandatory reconsideration for ESA - and can go straight to submitting an appeal** - if the decision is that you do not have limited capability for work and you would qualify for a payment of ESA (i.e. 'treated' as satisfying the criteria) pending an appeal against that decision. Further details on this can be found in the government's guidance [ADM 21/20](#) and [DMG memo 19/20](#). This is complicated so you may need to seek advice.

The general rule is that whilst pending a mandatory reconsideration, you do not receive ESA, but while pending an appeal, you are paid ESA. If the above applies, then you can go straight to appeal and receive ESA pending the appeal.

You can ask for a mandatory reconsideration by phone but it is better to make the request in writing to confirm it was made. You can write your own request but you can also download a form from the gov.uk website, which you can type into and print off to send: [www.gov.uk/mandatory-reconsideration](http://www.gov.uk/mandatory-reconsideration).

Your mandatory reconsideration request has to arrive at the DWP within one month of the date of the decision – which is found on the decision letter. An extension of this time can be requested in limited circumstances, such as being ill. Your request need only say you disagree with the decision for example:

"I believe you have underestimated the degree of my disability and consequently underestimated the extent of my problems and/or the difficulties I have regarding the criteria. I do not believe that the decision maker has fully considered my medical condition and any medical evidence in relation to the assessment criteria." This can be sent in and you will get a decision.

### Problems with payment of ESA and Universal Credit (UC) warning

As described above, in certain circumstances, those on ESA may not need to submit a mandatory reconsideration. But if that does not apply to you and you still need to submit a mandatory reconsideration, then you may not get ESA whilst pending a mandatory reconsideration, also as described above. In which case you would want to submit the mandatory reconsideration as quickly as possible so to get a quick decision (during which time you would not get ESA) so you can then submit an appeal when you would be paid ESA 'pending an appeal'.

If you have to wait a long time without ESA, you may end up having to claim Universal Credit, which may be a drop in benefit. Plus, usually, once you are on UC you cannot return to ESA or the other benefits it's replacing.

If you have managed not to claim UC, once you get the mandatory reconsideration decision and you appeal (below) you can then ask to go back onto ESA 'pending an appeal'. Though even this is complicated. For example, you still may not get ESA 'pending an appeal' if it's not the first decision you're appealing about. This is a complicated area and you may wish to seek advice - as below. Also see the webpage [www.newcastle.gov.uk/universalcredit](http://www.newcastle.gov.uk/universalcredit).

However, **if you are already on UC or you are happy to claim UC after submitting a mandatory reconsideration**, you may wish to make a more detailed challenge at this stage and maybe get more supporting evidence. Although remember the one-month time limit. You can provide supporting information at this and each stage (see 'supporting information' below). After that you will get a decision.

If you are on UC, then you can submit your mandatory reconsideration on your UC journal. Take a picture of it in-case.

**If the decision was only that you do not satisfy the 'Limited capability for work related activity' (LCWRA) test (i.e. the support group in ESA or the LCWRA element in UC):**

- For ESA, the support component stops but your ESA may continue to be paid, providing that the DWP is still satisfied that you are unfit for work. You are likely to see a reduction in your entitlement should this happen and you can be asked to take part in work related activity, such as CV Writing or attending training courses.
- For UC, the LCWRA element stops but the rest of your UC continues. During this time then, you would be considered as unfit for work but you may be asked to undertake some work related activity, which you should clarify.

Your challenge would be about this LCWRA test, which you should clarify. **Warning:** Even then, the DWP may look at the LCW too. This is true at the appeal stage too where the Tribunal consider your appeal.

If the DWP ring you to explain their decision, make sure they still send you the decision.

## **Stage 2. 'Direct Lodgement' (appeal)**

**Warning.** When you appeal a decision, the whole award may be reconsidered. For example, you may only be challenging the 'Limited capability for work related activity test' but the tribunal may also consider the 'Limited capability for work' test.

If you are unhappy with the mandatory reconsideration decision, you can then appeal directly to the HM Courts and Tribunals Service (the Tribunals Service) on the form SSCS1 from [www.gov.uk/government/publications/appeal-a-social-security-benefits-decision-form-sscs1](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/appeal-a-social-security-benefits-decision-form-sscs1). Your appeal can also be submitted online at

[www.gov.uk/appeal-benefit-decision/submit-appeal](http://www.gov.uk/appeal-benefit-decision/submit-appeal). Submitting the appeal online is the quickest way of lodging your appeal. You can add your mobile telephone number to the appeal and then HM Courts and Tribunals will send you text messages to inform you of the progress of your appeal. Your appeal has to arrive at the Tribunals Service within one month of the date of the decision, whether you are sending it online or you are posting it.

