

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1982 No. 1408

SOCIAL SECURITY

The Social Security (General Benefit) Regulations 1982

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	1st October 1982
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>		14th October 1982
<i>Coming into Operation</i>		4th November 1982

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The Secretary of State for Social Services, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by sections 50(4), 56(7), 57(5), 58(3), 60(4) and (7), 61(1), 62(2), 67(1), 68(2), 70(2), 72(1) and (8), 74(1), 81(6), 82(5) and (6), 83(1), 85(1), 86(2) and (5), 90(2), 91(1), 119(3) and (4) and 159(3) of, and paragraphs 2, 3 and 6 of Schedule 8, paragraphs 1 and 8 of Schedule 9 and Schedule 14 of the Social Security Act 1975(a) and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations, which only consolidate the regulations hereby revoked, and which accordingly, by virtue of paragraph 20 of Schedule 3 to the Social Security Act 1980(b), are not subject to the requirements of section 10 of that Act for prior reference to the Social Security Advisory Committee and, by virtue of section 141(2) and paragraph 12 of Schedule 16 of the Social Security Act 1975, do not require prior reference to the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council:—

PART I

GENERAL

Citation, commencement and interpretation

1.—(1) These regulations may be cited as the Social Security (General Benefit) Regulations 1982 and shall come into operation 4th November 1982.

(2) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“the Act” means the Social Security Act 1975;

“the Child Benefit Act” means the Child Benefit Act 1975(c);

“child benefit” means benefit under Part I of the Child Benefit Act;

“determining authority” means, as the case may require, an insurance officer appointed under section 97(1) of the Act, a local tribunal constituted under section 97(2) of the Act, or the Chief Social Security Commissioner appointed under section 97(3) of the Act or any other Social Security Commissioner so appointed, or any Tribunal of Commissioners constituted under section 116(1) of the Act;

(a) 1975 c. 14; section 56(7) was amended by section 21(1) of, and paragraph 20 of Schedule 4 to, the Child Benefit Act 1975 (c. 61). Section 68(2)(a) was amended by section 21(1) of, and paragraph 24 of Schedule 4 to, the Child Benefit Act 1975. Section 86(2) was substituted by section 7 of the Social Security Act 1979 (c. 18). Section 86(5) was amended by section 21(1) of, and paragraph 29 of Schedule 4 to, the Child Benefit Act 1975. Section 119(3)(b) was amended by section 21(4) of, and paragraph 9(a) of Schedule 3 to, the Social Security Act 1979. Section 119(4)(c) was amended by section 21(1) of, and paragraph 33 of Schedule 4 to, the Child Benefit Act 1975 and by section 21(4) of, and paragraph 9(b)(i) of Schedule 3 to, the Social Security Act 1979. Section 119(4)(cc) was inserted by section 2 of, and paragraph 12 of Part II of Schedule 1 to, the Social Security Act 1980 (c. 30). Section 119(4)(d) was amended by section 21(4) of, and paragraph 9(b)(iii) of Schedule 3 to, the Social Security Act 1979. Schedule 9, paragraph 1, was amended by section 21(2) of, and Schedule 5 to, the Child Benefit Act 1975.

(b) 1980 c. 30.

(c) 1975 c. 61.

“entitled to child benefit” includes treated as so entitled;

“industrial injuries benefit” means injury benefit, disablement benefit and industrial death benefit payable under section 50 of the Act;

“parent” has the meaning assigned to it by section 24(3) of the Child Benefit Act (a);

“standard rate of increase” means the amount specified in Part IV or Part V of Schedule 4 to the Act as the amount of an increase of the benefit in question for an adult dependant;

“the Workmen’s Compensation Act” means the Workmen’s Compensation Acts 1925 to 1945, or the enactments repealed by the Workmen’s Compensation Act 1925(b) or the enactments repealed by the Workmen’s Compensation Act 1906(c);

and other expressions have the same meanings as in the Act.

(3) Unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in these regulations—

(a) to a numbered section is to the section of the Act bearing that number;

(b) to a numbered regulation is a reference to the regulation bearing that number in these regulations and any reference in a regulation to a numbered paragraph is a reference to the paragraph of that regulation bearing that number.

Exceptions from disqualification for imprisonment etc

2.—(1) The following provisions of this regulation shall have effect to except benefit from the operation of section 82(5)(b) of the Act which provides that (except where regulations otherwise provide) a person shall be disqualified for receiving any benefit and an increase of benefit shall not be payable in respect of any person as the beneficiary’s wife or husband, for any period during which that person is undergoing imprisonment or detention in legal custody (hereinafter in this regulation referred to as “the said provisions”).

(2) The said provisions shall not operate to disqualify a person for receiving sickness benefit, invalidity benefit, mobility allowance, widow’s benefit, child’s special allowance, maternity allowance, retirement pension of any category, age addition, non-contributory invalidity pension, injury benefit, disablement benefit or industrial death benefit or to make an increase of benefit not payable in respect of a person as the beneficiary’s wife or husband, for any period during which that person is undergoing imprisonment or detention in legal custody in connection with a charge brought or intended to be brought against him in criminal proceedings, or pursuant to any sentence or order for detention made by a court in such proceedings, unless, in relation to him, a penalty is imposed at the conclusion of those proceedings or, in the case of default of payment of a sum adjudged to be paid on conviction, a penalty is imposed in respect of such default.

(3) The said provisions shall not operate to disqualify a person for receiving

(a) Section 24(3)(c) was repealed by the Children Act 1975 (c. 72), Schedule 4, Part I.

(b) 1925 c. 84.

(c) 1906 c. 58.

any benefit (not being a guardian's allowance or death grant), or to make an increase of benefit not payable in respect of a person as the beneficiary's wife or husband, for any period during which that person is undergoing detention in legal custody after the conclusion of criminal proceedings if it is a period during which he is liable to be detained in a hospital or similar institution in Great Britain as a person suffering from mental disorder unless—

- (a) pursuant to any sentence or order for detention made by the court at the conclusion of those proceedings, he has undergone detention by way of penalty in a prison, a detention centre, a Borstal institution or a young offenders institution; and
- (b) he was removed to the hospital or similar institution while liable to be detained as a result of that sentence or order, and, in the case of a person who is liable to be detained in the hospital or similar institution by virtue of any provision of the Mental Health Act 1959(a) or the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960(b), a direction restricting his discharge has been given under either of those Acts and is still in force.

(4) Where, as respects a person in relation to whom each of the conditions specified in paragraph (3)(a) and (b) is satisfied, a certificate given by or on behalf of the Secretary of the State for the Home Department or the Secretary of State for Scotland and furnished to the Secretary of State for Social Services shows the earliest date on which that person would have been expected to be discharged from detention pursuant to the said sentence or order if he had not been transferred to a hospital or similar institution, the said conditions shall be deemed not to be satisfied in relation to that person as from the day next following that date.

(5) The said provisions shall not operate to disqualify a person for receiving a guardian's allowance or death grant.

(6) Subject to the next succeeding paragraph of this regulation, the said provisions shall not operate to disqualify a person for receiving disablement benefit, other than any increase thereof, for any period during which he is undergoing imprisonment or detention in legal custody.

(7) The amount payable by virtue of the last preceding paragraph by way of any disablement pension or pensions in respect of any period, other than a period in respect of which that person is excepted from disqualification by virtue of the provisions of paragraph (3) of this regulation, during which that person is and has continuously been undergoing imprisonment or detention in legal custody, shall not exceed the total amount payable by way of such pension or all such pensions for a period of one year.

(8) For the purposes of this regulation—

- (a) "court" means any court in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man or in any place to which the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act 1884(c) applies or any naval court-martial, army court-martial or air force court-martial within the meaning of the Courts-Martial (Appeals) Act 1968(d), or the Courts-Martial Appeal Court;

(a) 1959 c. 72.
(b) 1960 c. 61.
(c) 1884 c. 31.
(d) 1968 c. 20.

- (b) “hospital or similar institution” means any place (not being a prison, a detention centre, a Borstal institution, a young offenders institution or a remand centre, and not being at or in any such place) in which persons suffering from mental disorder are or may be received for care or treatment;
- (c) “penalty” means a sentence of imprisonment, Borstal training or detention under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933(a) or under section 57(3) of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937(b) or under section 208(3) and 416(4) of the Criminal Proceedings (Scotland) Act 1975(c) or an order for detention in a detention centre;
- (d) in relation to a person who is liable to be detained in Great Britain as a result of any order made under the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act 1884(d), references to a prison shall be construed as including references to a prison within the meaning of that Act;
- (e) a person who is liable to be detained by virtue of any provision of the Mental Health Act 1959 or the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960 shall be treated as if a direction restricting his discharge had been given under one or other of those Acts if for the purposes thereof he is to be so treated;
- (f) references to mental disorder shall be construed as including references to any mental disorder within the meaning of the Mental Health Act 1959 or the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960;
- (g) criminal proceedings against any person shall be deemed to be concluded upon his being found insane in those proceedings so that he cannot be tried or his trial cannot proceed.

