

### **Appendix Three – Vulnerability criteria**

Copied below is the most recent version of the vulnerability criteria contained in the EA code of practice:

Before the enforcement agency adds the enforcement fee, they must, using their professional judgement, explicitly consider whether the debtor falls into the following vulnerability categories.

Where the debtor:

1. Appears to have been severely impacted by Covid 19. This could include ongoing significant health conditions (long covid) or a significant drop in income that can be evidenced.
2. Appears to be severely mentally impaired or suffering severe mental confusion.
3. Has young children and severe social deprivation is evident.
4. Is disputing liability or claims to have paid, applied for a rebate, Council Tax Support (CTS), discount or any other relief not yet granted. Under these circumstances the enforcement agent should report this back to the Council.
5. Is heavily pregnant and there are no other adults available in the household.
6. Is in mourning due to recent bereavement (within one month).
7. Is having difficulty communicating due to profound deafness, blindness or language difficulties. In these cases, the Council would make arrangements for the appropriate support in terms of a signer or translation services etc.
8. Has severe long-term sickness or illness including being terminally ill.

This judgement must be based on telephone conversations, written responses, visits by company employees not acting as enforcement agents and visits by enforcement agents. A clear statement that the debtor's vulnerability has been considered must be recorded on the debtor's record before the enforcement fee is added. When an enforcement agent makes the first visit to the property and decides that the debtor is vulnerable, no enforcement fee should be added, and the account should be returned to the Council.