Social security agreement between the United Kingdom and Turkey

A guide to
National Insurance contributions
Benefits
Medical services
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This leaflet tells you what the social security agreement between the United Kingdom (UK) and Turkey means for you if you have lived or are planning to live in both countries.

It tells you about insurance and contributions, what UK benefits you may get, and how and where you can claim them. If you want information about Turkish benefits, you should contact the Turkish authorities at the address on page 23.

The leaflet also tells you what medical treatment you can get.

It only gives you general help. It does not cover every possible situation. You must not treat it as a complete and authoritative statement of the law.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the contents of this leaflet are correct at the date shown on the cover. However, the leaflet does not include any references to changes in the law made after that date. In the event that anything in this leaflet is different from a provision of the agreement between the UK and Turkey, or any other legal provision, the terms of the agreement or provision will apply.

The agreement means that you will be treated in the same way as nationals living in the country to which you go in respect of the matters covered by the agreement. It also means that when you move from one country to another, you will be able to keep rights to some of the benefits that are based on the insurance you have paid.

**In the agreement**

*United Kingdom* means England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man.

*Turkey* means the Republic of Turkey.
If you are going to Turkey, let your Jobcentre Plus/social security office and the HM Revenue and Customs Centre for Non Residents in Newcastle (at the address on page 22) know when you are going to leave, and give them your address in Turkey. If you change your address later, let them know the new one too.

When you come back to the UK, tell your Jobcentre Plus/social security office and the HM Revenue and Customs Centre for Non Residents in Newcastle (at the address on page 22) as soon as you can that you are back. Then, if anything needs to be done about your contributions or your benefit rights, it can be done straightaway. If you do not tell them at once, any benefit claim you make might be affected.

Things you should know about when you read this leaflet

Some of the sections in this leaflet tell you that if you have insurance in one country, it may help you to qualify for benefit in the other country. When this is the case, your insurance record in one country is never transferred to the other country. For example, if your UK insurance record does not qualify you for benefits, we will contact the Turkish authorities to get details of your Turkish insurance. But your Turkish insurance record will stay with the Turkish authorities.

If we have to contact the Turkish authorities about your insurance, it will help very much if we can tell them your Turkish Registration number and Social Insurance number. It is in your interests, therefore, to keep a record of this information in case we have to ask you for it. Other details which could help us to deal with your claim quickly, but which are not always needed, are:
• mother’s full (maiden) name;
• father’s full name;
• date of leaving Turkey;
• last address in Turkey;
• names and addresses of employers;
• periods of employment;
• salary/wage numbers;
• employers’ pension arrangement number;
• accident insurance number;
• employment references.
Contributions when working in Turkey

Working in Turkey for a UK employer for less than three years
You and your employer must continue to pay UK Class 1 contributions on all your pay while you are working in Turkey if:

- you are not a Turkish national;
- and you are not ordinarily resident in Turkey;
- and your UK employer sends you to work temporarily in Turkey;
- and your employer’s principal place of business is in the UK;
- and you are not likely to work in Turkey for more than three years.

During this time you and your UK employer will not have to pay contributions to the Turkish scheme. To make sure that you are not asked to pay, your employer must apply for a certificate of liability under the UK scheme. They should ask the HM Revenue and Customs Centre for Non Residents in Newcastle for the certificate. The address is on page 22.

When your employer asks for the certificate, we need to know:

- your full name;
- your address in the UK;
- your nationality;
- your UK National Insurance number;
- your employer’s name and address;
- the names and addresses of the people who represent your employer in Turkey;
- the date you will start work in Turkey; and
- the date you expect your work in Turkey to end.

We will send two copies of the certificate to your UK employer. One is for you to keep. The other is for the people who represent your UK employer in Turkey. You and your employer should look at the important notes on page 3 of the certificate.

Other types of work in Turkey
If you do not fall within the conditions listed at the beginning of the previous section, and are not covered by the special arrangements described on page 8, or the section on page 10 referring to self-employed contributions, you will not have to pay UK Class 1 or Class 2 contributions. But you may have to pay into the Turkish scheme. It is important that you get in touch with the Turkish authorities as soon as you start working there. You will find the address on page 23. They will be able to tell you what you have to do about insurance in Turkey and how you can become a member of their scheme. They will also tell you what you must pay and what sort of benefits you will get.
However, if you are a British citizen, a British Dependent Territories citizen, a British Overseas citizen or a British National (Overseas), ordinarily resident in the UK, you are not required to become insured for Turkish Invalidity Pension, Retirement Pension and widows’ benefits, but you may do so if you wish by notifying the Turkish authorities at the address shown on page 23.