If you lodge your appeal by post, you should send it by first class post and allow at least two days for it to get there. A late appeal can be made outside the one month time limit and up to 12 months post decision date, but you must show good reasons for lateness. The last page of the form tells you where to send it. You should ask for a "proof of posting" from the Post Office.

### **Some points on completing the SSCS1:**

- If you are posting your SSCS1, you must enclose with it the DWP mandatory reconsideration decision letter. You should receive 2 copies of the mandatory reconsideration, so you can keep one for your records and then submit the other copy with your appeal. If you are submitting the appeal online, you will be asked for information from the mandatory reconsideration, so you will need it to hand when you submit it.
- In section 4, 'About your representative (if you have one)', do not assume that an organisation will represent you just because it has helped you in the past. You must check with them. If they do agree to represent you, you must keep them informed of any changes or letters you receive.
- In section 5, the 'reasons for your appeal' box, we suggest you write something like:

"I wish to appeal against the decision on my ESA/UC or WCA test. I do not believe that the decision maker has fully considered my medical condition and any medical evidence in relation to the assessment criteria. I request a copy of the medical assessment or any other medical information be sent to me."

You will also need to know which of the two WCA tests you failed in order to make your argument, as explained on page one.

- Section 6. Tribunals prefer claimants to attend and statistically you have a better chance of success if you do. You also need to say which kinds of hearings you are okay with: Face to face, over the phone and video call.
- Section 7. If a representative has agreed to come with you to the tribunal, check what dates they cannot make. Do not assume that a representative will be able to attend with you. Some organisations provide support to appeal a decision but are unable to actually attend. Also see section 8.
- Again, you may want to include supporting evidence from, for example, a professional who knows you. See 'supporting information ...' below. If your appeal contains further or new evidence, the DWP should look again at its

decision. If the DWP does not change its decision, the appeal process will continue. See “What happens after you appeal?” below.

- Section 8. If you have a representative, you need to check with them before saying which dates you cannot attend.
- If you are posting the appeal, keep a copy

## What happens after you appeal?

**Please see the above advice regarding the limitations on receiving ESA 'pending an appeal'.**

The Tribunal Service will confirm it has received your appeal. The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) office should write a response.

In some cases, the DWP can overturn its original decision at this stage. If the DWP partly or fully decides in your favour, your appeal ends and if unhappy with that new decision, you will have to make a new appeal. Otherwise, the appeal continues and you will be sent a bulky set of appeal papers which includes the DWP's reasons for its decision and a response to your appeal. You may wait several months before you receive these appeal papers.

### Supporting information

You are entitled to see your medical record and medications free of charge. The NHS encourage this to be done online: [www.nhs.uk/using-the-nhs/about-the-nhs/how-to-access-your-health-records/](http://www.nhs.uk/using-the-nhs/about-the-nhs/how-to-access-your-health-records/). In addition, you can ask your GP to provide a letter confirming your medical conditions and medication and whether he/she can confirm any of the difficulties you say you have in relation to the WCA. You could also ask for a letter from anyone else helping you, such as a support worker, social worker, CPN, hospital doctor, physiotherapist, health visitor, consultant.

It may be helpful for you to show them the assessment criteria and explain which parts of it you satisfy - remembering that there are the two tests under the WCA. For example, the WCA 'limited capability for work' test involves scoring points for being unable to carry out certain listed activities. The section 'Further information and advice' below shows you where to find these criteria. Such evidence is very helpful. Your own evidence (for example what you wrote in your claim form or what you tell the tribunal in your own words) is best backed up with evidence but it can be sufficient for the tribunal to allow your appeal, provided it is believable and not exaggerated.

Some GPs and others may charge you for a letter. If this is not an option for you, you can ask the Tribunal Service to contact the GP. If the Tribunal agrees, it would pay the fee not you. Your request to the Tribunal should contain the following instruction: "I consent to the Tribunal obtaining my medical records for a period which it thinks is necessary to decide my appeal, but no earlier". However, GP practices must provide you with your medical records and a list of medications free of charge.