(9) Where a person outside Great Britain is undergoing imprisonment or detention in legal custody and, in similar circumstances in Great Britain, he would have been excepted, by the operation of any of the preceding paragraphs of this regulation, from disqualification under the said provisions (referred to in paragraph (1)) for receiving the benefit claimed, he shall not be disqualified for receiving that benefit by reason only of his said imprisonment or detention.

(10) Paragraph (9) applies to increases of benefit not payable under the said provisions as it applies to disqualification for receiving benefit.

Suspension of payment of benefit during imprisonment etc

3.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this regulation, the payment to any person of any benefit—

- (a) which is excepted from the operation of section 82(5)(b) of the Act by virtue of the provisions of regulation 2(2), (5) or (6) or by any of those paragraphs as applied by regulation 2(9); or
- (b) which is payable otherwise than in respect of a period during which he is undergoing imprisonment or detention in legal custody;

(a) 1933 c. 12.
 (b) 1937 c. 37.
 (c) 1975 c. 21.
 (d) 1884 c. 31.

shall be suspended while that person is undergoing imprisonment or detention in legal custody.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not operate to require the payment of any benefit to be suspended while the beneficiary is liable to be detained in a hospital or similar institution as defined in regulation 2(8)(b) during a period for which in his case, benefit to which regulation 2(3) applies is or would be excepted from the operation of the said section 82(5) by virtue of the provision of regulation 2(3).

(3) A guardian's allowance or death grant, or any benefit to which paragraph (1)(b) applies may nevertheless be paid while the beneficiary is undergoing imprisonment or detention in legal custody to any person appointed for the purpose by the Secretary of State to receive and deal with any sums payable on behalf of the beneficiary on account of that benefit, and the receipt of any person so appointed shall be a good discharge to the Secretary of State and the National Insurance Fund for any sum so paid.

(4) Where, by virtue of this regulation, payment of benefit under Chapter IV or V of Part II of the Act is suspended for any period, the period of suspension shall not be taken into account in calculating any period under the provisions of regulation 22 of the Social Security (Claims and Payments) Regulations 1979(a) (extinguishment of right to sums payable by way of benefit which are not obtained within the prescribed time).

Interim payments by way of benefit under the Act

4.—(1) Where, under arrangements made by the Secretary of State with the consent of the Treasury, payment by way of benefit has been made pending determination of a claim for it without due proof of the fulfilment of the relevant conditions or otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act and orders and regulations made under it, the payment so made shall, for the purposes of those provisions, but subject to the following provisions of this regulation, be deemed to be a payment of benefit duly made.

(2) When a claim for benefit in connection with which a payment has been made under arrangements such as are referred to in paragraph (1) above is determined by a determining authority—

- (a) if that authority decides that nothing was properly payable by way of the benefit in respect of which the payment was made or that the amount properly payable by way of that benefit was less than the amount of the payment, it may, if appropriate, direct that the whole or part of the overpayment be treated as paid on account of benefit (whether benefit under the Act or the Supplementary Benefits Act 1976(b)) which is properly payable, but subject as aforesaid shall require repayment of the overpayment; and
- (b) if that authority decides that the amount properly payable by way of the benefit in respect of which the payment was made equals or exceeds the amount of that payment, it shall treat that payment as paid on account of the benefit properly payable.

(a) S.I. 1979/628.

(b) 1976 c. 71; the Act (other than sections 31, 32, 35 and 36 and Schedules 4 and 6 to 8) as amended is set out in Part II of Schedule 2 to the Social Security Act 1980 (c. 30).

(3) Unless before a payment made under arrangements such as are mentioned in paragraph (1) above has been made to a person that person had been informed of the effect of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (2) above as it relates to repayment of an overpayment, repayment of an overpayment shall not be required except where the determining authority is satisfied that in the obtaining and receipt of such a payment the person to whom it has been made, and any person acting for him, has not throughout exercised due care and diligence to avoid overpayment.

(4) An overpayment required to be repaid under the provisions of this regulation shall, without prejudice to any other method of recovery, be recoverable by deduction from any benefit then or thereafter payable to the person by whom it is to be repaid or any persons entitled to receive his benefit on his death.

Deduction of benefit required to be repaid

5. Where, in accordance with a decision given on a review or appeal or a decision under section 119(2A) of the Act (repayment required where on facts subsequently established benefit would not have been paid) any benefit is required to be repaid to the Secretary of State or as the case may be, to a local authority, then, without prejudice to any other method of recovery, such benefit shall be recoverable by deduction from any benefit then or thereafter payable to the person by whom it is to be repaid or any persons entitled to receive his benefit on his death.

Set-off of benefit against earlier payment of dependency benefit

6. Benefit paid to one person in respect of another as being a child in respect of whom the payee is entitled to child benefit or as being the wife or husband, or an adult dependant of the first-mentioned person shall, unless it is required to be repaid, be treated as having been properly paid for any period for which it is not in fact payable in cases where under a subsequent decision either—

- (a) that other person is himself entitled to benefit under the Act for that period; or
- (b) a third person is entitled to benefit for that period in respect of that other person in priority to the first-mentioned person,

and any arrears of benefit payable for that period by virtue of the subsequent decision shall be reduced or withheld accordingly.

Repayment by a person who has received payment of benefit on behalf of a beneficiary

7.—(1) Subsections (1), (2) and (2A) of section 119 of the Act (effect of adjudication on payment and recovery) are modified in accordance with the following paragraphs of this regulation in relation to payments of benefit under the Act, other than mobility allowance, made not to the beneficiary but to some other person on his behalf.

(2) After the words “require repayment”, where they first occur in each of those subsections, there is inserted in each case the words “to be made by the beneficiary”.

(3) At the end of subsection (1) there is added—

“and, subject to paragraphs (a) and (b), where benefit was paid to a person acting on behalf of the beneficiary that decision shall require repayment to be made to the Secretary of State by that person.”.

(4) At the end of subsection (2) there is added—

“and shall not require repayment to be made by a person to whom any payment on behalf of the beneficiary was made where it is shown, to the satisfaction of the person or tribunal determining the appeal or review, that in the obtaining and receipt of the benefit the person to whom such payment was made has throughout used due care and diligence to avoid overpayment.”.

(5) At the end of subsection (2A) there is added—

“and where payment in respect of such amount of benefit under the earlier decision was made to a person acting on behalf of the beneficiary, the subsequent decision shall require repayment to the Secretary of State under this subsection to be made by the person to whom the payment was made unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the insurance officer, tribunal or Commissioner that in the obtaining and receipt of the benefit that person throughout used due care and diligence to avoid overpayment.”.

Rounding of sums payable by way of benefit

8. Except as otherwise provided where payment falls to be made of a sum payable by way of benefit and that sum is not a penny or a multiple thereof, the sum payable shall be paid by rounding the payment to the nearest penny, a half penny being rounded to the next penny above.

PART II

PROVISIONS RELATING TO BENEFIT OTHER
THAN INDUSTRIAL INJURIES BENEFIT

Payments of benefit and suspension of payments pending a decision on appeals or references, arrears and repayments

9.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation and regulation 22(2) of the Mobility Allowance Regulations 1975(a) benefit other than industrial injuries benefit shall be payable in accordance with an award, notwithstanding that an appeal against the award is pending and (subject also to the provisions of section 119 of that Act, regulation 33 of the Social Security (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations 1975(b) and regulation 6 of these regulations) shall be treated as having been duly paid and shall not be recoverable under the provisions of the Act or otherwise.

(2) Subject to paragraph (4), where notice of an appeal by an insurance officer to the Social Security Commissioner from an award of a local tribunal is given or sent to the claimant within a period of 28 days beginning on the date

(a) S.I. 1975/1573.

(b) S.I. 1975/558.

when the insurance officer was given notice in writing of the local tribunal's decision, payment of the benefit (or that part of the benefit) to which the appeal relates shall, in the case of any of the following benefits, be suspended until the appeal has been determined:—

- (a) unemployment benefit, provided the ground of the appeal is that the claimant ought to be disqualified for receiving benefit by reason of the provisions of section 19(1) (disqualification for unemployment benefit in respect of unemployment due to a trade dispute); and
 - (b) maternity benefit, widow's benefit, attendance allowance, mobility allowance, child's special allowance, guardian's allowance, death grant, retirement pension of any category or age addition.
- (3) Where leave is necessary for such an appeal and either—
- (a) application for leave having been made by an insurance officer to the chairman of the local tribunal, notice of that application is given or sent to the claimant within the 28 day period referred to in paragraph (2); or
 - (b) such an application having been refused and an application for leave to appeal having been made by the insurance officer to the Social Security Commissioner, notice of the latter application is given or sent to the claimant within six weeks of the date on which the insurance officer was notified of the refusal of the chairman of the local tribunal to give leave to appeal;

payment of the benefit (or that part of the benefit) to which the application for leave to appeal relates shall, in the case of a benefit referred to in paragraph (2), be suspended until a decision on the application (whether refusing or allowing leave to appeal) is given.

(4) In a case where leave to appeal is given on an application referred to in paragraph (3), paragraph (2) shall have effect as if the 28 day period to which it refers began on the date on which notice was given to the insurance officer that leave to appeal had been given.