Or you can choose to be treated as if you were an insured person entitled to pay voluntary UK contributions from abroad. See the section on UK voluntary contributions in Turkey on this page.

Volunteer Development Workers

If you are a Volunteer Development Worker being sent to Turkey, you should see leaflet NI38, Social security abroad, for details of the special contribution arrangements that have been made for you. The HM Revenue and Customs Centre for Non Residents in Newcastle will tell you more about these arrangements.

Special contribution arrangements

There may be special arrangements for your insurance if you:

- work on any vessel or aircraft registered in the UK or Turkey;
- work in the government service of the UK or Turkey; or
- are employed in a diplomatic mission or consular post of the UK or Turkey.

The HM Revenue and Customs Centre for Non Residents in Newcastle will tell you more about these arrangements if you work for a UK employer. If you work for a Turkish employer, get in touch with the Turkish authorities. You can find the address on page 23.

UK voluntary contributions in Turkey

If you are abroad and do not have to pay UK Class 1 or Class 2 contributions, you may wish to think about paying UK voluntary contributions. Leaflet NI38, Social security abroad, tells you about this.

You must decide for yourself whether to pay UK voluntary contributions whilst living in Turkey. The following are examples of circumstances in which it might be worthwhile your doing so:

- if you wish to qualify for a separate UK basic State Pension instead of relying on pro rata pensions (see page 14). Two pro rata pensions will not necessarily be equivalent in value to a full-rate basic pension solely under the scheme of either country, and the actual rates payable cannot be determined until pension age is reached. Because of this, some people prefer to pay UK voluntary contributions to maintain entitlement to a UK basic pension, instead of
relying on the pro rata pension arrangements in the agreement;

• if you wish to remain qualified for UK basic State Pension and basic widows’ or bereavement benefits, which are all payable anywhere in the world.

The HM Revenue and Customs Centre for Non Residents in Newcastle will tell you what these arrangements mean for your own social security position. You can get in touch with them at the address on page 22.

Contributions when working in the UK

Working in the UK for a Turkish employer
You will not have to pay UK Class 1 contributions while you are working in the UK if:

you are not a British citizen, a British Dependent Territories citizen, a British Overseas citizen or a British National (Overseas);

and you are not ordinarily resident in the UK;

and your Turkish employer sends you to work temporarily in the UK;

and your employer’s principal place of business is in Turkey.

During this time you remain insured under the Turkish scheme. The Turkish authorities will give you and your employer a certificate showing that you continue to pay contributions to the Turkish scheme while you work in the UK. If an officer from HM Revenue and Customs asks why UK contributions are not being paid for you, show the certificate.

Other types of work in the UK
If you have come from Turkey to work in the UK:

and you do not have to pay Turkish contributions under the arrangements described in the previous section;

and you are not in one of the types of job listed in the section headed Special contribution arrangements on page 8;

and you are not covered by the section headed Self-employed contributions on page 10,

you will normally have to pay UK contributions as soon as you start work here. Your employer should arrange this for you.

Statutory Sick Pay and Statutory Maternity Pay that your employer pays

Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) is paid by employers for up to 28 weeks to employees unable to work because they are sick. If you work for a UK employer and your earnings are on average at least equal to the lower earnings limit in the
appropriate reference period, you can get SSP while you are in Turkey. Such entitlement may continue even if your employer ceases to be liable to pay Class 1 contributions during your period of entitlement to SSP.

Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP) is paid by employers to help women take time off work when they expect a baby. If you work for a UK employer and have done so for at least 26 weeks and your earnings are on average at least equal to the lower earnings limit in the appropriate reference period, you can get SMP while you are in Turkey. SMP is paid for up to 26 weeks. The rate of benefit depends on your average weekly earnings.

If you do not work for an employer or you are not entitled to SSP or SMP for another reason, but you are insured under the UK scheme, you may get UK short-term Incapacity Benefit or Maternity Allowance instead. The section headed Incapacity Benefit and Maternity Allowance, on page 11, will tell you how short-term Incapacity Benefit or Maternity Allowance can be paid in Turkey.

