

March 2013

Maternity rights and benefits: asylum seekers

This is one of a series of information sheets which provide a guide to maternity rights and benefits for pregnant women and new mothers according to their immigration status. This information sheet covers:

- Employment-related maternity rights
- Benefits and tax credits
- Healthcare

Other information sheets cover rights and benefits for refused (failed) asylum seekers, refugees, undocumented migrants, EU and EEA nationals (including A8 and A2), UK citizens and permanent residents, women with no recourse to public funds and trafficked women.

Immigration status

An asylum seeker is a person who has submitted an application for asylum and is awaiting the result. It includes someone who has submitted an appeal and is awaiting the outcome. An asylum seeker whose claim or appeal has been refused is described as a 'refused' or 'failed' asylum seeker. An asylum seeker whose claim or appeal has been accepted will be given refugee status or some other form of leave to remain. This information sheet is only for asylum seekers with a current claim or appeal. We have a separate information sheet for ['refused' or 'failed' asylum seekers](#) and another information sheet for [refugees](#).

An asylum seeker may have an IS96 temporary admission form, an application registration card (ARC) or a standard acknowledgement letter (SAL) showing that they have made an application for asylum.

From 29 February 2012, all applicants applying to stay in the UK for more than 6 months must obtain a biometric residence permit from the UK Border Agency. Applications can be made through some Post Offices. It is important for an asylum seeker to check their status from time to time. Correspondence may have gone astray and they may not be aware that their claim or appeal has been accepted or refused.

Employment rights

Asylum seekers are not normally entitled to work while their application is being considered.

Asylum seekers who have been waiting for more than 12 months for a decision and where the delay in the decision is not the applicant's fault can ask the UK Border Agency (UKBA), for permission to work. An asylum seeker who wishes to ask for permission to work should seek advice from one of the organisations below.

Asylum seekers who have permission to work can claim Statutory Maternity Pay, Maternity Allowance and Statutory Sick Pay if they meet the eligibility requirements. For more information on these rights see our information sheet on [UK citizens and permanent residents](#).

Benefits and tax credits

Most asylum seekers are not entitled to benefits and must claim asylum support from the UK Border Agency (UKBA), formerly the National Asylum Support Service (NASS). Asylum seekers who have transitional protection are an exception and this is discussed below.

Asylum seekers are entitled to claim support from the UKBA. Asylum support should be claimed on form ASF1. This is currently £36.62 per week for a person aged 18 or over and £72.52 per week for couples. A single parent aged 18 or over will get £43.94. A person aged 25 or over can get £42.62 if the decision to provide cash support was made before 5 October 2009 and the person reached the age of 25 before then. A pregnant woman and children under three can claim an extra £3 a week. A baby under one year can claim an extra £5 a week.

Asylum seekers who have no accommodation can apply for housing support from the UKBA. They will usually be provided with a room in a hotel, hostel, bed and breakfast, shared house or flat. This will usually be outside London and the South East and the asylum seeker does not have any choice as to where they will be accommodated, however, the UKBA should take account of any physical needs and personal circumstances. An asylum seeker should remain in the accommodation unless they are given permission to move, otherwise they could lose entitlement to asylum support and accommodation. Asylum seekers are entitled to remain in the accommodation until they receive a decision on their application. Asylum seekers who are granted refugee status, humanitarian

protection or discretionary leave can remain in their accommodation for 28 days. Asylum seekers whose application is refused can remain in their accommodation during the appeal process, providing the appeal is made on time and must leave the accommodation within 21 days once a final decision to refuse asylum has been made.

If they are not eligible for asylum support or benefits, their local authority may provide assistance. If they have children, support can be provided by social services departments under the Children Act 1989.

A mother or father who qualify for UKBA support can apply to the UKBA for a £300 maternity payment to help buy things for a new baby. The maternity payment must be applied for from eight weeks before the baby is due, until six weeks after the birth. A claim can also be made if the baby was born outside the UK to a person who qualifies for UKBA support and the baby is less than three months old or in exceptional cases. The maternity payment can only be claimed once but is available for each baby. Therefore, twins are entitled to £600. If the mother or father is eligible for benefits or has received a Sure Start Maternity Grant, he/she is not eligible for a UKBA maternity payment.

Asylum seekers must complete an application form from the UKBA to apply for asylum support or a maternity payment. The organisations listed below can provide help with completing the forms.

Asylum seekers are not entitled to claim tax credits. If the asylum seeker has a spouse or partner who is entitled to claim tax credits, the spouse or partner can apply as a couple.