(5) Where a person who has received unemployment benefit in respect of certain days in a period of interruption of employment is subsequently awarded unemployment benefit in respect of earlier days in the same period and by virtue of section 18(1) (duration of unemployment benefit) benefit would become overpaid if the benefit due under the subsequent award were paid—

- (a) the benefit which would become overpaid shall be treated as having been paid in respect of an earlier period within that same period of interruption of employment, and the amount due to be paid under the subsequent award shall be reduced accordingly; and
- (b) for the purposes of section 18(2) (requalification for benefit) the last day for which the person concerned was entitled to benefit shall be the last day in respect of which, under the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) above, benefit is treated as having been paid.

(6) Where on appeal or review a decision is reversed or varied or revised and by reason thereof any sum on account of unemployment benefit is shown to have been paid to any person in respect of days for which he was not entitled to it, then, in determining for the purposes of section 18—

- (a) whether that person has exhausted his right to that benefit and what is the last day for which he was entitled to it—
- (i) any day for which such sum has been so paid in pursuance of the original decision shall be treated as if it was a day for which that person was entitled to that benefit notwithstanding that that day is not treated as a day of unemployment because the person concerned is disqualified for receiving that benefit,
 - (ii) where any sum has been so paid to such a person and that sum or any part thereof is recovered, then there shall be excluded for the purposes of the said determination under the said section 18 a number of days (to the nearest whole number) equal to the number to be obtained by dividing the amount recovered by the daily rate at which the benefit was paid;
- (b) whether that person has requalified for benefit under the provisions of section 18(2), the last day for which he was entitled to the benefit shall be the last day in respect of which under sub-paragraph (a) above he is treated as having been entitled to it.
- (7) The provisions of paragraph (5) of this regulation shall apply to earnings-related supplement payable by way of an increase of unemployment benefit or sickness benefit under section 14(7) or a maternity allowance under section 22(4), with the following modifications
- (a) earnings-related supplement of any one of those benefits may be treated as paid on account of any other of them; and
 - (b) where any person makes 2 or more claims for benefit in respect of different periods in the same (or what, but for section 18(3) would have been the same) period of interruption of employment, and at the date when a claim in respect of any of those different periods is determined, or the decision in respect thereof is revised, in favour of that person by the determining authority, an increase of benefit by way of earnings-related supplement under the said section 14(7) or 22(4) has been received by him in respect of any days in the said period of interruption of employment subsequent to the days to which that determination or the said revised decision relates, then, if it is shown that by reason of section 14(7) or 22(4) (limitation of earnings-related supplement to 156 days in the same period of interruption of employment) benefit would be overpaid if the increase of such benefit payable under the said determination or the said revised decision were paid, only the provisions of paragraph (5)(a) shall apply to such benefit.
- (8) Where a sum on account of earnings-related supplement is shown to have been paid to any person for days for which he was not entitled thereto, then, in determining for the purposes of sections 14(7) and 22(4) whether that person has been entitled to the supplement in respect of an aggregate of 156 days, any days for which any such sum has been so paid shall be treated as if they were days for which that person was entitled to the supplement, except that if that sum or any part thereof is recovered there shall be excluded a number of days (to the nearest whole number) equal to the number obtained by dividing the amount recovered by the daily rate at which the supplement was paid.
- (9) Where—

- (a) on appeal against an award of benefit, a decision is reversed or varied so that such benefit is not payable or is payable at a lower rate; and
- (b) on review, the decision on that appeal is revised so as to make such benefit payable, or payable at a higher rate, from a date before the decision on appeal;

any benefit paid in pursuance of the award before the decision on appeal shall, to the extent to which it would not have been payable if the decision on appeal had been given in the first instance, be treated as having been paid on account of any benefit made payable for the same period by the decision on review, except in so far as it has, in pursuance of the decision on appeal, been repaid or treated as paid on account of the benefit awarded by that decision.

Disqualifications to be disregarded for certain purposes

10.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), where a person of any class mentioned in column (1) of Schedule 1 to these regulations would be entitled to the benefit set opposite that class in column (2) of that Schedule but for the operation of any provision of the Act disqualifying him for the receipt of that benefit, that person shall be treated as if entitled to that benefit for the purpose of the provisions of the Act set opposite thereto in column (3) of the said Schedule and of any regulations made thereunder.

(2) For the purposes of determining whether the condition contained in section 79(1) of the Act (which makes a claim a condition of any person's right to any benefit) is satisfied, a person who would be entitled to any benefit but for the operation of any provision of the Act disqualifying him for the receipt of it, and who ceases to be so disqualified within a period of 3 months from the commencement of the disqualification, shall be treated as if entitled to it.

PART III

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INDUSTRIAL INJURIES BENEFIT ONLY

PRINCIPLES OF ASSESSEMENT

Further definition of the principles of assessment of disablement and prescribed degrees of disablement

11.—(1) Schedule 8 to the Act (general principles relating to the assessment of the extent of disablement) shall have effect subject to the provisions of this regulation.

(2) When the extent of disablement is being assessed for the purposes of section 57, any disabilities which, though resulting from the relevant loss of faculty, also result, or without the relevant accident might have been expected to result, from a cause other than the relevant accident (hereafter in this regulation referred to as "the other effective cause") shall only be taken into account subject to and in accordance with the following provisions of this regulation.

(3) An assessment of the extent of disablement made by reference to any disability to which paragraph (2) applies, in a case where the other effective cause is a congenital defect or is an injury or disease received or contracted before the relevant accident, shall take account of all such disablement except

to the extent to which the claimant would have been subject thereto during the period taken into account by the assessment if the relevant accident had not occurred.

(4) Any assessment of the extent of disablement made by reference to any disability to which paragraph (2) applies, in a case where the other effective cause is an injury or disease received or contracted after and not directly attributable to the relevant accident, shall take account of all such disablement to the extent to which the claimant would have been subject thereto during the period taken into account by the assessment if that other effective cause had not arisen and where, in any such case, the extent of disablement would be assessed at not less than 11 per cent if that other effective cause had not arisen, the assessment shall also take account of any disablement to which the claimant may be subject as a result of that other effective cause except to the extent to which he would have been subject thereto if the relevant accident had not occurred.

(5) Any disablement to the extent to which the claimant is subject thereto as a result both of an accident and a disease or two or more accidents or diseases (as the case may be), being accidents arising out and in the course of, or diseases due to the nature of, employed earners' employment, shall only be taken into account in assessing the extent of disablement resulting from one such accident or disease being the one which occurred or developed last in point of time.

(6) Where the sole injury which a claimant suffers as a result of the relevant accident is one specified in column 1 of Schedule 2 to these regulations, whether or not such injury incorporates one or more other injuries so specified, the loss of faculty suffered by the claimant as a result of that injury shall be treated for the purposes of section 57 of, and Schedule 8 to, the Act as resulting in the degree of disablement set against such injury in column 2 of the said Schedule 2 subject to such increase or reduction of that degree of disablement as may be reasonable in the circumstances of the case where, having regard to the provisions of the said Schedule 8 to the Act and to the foregoing paragraphs of this regulation, that degree of disablement does not provide a reasonable assessment of the extent of disablement resulting from the relevant loss of faculty.

(7) For the purposes of paragraph (6) where the relevant injury is one so specified in the said column 1 against which there is set in the said column 2 the degree of disablement of 100 per cent and the claimant suffers some disablement to which he would have been subject whether or not the relevant accident had occurred, no reduction of that degree of disablement shall be required if the medical appeal tribunal, the medical board or single medical practitioner acting instead of a medical board (as the case may be) is satisfied that, in the circumstances of the case, 100 per cent is a reasonable assessment of the extent of disablement from the relevant loss of faculty.

(8) For the purposes of assessing, in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 8 to the Act, the extent of disablement resulting from the relevant injury in any case which does not fall to be determined under paragraph (6) or (7), the medical appeal tribunal, the medical board or single medical practitioner acting instead of a medical board (as the case may be) may have such regard as may be appropriate to the prescribed degrees of disablement set against the injuries specified in the said Schedule 2.

INJURY AND DISABLEMENT BENEFIT

Injury benefit payable to persons who have not attained school-leaving age

12.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this regulation, a person who has not attained the age of 16 shall be entitled to injury benefit in accordance with the provisions of section 56.

(2) The weekly rate of injury benefit in the case of any such person shall be either

(a) the amount specified in paragraph 1(b) of Part V of Schedule 4 to the Act where the relevant employment was, or (if more than one) the relevant employments amounted in the aggregate to, full time employment or substantially full time employment; or

(b) one third of the amount specified in paragraph 1(b) of Part V of Schedule 4 to the Act, disregarding fractions of 10p, in any other case;

and such injury benefit shall not be payable otherwise than to a parent or guardian of the person or to a person appointed by the Secretary of State to receive the benefit on behalf of the person.

(3) In the last foregoing paragraph, the expression “relevant employment” means any employment in which the person who has not attained the age of 16 was or would but for the relevant injury have been employed during the calendar week in which as a result of the relevant injury he first became incapable of work.

Day not treated as day of incapacity for work

13.—(1) A day shall not be treated for the purposes of injury benefit as a day of incapacity for work if it is a day in respect of which a person has not claimed or is disqualified for receiving injury benefit.

(2) The fact that a day has not been so treated as a day of incapacity for work shall be disregarded for the purposes of section 57(4) (period for which disablement benefit is not available).