**Self-employed contributions**

If you are self-employed in the UK, you will have to pay UK contributions, unless you have been told you do not have to because you do not earn enough. Leaflet CA02, *National insurance contributions for self-employed people with small earnings*, will tell you more about this. You can get a copy from your Jobcentre Plus/social security office. If you are over pension age (65 years for a man, 60 for a woman), you will not have to pay either (see the section headed State Pension, page 13, for information on State Pension age).
UK benefits the agreement covers

- Incapacity Benefit and Maternity Allowance;
- Benefits for industrial injuries and diseases;
- State Pension;
- Widows’ benefits and bereavement benefits; and
- Guardian’s Allowance.

Incapacity Benefit and Maternity Allowance

Incapacity Benefit can be paid to people who cannot work because they are sick or disabled and are too young to get a UK pension – under 60 for women and under 65 for men.

Incapacity Benefit is paid at three basic rates:

- short-term (lower rate) for the first 28 weeks of sickness;
- short-term (higher rate) from the 29th to the 52nd week of sickness; and
- long-term rate from the 53rd week of sickness.

Maternity Allowance is paid to help women take time off work when they are expecting a baby. It can be paid for up to 26 weeks. To qualify you must have been employed or self-employed in at least 26 of the 66 weeks before your baby is expected. The rate of benefit depends on your average weekly earnings.

If you are going from the UK to Turkey

You may be able to get short-term Incapacity Benefit while you are in Turkey if:

you satisfy the normal conditions for getting the benefit;

and you become unable to work when you are employed in Turkey while you have to be insured under the UK scheme;

or you do not remain insured under the UK scheme, but would nevertheless be entitled to Incapacity Benefit if you were in the UK.

You may be able to get Maternity Allowance while you are in Turkey, as long as you have been employed or self-employed in the UK.

Even if none of these apply, you might still be able to get short-term Incapacity Benefit or Maternity Allowance for a time if you are going to Turkey temporarily and you are going for medical treatment, or you have already been incapable of work for six months.
If you are getting UK Incapacity Benefit or Maternity Allowance and you plan to go to Turkey, let your Jobcentre Plus/social security office know well before you leave the UK. You will need to tell them:

- your full name and address;
- your National Insurance number;
- details of the benefits you are getting;
- the date you plan to go to Turkey;
- when you plan to come back to the UK; and
- why you are going to Turkey.

You may need to claim Turkish Sickness Benefit or Maternity Allowance after you go to Turkey and become insured under the Turkish scheme. Your UK insurance may help you to qualify for Turkish benefit.

If you come to the UK from Turkey
There are similar provisions to those described on page 11 for people who move from Turkey to the UK.

If you are still insured under the Turkish scheme while you are working in the UK (see the sections headed Working in the UK for a Turkish employer and Other types of work in the UK, on page 9),
or you are in the UK only for a short time,
you may be able to get Turkish Sickness Benefit or Maternity Allowance.

If you cannot claim Turkish benefit, your Turkish insurance might help you qualify for UK short-term Incapacity Benefit or Maternity Allowance. But you must have paid contributions as an employed or self-employed person under the UK scheme since you last arrived in the UK.

If you have not paid any National Insurance since you last arrived in the UK, but were working abroad for a UK employer, you might still be able to get short-term Incapacity Benefit if you remained ordinarily resident in the UK for the whole time you were abroad and paid contributions for the first 52 weeks.

For further information, please contact The Pension Service at Tyneview Park. Their address is on page 22.

Long-term Incapacity Benefit
When you have received Turkish Sickness Benefit and UK short-term Incapacity Benefit for a combined total of 364 days during one spell of sickness, your UK long-term Incapacity Benefit will be worked out as follows:

First of all we will work out how much benefit you would get if all your insurance had been paid in the UK. If all your insurance would be enough to give you entitlement to UK Incapacity Benefit, the amount you will receive will depend on how much of the combined insurance is made up of UK insurance.
If you had paid 1,000 weeks of UK insurance and 500 weeks of Turkish insurance, we would pay two-thirds of the benefit. This is only a general description of how benefit is calculated in these circumstances. Other special rules may apply. To find out more, contact The Pension Service at Tyneview Park. You will find their address on page 22.