Asylum seekers with transitional protection

Transitional protection applies to those who were entitled to benefit on 4 February 1996 or 6 October 1996 for Child Benefit and those who applied for asylum at port of entry on or before 2 April 2000.

An asylum seeker with transitional protection can claim Income Support, income-based Jobseekers Allowance (JSA), Housing Benefit (HB), Council Tax Benefit (CTB), Child Benefit and social fund payments, including the Sure Start Maternity Grant. An asylum seeker can only claim urgent cases payments of income support and income-based JSA. More information on these benefits can be found in the information sheet for [UK citizens and permanent residents](#).

Family members who are not asylum seekers

Where a couple have different immigration status, a spouse or partner who is **not** subject to immigration control can claim Income Support and JSA for themselves, Child Benefit (regardless of the child's immigration status) and tax credits. JSA can be claimed jointly by a couple. If one of the couple is subject to immigration control a claim can still be made but JSA will be paid at the single rate not the couple rate. A 'person subject to immigration control' is a person who is not an EEA national or who requires leave to enter or remain, or has leave to enter or remain with a public funds restriction or is subject to a formal undertaking or is appealing an immigration decision.

Child Tax Credits (CTC) can be claimed by families with children regardless of whether or not they are working. The claimant must be present and ordinarily resident and have a right to reside here. Where a spouse or partner of an asylum seeker is entitled to claim CTC the claim is made as a couple and treated as if the couple are not subject to immigration control. The claimant can also claim for any children, regardless of their immigration status.

Income support, JSA, tax credits and other income-related benefits will be replaced by Universal Credit from October 2013. Universal Credit can be claimed at the single person rate if one of a couple is not subject

to immigration control and has the right to reside.

Couples with different immigration status will both need an NI number in order to claim benefits. It is not necessary to have the right to reside in the UK to obtain an NI number but a person who does not have the right to reside will be excluded from qualifying for most benefits.

Maternity care and other healthcare

Asylum seekers are entitled to obtain NHS care free of charge. They are entitled to maternity care free of charge. They are entitled to apply for registration with a GP and attend GP appointment free of charge. For more information, see [Entitlement to free NHS maternity care for women from abroad](#).

Useful contacts

Maternity Action

www.maternityaction.org.uk

Advice on maternity benefits and rights at work for UK citizens and women from abroad – 0845 600 8533

Acas

www.acas.org.uk

Information on rights at work - **08457 474747**

Asylum Support Appeals Project

www.asaproject.org.uk

Advice on asylum support appeals – 020 7729 3042 2 -4pm.

UK Border Agency

www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk

Immigration enquiry bureau - 0870 606 7766
Asylum support customer contact centre - 0845 602 1739

Child Poverty Action Group

www.cpag.org.uk

Advice on benefits and tax credits.
For advisors only - 020 7833 4627, Mon – Thurs. 2-4pm, Fri. 10 -12.

Refugee Council

www.refugeecouncil.org.uk

Information and assistance for refugees and asylum seekers.

Head Office - 020 7346 6700

London Advice Line - 020 7346 1134

Children's Office – for children under 18 –

0808 808 0500

East of England –0845 145 1415

West Midlands – 0121 446 5118

Yorkshire and Humber – 0113 244 9404

Rights of Women

www.rightsofwomen.org.uk

Free legal advice on sexual violence, immigration and asylum issues.

Helpline 0207490 7689.

This information sheet was produced in March 2013. It is important to get up-to-date advice.

More Maternity Action information sheets

[Maternity rights and benefits: refused \(failed\) asylum seekers](#)

[Maternity rights and benefits: refugees](#)

[Maternity rights and benefits: no recourse to public funds](#)

[Maternity rights and benefits: undocumented migrants](#)

[Maternity rights and benefits: EU, EEA and Swiss nationals \(including A8 and A2\)](#)

[Maternity rights and benefits: indefinite leave, right of abode and British citizenship](#)

[Maternity rights and benefits: trafficked women](#)

[Maternity rights and benefits: which information sheet to use](#)

[Pregnancy and maternity rights for Polish workers \(English language\)](#)

[Pregnancy and maternity rights for Polish workers \(Polish language\)](#)

[Rights at work for fathers and partners- Polish workers \(English language\)](#)

[Rights at work for fathers and partners – Polish workers \(Polish language\)](#)

[Entitlement to free NHS maternity care for women from abroad](#)

[Your rights at work](#) – a series of information sheets about your rights in the workplace

Available at www.maternityaction.org.uk