(3) In considering the application to a prescribed disease case of regulation 16 of the Social Security (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations 1980(a) (cases where disablement benefit is not preceded by injury benefit) the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs of this regulation shall be disregarded.

Amount of disablement gratuities

14.—(1) Where the extent of a claimant’s disablement is assessed at any of the degrees of disablement severally specified in column 1 of Schedule 3 to these regulations, the amount of any disablement gratuity payable shall

(a) if the period taken into account by that assessment is limited by reference to the claimant’s life or is not less than 7 years, be the amount calculated as the percentage of the maximum disablement gratuity (specified in paragraph 2 of Part V of Schedule 4 to the Act) which is shown in

(a) S.I. 1980/377.

column 2 of Schedule 3 to these regulations as being appropriate to that degree of disablement;

- (b) in any other case, be the amount calculated as such a percentage of the maximum disablement gratuity as bears the same proportion to the percentage shown in column 2 of Schedule 3 to these regulations as being appropriate to that degree of disablement as the period taken into account by the assessment bears to a period of 7 years, a fraction of 5 pence being, for this purpose, treated as 5 pence.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation, whenever such maximum disablement gratuity is altered by virtue of the passing of an Act or the making of an up-rating order, corresponding variations in the scale of gratuities payable under this regulation shall be payable only where the period taken into account by the assessment of the extent of disablement in respect of which the gratuity is awarded begins on or after the date of coming into operation of the provision altering the amount of the maximum disablement gratuity.

Weekly value of gratuity for purposes of reduction of increase of disablement benefit during hospital treatment

15. For the purpose of reducing the weekly rate of disablement pension payable by virtue of section 62 to a person awarded a disablement gratuity wholly or partly in respect of the same period, the weekly value of the gratuity shall be the weekly rate of disablement pension which would be payable to that person in lieu thereof in accordance with regulation 18(2) if that regulation applied to his case.

Earnings level for the purpose of unemployability supplement under section 58 of the Act

16. For the purpose of section 58(3) (earnings level that does not disqualify for unemployability supplement) the prescribed amount of earnings in a year shall be £858.

INCREASE OF INJURY AND DISABLEMENT BENEFIT

Circumstances in which, for the purposes of section 60, a beneficiary may be treated as being incapable of following an occupation or employment notwithstanding that he has worked thereat

17.—(1) For the purposes of section 60 (increase of disablement pension for special hardship), when it is being determined whether a beneficiary has at all times since the end of the injury benefit period been incapable of following his regular occupation or employment of an equivalent standard which is suitable in his case, and in determining that question only, the fact that since the end of the injury benefit period such beneficiary had worked at that occupation or any such employment (as the case may be)—

- (a) for the purpose of rehabilitation or training or of ascertaining whether he had recovered from the effects of the relevant injury; or
 (b) before obtaining surgical treatment for the effects of the said injury;

shall be disregarded in respect of the periods specified in the next following paragraph.

(2) The periods during which the beneficiary worked at his regular occupation or at employment of equivalent standard, which shall be disregarded in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, shall be—

- (a) in any case to which sub-paragraph (a) of that paragraph applies—
 - (i) any period during which he worked thereat for any of the said purposes with the approval of the Secretary of State or on the advice of a medical practitioner, and
 - (ii) any other period or periods during which he worked thereat for any of the said purposes and which did not exceed six months in the aggregate and
- (b) in any case to which sub-paragraph (b) of that paragraph applies—
 - (i) any period during which he worked thereat and throughout which it is shown that having obtained the advice of a medical practitioner to submit himself to such surgical treatment he was waiting to undergo the said treatment in accordance therewith, and
 - (ii) any other period during which he worked thereat and throughout which it is shown that he was in process of obtaining such advice.

Payments in respect of special hardship where beneficiary is entitled to a gratuity

18.—(1) Where in any case a beneficiary is entitled to or has received a disablement gratuity, such beneficiary shall as respects that gratuity have the like rights to payments in respect of special hardship as he would have had by way of increase of disablement pension under section 60 if the disablement gratuity had been a disablement pension payable during the period taken into account by the assessment.

(2) A beneficiary who is entitled as respects a disablement gratuity to payments in respect of special hardship by virtue of the preceding paragraph shall, if he makes an application in that behalf at any time before that gratuity or any part thereof has been paid to him, be entitled, subject to the proviso to section 57(6), to a disablement pension in lieu of such gratuity for any part of the period taken into account by the assessment during which he may be entitled to an increase of such pension in respect of special hardship under section 60, and the weekly rate of such pension shall be determined in accordance with Schedule 4 of these regulations.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2) and notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 14(2) whenever the weekly rate of such pension is altered consequent upon the passing of an Act or the making of an uprating order, such variation shall have effect as from the date on which the provision varying the amount of the disablement pension specified in paragraph 3 of Part V of Schedule 4 to the Act comes into force, whether the period taken into account by the assessment began before or after that date.

(4) Where a pension has been payable under paragraph (2) in lieu of a gratuity for any period and the beneficiary ceases to be entitled to an increase of such pension under the provisions of section 60, the amount of that gratuity shall be treated as reduced by the amounts which have been paid to the beneficiary by way of such pension, other than any increase thereof under the said section 60 and, subject to the provisions of these regulations, the balance (if any) shall then be payable accordingly.

Increase of disablement pension for constant attendance

19. The amount by which the weekly rate of disablement pension may be increased under section 61 where constant attendance is required by a beneficiary as a result of the relevant loss of faculty shall—

- (a) where the beneficiary (not being a case to which paragraph (b) of this regulation relates) is to a substantial extent dependent on such attendance for the necessities of life and is likely to remain so dependent for a prolonged period, be the amount specified in paragraph 7(a) of Part V of Schedule 4 to the Act (unless the attendance so required is part-time only, in which case the amount shall be such sum as may be reasonable in the circumstances) or, where the extent of such attendance is greater by reason of the beneficiary's exceptionally severe disablement, a sum not exceeding one and a half times the amount specified in paragraph 7(a) of Part V of the said Schedule, a fraction of five pence being for this purpose treated as five pence;
- (b) where the beneficiary is so exceptionally severely disabled as to be entirely, or almost entirely, dependent on such attendance for the necessities of life, and is likely to remain so dependent for a prolonged period and the attendance so required is whole-time, be the amount specified in paragraph 7(b) of Part V of Schedule 4 to the Act.

Determination of degree of disablement for constant attendance allowance

20.—(1) For the purpose of determining whether a person is entitled to an increase by way of constant attendance allowance under section 61 or to a corresponding increase by virtue of section 159(3)(b) of the Act or section 7(3)(b) of the Industrial Injuries and Diseases (Old Cases) Act 1975(a) of any other benefit, the Secretary of State shall, in a case where that person is subject to disabilities in respect of which payments of two or more of the descriptions set out in the next following paragraph of this regulation fall to be made, determine the extent of that person's disablement by taking into account all such disabilities to which that person is subject.

(2) The payments which may be taken into account are those of the following descriptions:—

- (a) payments by way of disablement pensions under the Act;
- (b) weekly payments to which that person is or has been at any time after 4 July 1948 entitled in respect of injury or disease being payments by way of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Acts or under any contracting-out scheme duly certified thereunder;
- (c) payments to which that person is or has been at any time after 4 July 1948 entitled as a former constable or fireman on account of an injury pension under or by virtue of any enactment in respect of an injury received or disease contracted by that person before 5 July 1948 or in respect of his retirement in consequence of such an injury or disease;
- (d) payments by way of benefit under the Industrial Injuries and Diseases (Old Cases) Act 1975; and
- (e) payments of personal benefit by way of disablement pension or gratuity

(a) 1975 c. 16.

under any Personal Injuries Scheme or Service Pensions Instrument or 1914–18 War Injuries Scheme.

(3) In sub-paragraph (2)(e) the expressions “personal benefit”, “disablement pension”, “Personal Injuries Scheme” and “Service Pensions Instrument” have the meanings which are assigned to them by the Social Security (Overlapping Benefits) Regulations 1979(a) for the purposes of those regulations.

Condition for receipt of increase of disablement pension for constant attendance under section 61 while receiving medical treatment as an in-patient

21.—(1) For the purposes of section 61 (increase of disablement pension in respect of the need of constant attendance), subject to paragraph (2) it shall be a condition for the receipt of an increase of disablement pension under the said section 61 for any period in respect of any person that during that period he is not receiving, or has not received, free in-patient treatment, and for this purpose a person shall be regarded as receiving or having received free in-patient treatment if he would be so regarded for the purposes of the Social Security (Hospital In-Patients) Regulations 1975(b).

(2) Where a person was entitled to an increase of disablement pension under the said section 61 in respect of the period immediately before he commenced to undergo any treatment mentioned in paragraph (1), that paragraph shall not apply in respect of the first 4 weeks of any continuous period during which he is undergoing such treatment.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), 2 or more distinct periods separated by an interval not exceeding 28 days, or by 2 or more such intervals, shall be treated as a continuous period equal in duration to the total of such distinct periods and ending on the last day of the later or last such period.