Keep a diary of your problems that relate to the two sets of WCA criteria. It can be very helpful for you to and the tribunal to understand your needs and their frequency. Explain any help that you need whether you get it or not.

**What if your condition worsens after the decision?** The tribunal can only consider your needs **at the date of the decision** which you are appealing and not after, so it won't help to say it's got worse. You will find that date on the front page of the appeal papers where it states "date of decision." Therefore, you should ask for any supporting evidence to relate to your situation at that time, not later. If, since the

decision was made, your condition(s) has worsened or the decision was made in ignorance or error, it may be possible to make a new claim. However, for ESA claimants in a UC area this may be problematic because this would trigger a claim for UC and it would then become virtually impossible to return to ESA. This is briefly described on page 2. Seek advice. See also the webpages:

[www.newcastle.gov.uk/universalcredit](http://www.newcastle.gov.uk/universalcredit)

### **Where does the tribunal take place?**

For people who live in Newcastle, the tribunal hearing is normally held at:  
Newcastle Civil & Family Courts and Tribunals Centre

Barras Bridge

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 8QF

Phone: 0300 123 1142. Email: [contactsscs@justice.gov.uk](mailto:contactsscs@justice.gov.uk)

More details can be found by typing in your postcode at:

<https://www.find-court-tribunal.service.gov.uk/>

If you are too ill to travel to the tribunal venue, the Tribunals Service can arrange for your appeal to be held at your home. This is known as a **domiciliary hearing**. You should obtain a letter from your doctor confirming that you are too ill to travel. However, domiciliary hearings are granted only in exceptional circumstances so your request may be refused even if you have a doctor's letter. The Tribunal may opt to do a video appeal hearing instead of a Domiciliary hearing.

### **At the tribunal hearing**

You may have a representative with you but you can also have a companion. When you arrive at the tribunal, you will be shown where to go and register your arrival.

For WCA appeals the tribunal panel consists of two members comprising a judge (usually a solicitor) and a doctor. The judge will chair the proceedings, introduce everyone and write notes. Make sure you do not speak too fast! WCA related tribunals cannot carry out a medical examination. But note that tribunals can however, observe how you entered the room, how long you comfortably sit - which may contradict what you say about your difficulties.

Try not to be intimidated by the tribunal. They are supposed to be friendly, informal and should enable you to explain yourself properly. However, they also need to make a proper and careful decision, weighing up all the evidence and information. You should be prepared to be assertive and make sure you get your points across. Short and simple answers are the best. If you are asked a question, but you do not think it covers the situation, be prepared to add some information to give a fuller picture of your needs.

Sometimes, the DWP may send a Presenting Officer whose job it is to explain to the tribunal why the decision was made rather than to defend the decision. The tribunal is not a contest between you and the DWP but a discussion about your difficulties and how you satisfy the WCA test(s).

You are expected to co-operate with the tribunal and answer their questions honestly. Even if you have a strong case, if the tribunal feels you are exaggerating, you may risk not being believed. On the other hand, you should not minimise your needs and explain if you have good and bad days. Again, the evidence you may have from your doctor or your diary mentioned above – can help. Be careful not to verbally contradict what you have already said in writing, for example in the claim form. If you are aware of inconsistencies or you feel the information you previously supplied does not do justice to your needs, then explain why.

The tribunal members will not confine their questions to what is in the papers. They may ask you other questions about your hobbies, how you look after your children, how you get to the shops, how you got to the tribunal and so on. They are not trying to catch you out. They just want to get an idea of how you manage and your needs and whether they satisfy the criteria. But again, just be prepared to answer honestly and consistently.

As stated above, the tribunal can only consider your needs at the date of the decision which you are appealing and not after. Nevertheless, they may ask whether you are better, worse or about the same compared to the date of the decision you are appealing. If for example, your condition is about the same now as it was then, you can simply answer the tribunal's questions based upon how you are now, because there has been no change in your difficulties. That is often helpful to the tribunal.

If you say you are a lot worse now than the at the date of the decision, that may - in the minds of the tribunal - minimise your needs at that time.

### **At the end of the tribunal hearing**

After the tribunal has considered the appeal, you will usually be given a short decision. Otherwise it will be sent to you by post. If our appeal is heard by telephone or video, then the decision will be posted to you and not given to you at the time of the hearing.