**If you are living in the UK**

- your UK benefit has been adjusted as described above;
- the combined total of your UK and Turkish benefits is less than you would have got if your UK benefit had not been reduced, then we will make up the difference.

If you are not entitled to pro rata long-term Incapacity Benefit, you may, until such time as you satisfy the conditions for such a benefit, receive:

- **either** long-term Incapacity Benefit solely under the UK scheme;
- **or** any Turkish Invalidity Pension you were receiving before you left Turkey, provided your illness was declared to be chronic before leaving.

**Benefits for industrial injuries and diseases**

If you have an industrial accident or contract an industrial disease while you are working in Turkey, but are still insured under the UK scheme, you will be treated as if the accident happened or you contracted the disease in the UK. Any benefit payable in respect of that accident or disease can be paid in Turkey.

In the same way, if you have an industrial accident or contract an industrial disease while you are working in the UK, but are still insured under the Turkish scheme, you will be treated as if the accident happened or you contracted the disease in Turkey. Any benefit payable in respect of that accident or disease can be paid in the UK.

**Effect of disablement from an industrial accident or disease in one country on a subsequent claim in the other**

If your disablement was the result of an industrial accident or disease in one country, any previous industrial accident or similar disease for which benefit is payable under the legislation of the other country will be taken into account in assessing the degree of your latest disablement.

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**State Pension**

**State Pension age**

State Pension ages in the UK are at present 65 for a man and 60 for a woman. But over a 10-year period, starting on 6 April 2010, State Pension age for women will change from 60 to 65.
How pension from one country is paid if you live in the other

UK State Pension is payable in Turkey at the same rate as if you were living in the UK.

In the same way, you will get the same rate of Turkish pension in the UK as you would if you were in Turkey.

Insured in both the UK and Turkey

If you (or your husband if you are relying on his insurance record) have at different times been insured for a pension under both the UK and Turkish schemes, your pension entitlement will be calculated in the following way:

Each country will consider whether or not you have entitlement to a pension separately from the agreement and, where appropriate, will calculate the rate payable. A pension calculated in this way is called a ‘separate’ pension.

Each country will also calculate your entitlement to a pension under the provisions of the agreement by taking into account insurance paid under both countries, schemes. The rates of pension payable in these circumstances will depend upon the extent to which you were insured under each country’s scheme. A pension calculated in this way is called a ‘pro rata’ pension.

When using this process, each country will calculate the rate of pension which would have been earned if all the insurance had been paid under its own scheme. Each country will then calculate the proportion of that rate earned by its own insurance. That is the rate of pension payable by that country. For example:

If you had paid five years’ UK insurance and 10 years’ insurance in Turkey, we would work out how much pension you would have got if you had been paying UK insurance for 15 years. But because you have only actually been paying UK insurance for five years, we would pay you one-third (five-fifteenths) of that pension. This is only a general description of how a pension is calculated in these circumstances. Other special rules may apply. To find out more, contact The Pension Service at Tyneview Park. You will find their address on page 22.

You will then be asked to choose whether you wish to receive a ‘separate’ pension or a ‘pro rata’ pension from either or both countries. You cannot, however, choose to receive a ‘separate’ pension from one country and a ‘pro rata’ pension from the other.

You can, in certain circumstances, change your choice at a later date if it is in your interests to do so, but only if your initial choice was to receive a ‘separate’ pension from either or both countries.

Even if we use your UK insurance and your insurance in Turkey, you still may not have paid enough contributions for a pension. In this case you will not get a pension.
This guide went to press in October 2005. Changes to the law after that date may affect some of the rules explained here. In particular, the Civil Partnership Act 2004 is expected to come into force on 5 December 2005. This will change the way the UK treats same-sex couples. When that happens, people of the same sex who have formed a civil partnership will be treated, as far as possible, in the same way as a married couple. Either partner in a civil partnership will be able to rely on the contributions paid by the other partner, or late partner, in the same way as a married person can rely on the contributions paid by a spouse or late spouse, when claiming a State Pension or bereavement benefit. Same-sex couples who are living together as if they were civil partners (but who have not formed a civil partnership) will be treated in the same way as unmarried couples.

Bereavement benefits and widows’ benefits

Bereavement benefits have been available to men and women since 9 April 2001. All recipients of a widow’s benefit will continue to receive that for as long as they meet the qualifying conditions.