Treatment of distinct periods of hospital in-patient treatment as continuous for the purposes of section 62 of the Act

22. For the purposes of section 62 (increase of disablement benefit during hospital treatment) a person who receives medical treatment as an in-patient for 2 or more distinct periods separated by an interval of less than a week in each case shall be treated as receiving such treatment continuously from the beginning of the first period until the end of the last.

INDUSTRIAL DEATH BENEFIT

Widow's pension

23. Section 67 (death benefit for widows) shall have effect as if the reference in section 67(1) (conditions of entitlement to such benefit) to periodical payments of not less than the prescribed amount were a reference to periodical payments which would amount to an average weekly rate of not less than 25 pence.

(a) S.I. 1979/597; the relevant amending instrument is S.I. 1980/1927.

(b) S.I. 1975/554; the relevant amending instrument is S.I. 1977/1693.

Additional entitlement to higher permanent rate of widow's pension under section 67

24.—(1) The following provisions of this regulation shall apply in determining whether a woman is entitled to industrial death benefit at the higher permanent rate specified in paragraph 13(b) of Part V of Schedule 4 to the Act by virtue of satisfying the requirement in section 68(2)(a) (higher weekly rate of industrial death benefit payable to the widow of the deceased for a period for which she is entitled or treated as entitled to an allowance under section 70 (industrial death benefit for children)).

(2) The widow of the deceased shall be treated as entitled to an allowance under the said section 70 for any period during which she is residing with a person under the age of 19 in respect of whom the deceased—

- (a) at his death was entitled to child benefit; or
- (b) at the time of his death could have been entitled to child benefit or treated as having been so entitled had that person then been under the age of 16 or not absent from Great Britain; and,

where, at the expiration of such a period as aforesaid, the widow has attained the age of forty, she shall be treated as entitled to that allowance for any period thereafter.

Widows to be treated as entitled to a pension for the purposes of right to a remarriage gratuity

25. A widow who would be entitled to a pension under section 67 immediately before her remarriage but for the operation of the proviso to section 67(2) shall be treated as if she were entitled thereto for the purpose of a right to a gratuity under section 67 on her remarriage.

Death benefit for relatives

26. For the purposes of section 72 (death benefit for such relatives of a deceased insured person as may be prescribed) the relatives shall be the persons who bear any such relationship to the deceased as is specified in Schedule 5 to these regulations (otherwise than as a parent within the meaning of section 71 (death benefit for parents)), and shall include any person who would be such a relative if some person born illegitimate had been born legitimate.

Death benefit under section 72 for a posthumous son or daughter

27. The provisions of section 72 shall apply to a posthumous son or daughter (whether legitimate or illegitimate) of a deceased man as if—

- (a) for the conditions specified in subsection (1) there were substituted the condition that the mother of such son or daughter was at the deceased's death being wholly or mainly maintained by the deceased, or would but for the relevant accident have been so maintained; and
- (b) the conditions specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2), and every reference to death benefit by way of a gratuity or an allowance and to the several conditions for the receipt of such benefit, were omitted; and
- (c) in subsection (7)—

- (i) the references to a relative who was a child at the deceased's death were references to a relative who is a posthumous son or daughter of the deceased; and
- (ii) for paragraph (b) there were substituted the following paragraph—
“(b) unless such relative is on ceasing to be a child permanently incapable of self-support by reason of some physical or mental infirmity which is congenital in origin.”.

Calculation of the amount of parent's or relative's gratuity

28. For the purposes of section 74(1)(b) (amount of death benefit payable by way of a gratuity to a beneficiary as a parent or relative other than a beneficiary who, at the deceased's death, was, or would but for the relevant accident have been, wholly maintained by the deceased) the maximum amount of any such gratuity payable to a beneficiary as a parent within the meaning of section 71 or as a relative prescribed for the purposes of section 72 shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 6 to these regulations.

Application of limits imposed on death gratuities by Schedule 9 to the Act

29. In any case in which, but for the provisions of paragraph 6 of Schedule 9 to the Act (provisions limiting the amount of death benefit by way of gratuities payable in respect of any death), the aggregate amount of death benefit which would be payable to two or more persons by way of parents' or relatives' gratuities, as the case may be, would exceed the total amount respectively specified in relation to such gratuities in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of the said paragraph 6, being—

- (a) £78 in relation to parents' gratuities; and
- (b) £52 or £104 (as the case may be) in relation to relatives' gratuities;

the amount payable to any person by way of a parent's or a relative's gratuity (as the case may be) shall, subject to the provisions of the Act limiting the amount so payable to any one person, be determined in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 7 to these regulations.

Death within prescribed period

30. For the purposes of Schedule 9 to the Act (provisions limiting the benefit payable in respect of any death), and by virtue of the provisions of paragraph 8 of that Schedule, a person entitled, or who may become entitled, to any benefit mentioned in that Schedule in respect of any death shall be disregarded if he dies within 6 months after the deceased's death without being awarded that benefit.

Priority of title to allowance or allowances under section 70

31. Where in respect of the same death each of 2 or more persons satisfies the conditions of section 70 for the receipt of an allowance in respect of the same child, the person entitled to the allowance shall, as between such persons, be determined subject to the provisions of paragraph 1(c) of Schedule 9 to the Act in accordance with the order of priority specified in Schedule 8 to these regulations.

Circumstances in which higher rate of allowance under section 70(2) is payable to a person other than the widow of the deceased

32.—(1) For the purposes of section 70(2) (industrial death benefit at higher rate) for any period during which the conditions of paragraph (2) of this regulation are satisfied, a person, not being the widow of the deceased person, who is entitled to an allowance in respect of a child under section 70(1) shall be entitled to that allowance at the higher rate referred to in the said section 70(2).

- (2) The conditions referred to in paragraph (1) are—
- (a) that the widow of the deceased is entitled to benefit under sections 67 and 68 in respect of the death of the deceased person; and
 - (b) that the said widow was, immediately before the period referred to in paragraph (1), entitled to the higher rate of allowance provided for in section 70(2) in respect of the child; and
 - (c) that the said widow has not ceased to reside with the child.

Circumstances in which a deceased person who was not entitled to child benefit is to be treated as having been so entitled for the purposes of sections 70 or 73

33.—(1) A deceased person shall be treated, for the purposes of sections 70 or 73 as having been entitled to child benefit in respect of a child at his death, or as the case may be, throughout the period between the date of the relevant accident and his death, if—

- (a) that child was a legitimate son or daughter of the deceased and either the deceased or his spouse was living with the child or was contributing towards the cost of providing for the child at the appropriate rate or the deceased would, but for the relevant injury or disease, have so contributed; or
- (b) the child was an illegitimate son or daughter of the deceased and the deceased was either living with the child or was contributing towards the cost of providing for the child at the appropriate rate or would but for the relevant injury or disease have so contributed; or
- (c) the child, not being a son or daughter of the deceased, was wholly or mainly maintained by the deceased or would, but for the relevant injury or disease, have been so maintained; or
- (d) the child, not being a son or daughter of the deceased, was living at the time of the deceased's death with the deceased's spouse or was being maintained by that spouse at the appropriate rate and he or she was a child who at the time of the death of a person to whom the deceased's spouse had previously been married (and whose marriage to the deceased's spouse had been terminated by death) had been living with or maintained at the appropriate rate by that person; or
- (e) the child was a posthumous legitimate child of the deceased.

(2) The expression 'appropriate rate' in paragraph (1) means a weekly rate not less than the rate which would have been payable as child benefit in respect of an only, elder or eldest child.

Circumstances in which a deceased person is to be treated as not having been entitled to child benefit for the purposes of sections 68 or 70

34. Notwithstanding that he was at his death entitled to child benefit in respect of a child, a deceased person shall be treated, for the purposes of section 68 (rate of widow's industrial death benefit) or section 70 (industrial death benefit for children) as having been not so entitled if—

- (a) that child was not his son or daughter; and
- (b) neither of the conditions set out in sub-paragraph (c) or (d) of the last foregoing regulation was fulfilled in relation to him; and
- (c) the child was not a step-child of the deceased.

Circumstances in which a person is to be treated as if he were entitled to child benefit for the purposes of section 70

35.—(1) Any person to whom section 70 (industrial death benefit for children) applies shall, for the purposes of the said section 70, be treated as if he were entitled to child benefit in respect of a child if the period in question is one throughout which—

- (a) that person, or his spouse with whom he is residing, would have been entitled to child benefit in respect of that child had the child been born at the end of the week immediately preceding the week in which birth occurred; or
- (b) that person satisfies the conditions for entitlement to child benefit with the exception only of a condition in section 6(2) or section 13(3)(b) of the Child Benefit Act (period for which claim to child benefit may be effective and condition relating to presence in Great Britain respectively) or regulations^(a) made under the latter section.

(2) For the purpose of determining whether a person is entitled to industrial death benefit for a child under section 70, where in respect of a child the said benefit is payable to a person for a continuous period of 7 days and would have been payable to that person for the immediately preceding 7 days had he been entitled to child benefit in respect of that child for an earlier week, he shall be treated as if he were entitled to child benefit for that earlier week.

(3) The expression 'earlier week' in paragraph (2) means the week immediately preceding the first week for which the person referred to in that paragraph was entitled to child benefit in respect of the child referred to in that paragraph.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (1) the word 'week' has the meaning assigned to it by section 24(1) of the Child Benefit Act.