If the tribunal allows your appeal and you are happy with its decision then theoretically, you need do nothing. The Tribunal will send a copy of its decision to the DWP who should, after a few weeks, put into place the tribunal's decision, including payment of any arrears. This depends on what you were appealing about. If it was about the 'Limited capability for work test' you may be entitled to your ESA again and backdated. For UC, you may be entitled to have the LCW element added to your claim, and whilst this may not increase your payment, it should mean that you do not need to take part in work related activities. If it was about the other 'Limited capability for work related activity' test you may return to the ESA support group and get the related component - or the equivalent under UC. If you are challenging an ESA decision but have since claimed UC, then the ESA section of the DWP Jobcentre will be responsible for paying any backdating that is due and the UC section will add any increase in to your claim going forward. You will most likely need to provide a copy of the Tribunal decision notice to Universal Credit so that they can see that an increase is due.



## What if you are unhappy with the tribunal's decision?

If you disagree with the tribunal decision, you should read the information sheet that came with the tribunal's decision. That tells you how to challenge the decision. The first step is to write to the Tribunal Service (same address as above) requesting the tribunal for a **'statement of reasons'** for its decision within a month of the tribunal decision.

Once you receive the tribunal's reasons, you have a month to ask the tribunal for **'permission to appeal to the Upper Tribunal'**. A tribunal decision can only usually be challenged 'on a point of law'. This can include many reasons, such as not understanding or correctly applying the law, breaching the rules of natural justice or not giving adequate reasons for its decision. Remember to quote your national insurance number in your letter.

The Tribunals Service will normally write to you within a few weeks and may refuse your request for permission to appeal. A refusal at this stage is not unusual. You then need to appeal directly to the Upper Tribunal using form UT1 available from the Tribunal Service or [www.gov.uk/government/collections/administrative-appeals-chamber-upper-tribunal-forms](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/administrative-appeals-chamber-upper-tribunal-forms)

Your reasons for appealing will be the same as before, i.e. error in law. Your completed UT1 form should be received by the Upper Tribunal within one month of the date of the letter that refused you permission to appeal. If the Upper Tribunal decides the tribunal made an error in law it can make the correct decision or send it back to another tribunal to reconsider the appeal from fresh usually with some guidance.

## Further information and advice

### More guidance on challenging benefit decisions from:

Citizens Advice

[www.adviceguide.org.uk/england/benefits\\_e/benefits\\_benefits\\_introduction\\_ew/benefits\\_problems\\_with\\_benefits\\_and\\_tax\\_credits\\_e.htm](http://www.adviceguide.org.uk/england/benefits_e/benefits_benefits_introduction_ew/benefits_problems_with_benefits_and_tax_credits_e.htm)

<https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/benefits/benefits-introduction/problems-with-benefits-and-tax-credits/challenging-benefit-decisions/>

Disability Rights UK

[www.disabilityrightsuk.org/challenging-work-capability-assessment-decisions](http://www.disabilityrightsuk.org/challenging-work-capability-assessment-decisions)

The Government and the Tribunal Service

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/social-entitlement-chamber-tribunal-procedure-rules](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/social-entitlement-chamber-tribunal-procedure-rules)

[www.gov.uk/appeal-benefit-decision](http://www.gov.uk/appeal-benefit-decision)

### Guides to the WCA and ESA from:

Disability Rights UK: [www.disabilityrightsuk.org/work-capability-assessment](http://www.disabilityrightsuk.org/work-capability-assessment)

Citizens Advice: [www.citizensadvice.org.uk/benefits/sick-or-disabled-people-and-carers/employment-and-support-allowance/](http://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/benefits/sick-or-disabled-people-and-carers/employment-and-support-allowance/)

### Organisations that support particular groups and conditions:

Organisations that represent groups and conditions may provide guidance on how the WCA criteria relates to them. There are too many to list here. The easiest way to find this information is to do a search within that organisation's website or search via an internet search engine, using for example, the terms 'work capability assessment'

### Newcastle City Council website information on:

- Other benefits
  - Your nearest advice service and phone advice lines
  - Information for professionals such as consultancy lines, training, regular bulletins
- [www.newcastle.gov.uk/welfarerights](http://www.newcastle.gov.uk/welfarerights)

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