How bereavement benefits, widows’ benefits or survivors’ benefits from one country are paid if you live in the other

UK bereavement benefits and widows’ benefits are payable in Turkey at the same rate as if you were living in the UK.

In the same way, you will get the same rate of Turkish Survivors’ Benefit in the UK as you would if you were in Turkey.

If UK bereavement benefit or widow’s benefit would be payable if a qualifying child were in the UK, it will be paid if the child is in Turkey.

If your husband or wife was insured under the insurance schemes of both the UK and Turkey

If your husband or wife was at different times insured under both the UK and Turkish schemes, their insurance under both schemes may be taken into account in a similar way as a person’s contributions may be taken into account for State Pension. The section ‘Insured in both the UK and Turkey’ under the heading State Pension will tell you about this.

If you are a widow, the Turkish authorities will combine your husband’s UK insurance with his Turkish insurance in the same way for Turkish Survivor’s Benefit.

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late partner, in the same way as a married person can rely on the contributions paid by a spouse or late spouse, when claiming a State Pension or bereavement benefit. Same-sex couples who are living together as if they were civil partners (but who have not formed a civil partnership) will be treated in the same way as unmarried couples.

**Guardian’s Allowance**

If you are looking after somebody else’s child after one or both of the child’s parents have died, you may be entitled to UK Guardian’s Allowance. Any time either of the child’s parents was insured in Turkey can be used to help your claim.
There are time limits for claiming benefits. Contact the appropriate office or organisation without delay.

**If you want to claim Statutory Sick Pay or Statutory Maternity Pay**
Get in touch with your employer or your local HM Revenue and Customs National Insurance Contributions Office. It is listed in the business numbers section of the phone book.

**If you want to claim other UK benefits**
Contact your local Jobcentre Plus/social security office. For your nearest office, look for the display advert under ‘Jobcentre Plus’ in the business numbers section of the phone book. State Pension can be claimed from The Pension Service. You can telephone The Pension Service on 0845 60 60 265.

**If you want to claim UK benefits when you are in Turkey**
Contact The Pension Service at Tyneview Park. You will find their address on page 22.

**If you want to claim Turkish benefits when you are in the UK**
Contact the Turkish authorities. You can find their address on page 23.
Medical services

In Turkey

There is no healthcare agreement between the UK and Turkey, and the National Health Service (NHS) applies only in the UK. You cannot get any money back from the NHS for any medical help you pay for in Turkey.

Anyone in Turkey who is insured under the Turkish sickness insurance scheme may receive free medical care for certain prescribed periods. Information about these medical services can be obtained from the Turkish authorities at the address on page 23.

If you have a National Health Service medical card, please send it, and any of your family’s cards, to your Primary Care Trust. If you live in Scotland or Wales, send the card to the local Health Board. In Northern Ireland, send it to the Central Services Agency. Their address is on the card or at www.nhs.uk. Or you can give it to the Immigration Officer as you leave the UK.

If you don’t have a medical card, please tell your local Primary Care Trust, local Health Board or the Central Services Agency:

• your name;
• your address;
• your date of birth;
• the name and address of your UK doctor;
• your National Health Service number, if you know it; and
• when you are going to leave the UK.

You can get their address from www.nhs.uk or the business numbers section of the phone book or from a post office.

In the United Kingdom
(England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland)

Temporary visits to the UK
Under NHS rules anyone, wherever they are from, who needs treatment for an emergency condition that occurs during a visit to the UK will not be charged for treatment at a hospital accident and emergency department or GP’s surgery. This does not extend to treatment as an inpatient or registered outpatient at a hospital, or to routine, non-emergency treatment from a GP or dentist. You will normally have to pay for these services, as well as a charge for any medicines you need.

If you come to the UK specifically for medical treatment, you will have to pay for it. You will not get your money back.

More detailed information about medical services in England is available from the Department of Health website at www.dh.gov.uk/overseasvisitors
**Living permanently in the UK**
If you have come to live permanently in the UK, you can get the full range of treatments available under the NHS. These are generally free of charge, although there are some charges for medicines, dental treatment, glasses and some medical appliances.

You can approach any doctor’s practice and ask to be registered on their list for NHS treatment. For help and advice on registering with a GP’s practice, ask your local Primary Care Trust. Their contact details can be found on the NHS website at [www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk).