Circumstances in which a person entitled to child benefit is to be treated as if he were not so entitled

36. For the purposes of section 70 (industrial death benefit for children) a person who is entitled to child benefit in respect of a child shall be treated as if he were not so entitled for any day following the day on which that child died.

(a) See S.I. 1976/963 regulation 5, as amended by S.I. 1976/1758.

Provisions as to maintenance for purposes of death benefit

37.—(1) For the purposes of the provisions of Chapters IV and V of Part II of the Act which relate to death benefit, a deceased person shall not, subject to the provisions of the next succeeding paragraph, be deemed to have been, at his death, or for any period before his death—

- (a) wholly maintaining another person unless he normally contributed the whole of the actual cost of that other person's maintenance;
- (b) mainly maintaining another person unless he normally contributed more than half the actual cost of that other person's maintenance;
- (c) to a substantial extent maintaining another person unless he normally contributed not less than an average weekly amount of 25 pence towards the cost of that person's maintenance.

(2) In the case of a posthumous son or daughter of the deceased, such son or daughter shall be deemed to have been wholly maintained by the deceased at his death if the condition specified in regulation 27(a) is satisfied in his case.

(3) Where—

- (a) a person was partly maintained by each of two or more employed earners of whom the first-mentioned person was a parent within the meaning of section 71 or a relative prescribed for the purposes of section 72, as the case may be; and
- (b) the employed earners have died as the results of accidents arising out of and in the course of their employed earner's employment;

the parent or relative may by notice in writing designate one of those employed earners as shall thereafter be treated as having received from the person so designated contributions to his maintenance equal to the aggregate amount which the said employed earners were together contributing before the accidents happened, and as having received nothing from the others.

ADJUSTMENT OF BENEFIT FOR SUCCESSIVE ACCIDENTS

Adjustment of benefit for successive accidents where a disablement gratuity is payable

38.—(1) In a case where—

- (a) a person who is entitled, as a result of an accident, to a disablement pension (hereafter in this paragraph referred to as an "existing pension") which is payable in respect of an assessment for a period which is limited by reference to that person's life, becomes as a result of any other accident, entitled to an award as a result of an assessment of disablement in respect of which a disablement gratuity would, but for this regulation, be payable; and
- (b) the aggregate amount of the assessment in respect of the existing pension and of the assessment in respect of which such disablement gratuity would be payable would, if it were the amount of the assessment of the extent of the disablement resulting from any one accident suffered by that person, have entitled him to receive a disablement pension at a higher rate than the rate of such existing pension;

then, if, at any time before his claim for disablement benefit is determined, he

so elects, that person shall be entitled to a disablement pension in lieu of the said disablement gratuity at a rate equal to the difference between the said higher rate and the rate of the existing pension.

(2) In a case in which a person who is entitled as a result of any accident to a disablement pension would but for the provisions of this paragraph become entitled in respect of any other accident to a disablement gratuity (not being a case in which he is entitled to a disablement pension in lieu of such gratuity)—

- (a) if the assessment in respect of which such pension is payable to him amounts to not less than 100 per cent, such person shall not be entitled to receive any disablement gratuity in respect of such other accident;
- (b) in any other case, such person shall not be entitled to receive, by way of disablement gratuity in respect of such other accident, an amount exceeding that which would be payable in respect of an assessment equal to the difference between 100 per cent and the percentage of the assessment in respect of which such pension is payable to him.

(3) For the respective purposes of the two preceding paragraphs of this regulation—

- (a) references to an existing pension within the meaning of paragraph (1) and to any disablement pension in paragraph (2) respectively shall include references to all such pensions which may be payable to the person concerned, and references to the amount of the assessment in respect of which, and the rate at which, any such pension is payable shall include references to the aggregate amount of the assessments in respect of which or the aggregate of the rates at which all such pensions are payable as aforesaid;
- (b) the extent by which an assessment is increased by virtue of the provisions of section 62 of the Act (increase of disablement benefit during hospital treatment) shall be disregarded;
- (c) for the purposes of paragraph (1)(a) a person shall be deemed to be entitled to a disablement pension and to an award as described in the said sub-paragraph from the respective dates of commencement of the periods taken into account by the assessments relating to such pension and to such award.

Adjustment of increase of benefit in respect of successive accidents

39.—(1) Where a person who is entitled to a disablement pension in respect of any accident suffered by him—

- (a) has received, or is entitled to, a disablement gratuity in respect of any other accident; and
- (b) as a result of the loss of faculty in respect of which he has received, or is entitled to that gratuity, is incapable of work and is likely to remain permanently so incapable;

the provisions of section 58 (increase of disablement pension by way of unemployability supplement) shall apply as if that loss of faculty resulted from the accident in respect of which such disablement pension is payable.

(2) Where a person—

- (a) would be entitled to a disablement pension in respect of any accident but

for the provisions of section 91(1)(a) (limitations on the aggregate weekly rates of benefit payable for the same period in respect of successive accidents); and

- (b) by reason only of those provisions, is unable to satisfy the conditions for the receipt of an increase of that pension by way of unemployability supplement under section 58;

the provisions of the said section 58 shall apply as if such disablement pension were payable to that beneficiary.

(3) At any time at which the sum total of the several assessments in respect of two or more accidents suffered by any person amounts to not less than 100 per cent during the continuance of the periods respectively taken into account thereby, the weekly rate of any disablement pension which is payable to him may be increased in accordance with the provisions of section 61 if he requires constant attendance as a result of the loss of faculty resulting from any one or more of such accidents, whether or not that pension is payable in respect of an assessment of 100 per cent or in respect of that loss of faculty.

(4) A beneficiary who has suffered two or more accidents shall not be entitled at any time to more than one of each of the following increases of benefit, that is to say—

- (a) by way of unemployability supplement under section 58;
- (b) in respect of the need of constant attendance under section 61;
- (c) in respect of a child, under section 64;
- (d) in respect of an adult dependant, under section 66.

DISQUALIFICATION FOR RECEIPT OF BENEFIT AND SUSPENSION OF BENEFIT PENDING APPEALS ETC

Disqualification for receipt of benefit, suspension of proceedings on claims and suspension of payment of benefit

40.—(1) If a person claiming or entitled to injury benefit in respect of any injury fails without good cause to comply with the requirements of section 90(1) (it shall be the duty of such a person not to behave in any manner calculated to retard his recovery), he shall, subject to the following provisions of this regulation, if the insurance officer, a local tribunal or the Commissioner so decide, be disqualified for receiving that benefit for such period as he or they may determine.

- (2) If, without good cause—
 - (a) a claimant fails to furnish to the prescribed person any information required for the determination of the claim or of any question arising in connection therewith; or
 - (b) a beneficiary fails to give notice to the prescribed person of any change of circumstances affecting the continuance of the right to benefit or to the receipt thereof, or to furnish as aforesaid any information required for the determination of any question arising in connection with the award; or
 - (c) a claimant for, or a beneficiary in receipt of, injury benefit or disablement fails to comply with any requirement of regulation 26 of the

Social Security (Claims and Payments) Regulations 1979 (obligations of claimants for, and beneficiaries in receipt of, injury benefit or disablement benefit);

he shall, subject to the following provisions of this regulation, if the insurance officer, a local tribunal or the Commissioner so decide, be disqualified for receiving any benefit claimed in respect of the period of such failure.

(3) If a claimant or beneficiary wilfully obstructs, or is guilty of other misconduct in connection with any examination or treatment to which he is required under regulation 26 of the Social Security (Claims and Payments) Regulation 1979 to submit himself, or any proceedings under the Act for the determination of his right to benefit or to the receipt thereof, he shall, subject to the provisions of this regulation, be disqualified for receiving any benefit claimed for such period as the insurance officer, a local tribunal or the Commissioner shall determine.

(4) In any case to which any of the foregoing paragraphs of this regulation relates, proceedings on the claim or payment of benefit, as the case may be, may be suspended for such period as the insurance officer, a local tribunal or the Commissioner may determine.

(5) Nothing in this regulation providing for the disqualification for the receipt of benefit for any of the following matters, that is to say:—

- (a) for failure to comply with the requirements of the said section 90(1);
- (b) for failure to comply with the requirements of regulation 26 of the Social Security (Claims and Payments) Regulation 1979;
- (c) for obstruction of, or misconduct in connection with, medical examination or treatment;

shall authorise the disentitlement of a claimant or beneficiary to benefit for a period exceeding 6 weeks on any disqualification.

(6) No person shall be disqualified for receiving any benefit for refusal to undergo a surgical operation not being one of a minor character.

(7) A person who would be entitled to any benefit but for the operation of any of the foregoing provisions of this regulation shall be treated as if he were entitled thereto for the purpose of any rights or obligations under the Act (whether of himself or any other person) which depend on his being so entitled, other than the right to payment of that benefit.

Suspension of payment of benefit pending appeals or references

41.—(1) So much of a pension or of an allowance (other than injury benefit) or of an increase of disablement benefit as is awarded in respect of a period before the date of the award shall not be payable until after the expiration of a period of 28 days from that date (or, in the case of an award of a local tribunal, within a period of 28 days from the date when the insurance officer is given notice in writing of the local tribunal decision) and if before the expiration of that period an appeal from the award or from any decision on which the award was based has been brought (or, in the case of an appeal by an insurance officer, notice of appeal has been given or sent to the claimant) until after the decision on that appeal is given; and a gratuity or any part thereof shall not be payable until after the expiration of the time limited for an appeal from the

award thereof, or from any decision on which the award was based and, where any such appeal is brought, until after the decision on that appeal is given:

Provided that—

- (i) this paragraph shall not apply to an award made by an insurance officer of disablement benefit (including any increase thereof) based upon the decision of a medical appeal tribunal or of death benefit (other than a gratuity), or to any award of benefit made by the Commissioner,
 - (ii) during the period intervening between the award of a gratuity under section 71 or 72 or under Schedule 9 to the Act and the date when in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph such gratuity becomes payable, there shall be paid to the beneficiary on account of such gratuity weekly payments at a rate not exceeding the weekly rate of the contribution which the deceased at his death was, or would but for the relevant accident have been, making towards the maintenance of the beneficiary,
 - (iii) payment of benefit shall not be suspended under the provisions of this paragraph if in any case or class of cases the Secretary of State so directs.
- (2) Where leave is necessary for an appeal by an insurance officer against an award of a local tribunal and either—
- (a) application for leave having been made by an insurance officer to the chairman of the local tribunal, notice of that application is given or sent to the claimant within the 28 day period referred to in paragraph (1); or
 - (b) such an application having been refused and an application for leave to appeal having been made by the insurance officer to the Social Security Commissioner, notice of the application is given or sent to the claimant within 6 weeks of the date on which the insurance officer was notified of the refusal of the chairman of the local tribunal to give leave to appeal;
- payment of the benefit (or that part of the benefit) to which the application for leave to appeal relates shall, in the case of a benefit referred to in paragraph (1), be suspended until a decision on the application (whether refusing or allowing leave to appeal) is given.
- (3) In a case where leave to appeal is given on an application referred to in paragraph (2), paragraph (1) shall have effect as if the 28 day period to which it refers began on the date on which notice was given to the insurance officer that leave to appeal had been given.
- (4) For the purposes of this regulation, the expression “appeal” shall be construed as including a reference of the decision of a medical board to a medical appeal tribunal and an application made under regulation 3 of the Social Security (Correction and Setting Aside of Decisions) Regulations 1975(a).

(a) S.I. 1975/572.

PAYMENTS UNDER THE ACT TO CERTAIN PERSONS WHO
CONTRACTED DISEASES OR WERE INJURED BEFORE 5 JULY 1948

Payments by way of unemployability supplement and increases for children and adult dependants for persons entitled to Workmen's Compensation

42.—(1) A person who—

- (a) is or has been on or after 5 July 1948(a) entitled in respect of any injury or disease to weekly payments by way of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Acts or under any contracting-out scheme duly certified thereunder; and
- (b) as the result of that injury or disease could, for the purposes of Section 58 be treated as being incapable of work and likely to remain permanently so incapable;

shall have the like right to payments under the Act by way of unemployability supplement, together with the like right to payments under the Act in respect of a child or adult dependant, as if the injury or disease were one in respect of which a disablement pension were for the time being payable.

(2) A person shall not be entitled—

- (a) at any time to payment in accordance with the provisions of this regulation in respect of more than one injury or disease;
- (b) to a payment in accordance with the provisions of this regulation during any period for which he is entitled to an increase of disablement pension by way of unemployability supplement under section 58;
- (c) to a payment in respect of a child in accordance with the provisions of this regulation during any period for which an increase of an allowance is payable in respect of that child under the Pneumoconiosis, Byssinosis and Miscellaneous Diseases Benefit Scheme 1966(b).

(3) For the purposes of this regulation, the meaning in section 59(2) (increase of unemployability supplement by reference to beneficiary's age, on qualifying date) of "the qualifying date" shall, subject to the provisions of subsections (3), (4) and (5) of that section, be the beginning of the first week for which the said person qualified for a payment by way of unemployability supplement under this regulation.

Payments in respect of the need of constant attendance and in respect of exceptionally severe disablement for persons entitled to Workmen's Compensation

43.—(1) A person who—

- (a) is or has been on or after 5 July 1948 entitled in respect of any injury or disease to weekly payments by way of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Acts or under any contracting-out scheme duly certified thereunder; and
- (b) as the result of that injury or disease—

- (i) is subject to disabilities which are such that if they had resulted from an accident against which he had been insured under the Act the

(a) See S.I. 1948/53.

(b) S.I. 1966/164; relevant amending instruments are S.I. 1971/1222 and 1977/380.

extent of the resulting disablement would be assessed at 100 per cent, and

(ii) requires constant attendance,

shall have the like right to payments in respect of the need of such constant attendance and in respect of exceptionally severe disablement under section 63 as if the said injury or disease were one in respect of which a disablement pension were for the time being payable in respect of an assessment of 100 per cent.

(2) References in this regulation to an injury or disease in respect of which a person is or has been entitled as aforesaid to weekly payments by way of compensation shall be construed as including every such injury or disease in respect of which he is so entitled, and references in this regulation to the disabilities resulting from an injury or disease and the extent of the resulting disablement shall be construed accordingly.

Payment by way of unemployability supplement and in respect of the need of constant attendance and in respect of exceptionally severe disablement to certain former constables and firemen

44.—(1) The following provisions of this regulation shall apply to a former constable or fireman who is or has been on or after 5 July 1948 entitled as such former constable or fireman to payments on account of an injury pension payable under or by virtue of any enactment in respect of an injury received or disease contracted by him before that date or in respect of his retirement in consequence of such an injury or disease.

(2) If as the result of the said injury or disease he could, for the purposes of section 58, be treated as being incapable of work and likely to remain permanently so incapable, he shall have, as from 19 May 1955, the like right to payments under the Act by way of unemployability supplement as if the injury or disease were one in respect of which a disablement pension were for the time being payable.

(3) A person shall not be entitled under the provisions of paragraph (2) to payment during any period for which he is entitled to an increase of disablement pension by way of unemployability supplement under section 58 or under regulation 42.

(4) For the purpose of this regulation, the meaning in section 59(2) (increase of unemployability supplement by reference to the beneficiary's age on qualifying date) of the "qualifying date" shall be the same as that prescribed by regulation 42(3) in relation to persons entitled to payments by way of unemployability supplement.

(5) The provisions of regulation 43 of these regulations (which confer a right in certain cases to payments in respect of constant attendance and in respect of exceptionally severe disablement) shall apply to him as they apply to a person who is or has been entitled on or after 5 July 1948 to weekly payments under the Workmen's Compensation Acts.

(6) In this regulation—

"former constable or fireman" means a person who has been—

- (a) a member of a police force maintained for any police area mentioned in Schedule 8 of the Police Act 1964(a) or maintained by virtue of any scheme under that Act or under the Police (Scotland) Act 1967(b);
- (b) a special constable appointed under the Police Act 1964 or in Scotland under the Police (Scotland) Act 1967, or the corresponding provisions of any local Act;
- (c) a member of a fire brigade maintained by a local authority, or
- (d) a member of the National Fire Service.

“injury pension” includes any pension or similar benefit payable in respect of a person’s employment or former employment, being a pension or benefit which would not be payable or be payable at a lesser rate but for an injury or disease referable to that employment.

Application of the provisions of the Act and regulations

45. Subject to the provisions of the three last preceding regulations, the provisions of the Act and of the regulations for the time being in force thereunder relating to benefit and to the making of claims and payments and the determination of claims and questions, in so far as those provisions apply in relation to unemployability supplement or to an increase of a disablement pension in respect of the need of constant attendance or in respect of exceptionally severe disablement, or in respect of a child or adult dependant, shall apply in relation to any payment under any of the three last regulations as if such payments were an unemployability supplement under section 58 or an increase of a disablement pension in respect of the need of constant attendance under section 61 or in respect of exceptionally severe disablement under section 63 or in respect of a child or adult dependant under section 64 or section 66, as the case may be.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Conditions relating to payment of additional benefit under awards made before the day appointed for an increase of benefit under any Act amending the Act or under any up-rating order

46. Where an award of any benefit under Chapter IV or V of Part II of the Act has been made before the day appointed for the payment of benefit of the description to which the award relates at a higher rate by virtue of an Act or up-rating order which increases benefit payable under the Act, paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 14 to the Act (which relates to the effect of any such award) shall, if the period to which the award relates has not ended before that day, have effect subject to the condition that if the award has not been made in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of that paragraph which authorise the making of such an award providing for the payment of the benefit at the higher rate as from that day and a question as to—

- (a) the weekly rate at which the benefit is payable by virtue of the Act or up-rating order which so increases benefit or of these regulations; or

(a) 1964 c. 48.
 (b) 1967 c. 77.

(b) whether the conditions for the receipt of the benefit at the higher rate are satisfied;

the benefit shall be or continue to be payable at the weekly rate specified in the award until the said question shall have been determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

PART IV

Revocation and transitional provisions

47.—(1) The regulations specified in column 1 of Schedule 9 to these regulations are hereby revoked to the extent mentioned in column 3 of that Schedule.