**In the Isle of Man**
If you want to know about medical services in the Isle of Man, please contact the Department of Health and Social Security in the Isle of Man at the address on page 21.
### General information

If you wish to contact any agency whose address is given in this section, please supply the following information, if possible:

- your full name;
- your full address;
- your date of birth; and
- your UK National Insurance (NI) number or NHS number. A UK NI number should be quoted, if known, for UK benefit or contribution enquiries. For medical/health enquiries, an NHS number should be quoted, if known.

### Some helpful leaflets

You can get information about UK benefits from other leaflets. You can also get more information from the Department for Work and Pensions website [www.dwp.gov.uk](http://www.dwp.gov.uk).

You can get the following leaflets from your local Jobcentre Plus/social security office or, if you are abroad, from The Pension Service at Tyneview Park. You can find their address on page 22.

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England
Department of Health
Finance Directorate
Quarry House
Quarry Hill
Leeds LS2 7UE
tel: 0113 254 5819
email: dhmail@dh.gsi.gov.uk

Northern Ireland
Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety
General Medical Services Branch
Room D3
Castle Buildings
Upper Newtownards Road
Belfast BT4 3SQ
tel: 028 9052 2890

Scotland
Scottish Executive Health Department
St Andrew’s House
Regent Road
Edinburgh EH1 3DG
tel: 0131 556 8400
email: ceu@scotland.gov.uk

Wales
National Assembly for Wales
NHS Directorate
Cathays Park
Cardiff CF10 3NQ
tel: 029 2082 5111
email: health.enquiries@wales.gsi.gov.uk

Isle of Man
Department of Health and Social Security
Health Division
Crookall House
Demesne Road
Douglas
Isle of Man IM1 3QA
tel: 01624 642608
email: healthservices@dhss.gov.im
Addresses for contribution and benefit enquiries

UK Social Security Scheme (but not Guardian’s Allowance)
Department for Work and Pensions
The Pension Service
International Pension Centre
Tyneview Park
Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE98 1BA

If you are in the UK, you can phone or fax
The Pension Service at Tyneview Park on:
tel: 0191 218 7777
fax: 0191 218 3836

If you are phoning or sending a fax from outside the UK, dial the international code, then:
tel: 44 191 218 7777
fax: 44 191 218 3836
email: TVP-IPC-Customer-Care@thepensionservice.gsi.gov.uk

Guardian’s Allowance
HM Revenue and Customs
Child Benefit Office
PO Box 1
Washington
Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE88 1AA

If you are in the UK, you can phone or fax the Child Benefit Office on:
tel: 0845 302 1464
fax: 0191 225 1543

If you are phoning or sending a fax from outside the UK, dial the international code, then:
tel: 44 191 225 1536
fax: 44 191 225 1543
email: child.benefit@hmrc.gsi.gov.uk

National Insurance contributions
HM Revenue and Customs
Centre for Non Residents
Room BP1301
Benton Park View
Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE98 1ZZ

If you are in the UK, you can phone or fax the Centre for Non Residents (Newcastle) Helpline on:
tel: 0845 915 4811
fax: 0845 915 0067

If you are phoning or sending a fax from outside the UK, dial the international code, then:
tel: 44 191 203 7010
fax: 44 191 225 0067
You can also get more information and contact HM Revenue and Customs via their website: www hmrc gov uk

For details of UK Income Tax while you are abroad contact:
HM Revenue and Customs
Centre for Non Residents
St John’s House
Merton Road
Bootle
Merseyside L69 9BB
You can phone the Centre for Non Residents on:
tel: 0845 070 0040
If you are phoning from outside the UK, dial the international code, then:
tel: 44 151 210 2222

Isle of Man Social Security Scheme
Department of Health and Social Security
Markwell House
Market Street
Douglas
Isle of Man IM1 2RZ

You can phone or fax the Department of Health and Social Security on:
tel: 01624 685059 (Contributions)
  01624 685068 (Pensions)
  01624 685101 (Other benefits)
fax: 01624 685030
demail: socialsecurity@dhss.gov.im

Turkish Social Security Scheme
Sosyal Sigortalar Kurumu
Genel Mudurlugu
Ankara
Turkey
This leaflet is only a general guide to benefit and is not a full and authoritative statement of the law. We have made every effort to ensure that the information in this leaflet is correct at the date shown on the cover. However, changes in the law may make the leaflet become gradually less accurate.

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