(2) Anything whatsoever done under or by virtue of any regulation revoked by these regulations shall be deemed to have been done under or by virtue of the corresponding provisions of these regulations and anything whatsoever begun under any such regulation may be continued under these regulations as if begun under these regulations.

(3) The regulations so revoked shall continue to apply for the purpose of determining the rate or amount of any benefit payable in respect of any period before, or in respect of any assessment of disablement taking into account any period commencing before, the date of the coming into operation of these regulations.

Signed by authority of Secretary of State for Social Services.

Hugh Rossi,
Minister of State,
Department of Health and Social Security.

1st October 1982.

Regulation 10

SCHEDULE I

Provisions for the purpose of which disqualifications under the Act are to be disregarded

Class of persons (1)	Benefit for which person is disqualified (2)	Section of the Act for the purpose of which disqualification is to be disregarded (3)	Subject matter (4)
A widow	Widow's allowance	25(3)	Period for which a widowed mother's allowance is payable (being a period for which she is not entitled to widow's allowance).
	Widow's allowance or widowed mother's allowance	26(3)	Period for which a widow's pension is payable (being a period for which she is not entitled to a widow's allowance or a widowed mother's allowance).
	Widowed mother's allowance	26(1)(b)	Widow's pension for certain widows ceasing to be entitled to widowed mother's allowance.
The husband of a widow	Category A retirement pension	24(1)(a)	Widow's allowance for widow of husband who at the date of his death was not entitled to a Category A retirement pension

In this Schedule "widowed mother's allowance" and "widow's pension" include benefit under section 39(4) corresponding to a widowed mother's allowance and a widow's pension respectively.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 11

PRESCRIBED DEGREES OF DISABLEMENT

<i>Description of injury</i>	<i>Degree of disablement per cent</i>
1. Loss of both hands or amputation at higher sites	100
2. Loss of a hand and a foot	100
3. Double amputation through leg or thigh, or amputation through leg or thigh on one side and loss of other foot	100
4. Loss of sight to such an extent as to render the claimant unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential	100
5. Very severe facial disfiguration	100
6. Absolute deafness	100
7. Forequarter or hindquarter amputation	100
<i>Amputation cases—upper limbs (either arm)</i>	
8. Amputation through shoulder joint	90
9. Amputation below shoulder with stump less than 20.5 centimetres from tip of acromion	80
10. Amputation from 20.5 centimetres from tip of acromion to less than 11.5 centimetres below tip of olecranon	70
11. Loss of a hand or of the thumb and four fingers of one hand or amputation from 11.5 centimetres below tip of olecranon	60
12. Loss of thumb	30
13. Loss of thumb and its metacarpal bone	40
14. Loss of four fingers of one hand	50
15. Loss of three fingers of one hand	30
16. Loss of two fingers of one hand	20
17. Loss of terminal phalanx of thumb	20

<i>Description of injury</i>	<i>Degree of disablement per cent</i>
<i>Amputation cases—lower limbs</i>	
18. Amputation of both feet resulting in end-bearing stumps	90
19. Amputation through both feet proximal to the metatarso-phalangeal joint	80
20. Loss of all toes of both feet through the metatarso-phalangeal joint	40
21. Loss of all toes of both feet proximal to the proximal inter-phalangeal joint	30
22. Loss of all toes of both feet distal to the proximal inter-phalangeal joint	20
23. Amputation at hip	90
24. Amputation below hip with stump not exceeding 13 centimetres in length measured from tip of great trochanter	80
25. Amputation below hip and above knee with stump exceeding 13 centimetres in length measured from tip of great trochanter, or at knee not resulting in end-bearing stump	70
26. Amputation at knee resulting in end-bearing stump or below knee with stump not exceeding 9 centimetres	60
27. Amputation below knee with stump exceeding 9 centimetres but not exceeding 13 centimetres	50
28. Amputation below knee with stump exceeding 13 centimetres	40
29. Amputation of one foot resulting in end-bearing stump	30
30. Amputation through one foot proximal to the metatarso-phalangeal joint	30
31. Loss of all toes of one foot through the metatarso-phalangeal joint	20
<i>Other injuries</i>	
32. Loss of one eye, without complications, the other being normal	40
33. Loss of vision of one eye, without complications or disfigurement of eyeball, the other being normal	30
<i>Loss of:</i>	
<i>A. Fingers of right or left hand</i>	
Index finger—	
34. Whole	14
35. Two phalanges	11
36. One phalanx	9
37. Guillotine amputation of tip without loss of bone	5
Middle finger—	
38. Whole	12
39. Two phalanges	9
40. One phalanx	7
41. Guillotine amputation of tip without loss of bone	4
Ring or little finger—	
42. Whole	7
43. Two phalanges	6
44. One phalanx	5
45. Guillotine amputation of tip without loss of bone	2

	<i>Description of injury</i>	<i>Degree of disablement per cent</i>
<i>B. Toes of right or left foot</i>		
Great toe—		
46.	Through metatarso-phalangeal joint	14
47.	Part, with some loss of bone	3
Any other toe—		
48.	Through metatarso-phalangeal joint	3
49.	Part, with some loss of bone	1
Two toes of one foot, excluding great toe—		
50.	Through metatarso-phalangeal joint	5
51.	Part, with some loss of bone	2
Three toes of one foot, excluding great toe—		
52.	Through metatarso-phalangeal joint	6
53.	Part, with some loss of bone	3
Four toes of one foot, excluding great toe—		
54.	Through metatarso-phalangeal joint	9
55.	Part, with some loss of bone	3

Regulation 14

SCHEDULE 3

SCALE OF DISABLEMENT GRATUITIES

Degree of disablement (1)	Appropriate proportion of maximum disablement gratuity (as specified in paragraph 2 of Part V of Schedule 4 to the Act) (2)
	per cent
1 per cent	10
2 per cent	15
3 per cent	20
4 per cent	25
5 per cent	30
6 per cent	35
7 per cent	40
8 per cent	45
9 per cent	50
10 per cent	55
11 per cent	60
12 per cent	65
13 per cent	70
14 per cent	75
15 per cent	80
16 per cent	85
17 per cent	90
18 per cent	95
19 per cent	100

SCHEDULE 4

Regulation 18

RATE OF DISABLEMENT PENSION PAYABLE IN LIEU OF DISABLEMENT GRATUITY
IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION 18

Where the degree of disablement is as specified in column (1) of the following table, the weekly rate of the pension shall be determined in accordance with column (2) of that table:—

Degree of disablement (1)	Rate of pension (2)
less than 20 per cent but not less than 16 per cent	the appropriate weekly amount of disablement pension payable in respect of a degree of disablement of 20 per cent as specified in paragraph 3 of Part V of Schedule 4 to the Act;
less than 16 per cent but not less than 11 per cent	75 per cent of the appropriate weekly amount of disablement pension payable in respect of a degree of disablement of 20 per cent as specified in the said paragraph 3;
less than 11 per cent but not less than 6 per cent	50 per cent of the appropriate weekly amount of disablement pension payable in respect of a degree of disablement of 20 per cent as specified in the said paragraph 3;
less than 6 per cent	25 per cent of the appropriate weekly amount of disablement pension payable in respect of a degree of disablement of 20 per cent as specified in the said paragraph 3; a fraction of a penny, being for this purpose treated as a penny.

Regulation 26

SCHEDULE 5

PRESCRIBED RELATIONSHIPS

(a) Lineal descendant or ascendant in a direct line; and

(b) stepfather	sister
stepmother	half-brother
stepson	half-sister
stepdaughter	stepbrother
brother	stepsister

and

(c) the father or mother of any woman who is, or was at her death, the wife of the deceased at either her or his death; and

(d) the father or mother of any man who is, or was at his death, the husband of the deceased at either his or her death.

Regulation 28

SCHEDULE 6

MAXIMUM AMOUNTS OF GRATUITIES PAYABLE BY WAY OF DEATH BENEFIT TO PARENTS OR RELATIVES WHO WERE NOT WHOLLY MAINTAINED BY THE DECEASED

1. The amount of any gratuity payable by way of death benefit to a beneficiary who is a relative prescribed for the purposes of section 72 and who would, but for the provisions of Schedule 9 to the Act, have been entitled to a pension under the said section 72, shall not exceed 156 times the weekly rate of the contributions which the deceased at his death was or would but for the relevant accident have been making to that beneficiary's maintenance.

2. The amount of any gratuity payable by way of death benefit to any other beneficiary who is a parent within the meaning of section 71 or is a relative shall not exceed 104 times the said weekly rate of the contributions to such beneficiary's maintenance.

Regulation 29

SCHEDULE 7

PROVISIONS APPLYING THE LIMITS IMPOSED BY SCHEDULE 9 TO THE ACT ON THE AMOUNT PAYABLE BY WAY OF DEATH GRATUITIES

1. The amount of £78.00 in the case of parents' gratuities or of £52.00 or £104.00 (as the case may be) in the case of relatives' gratuities, shall (subject to the provisions of the next two following paragraphs in relation to relatives' gratuities) be apportioned between the persons entitled as parents or as relatives, as the case may be, in proportion to the respective weekly rates of the contributions which the deceased at his death was or would but for the relevant accident have been making to the several maintenance of those persons.

2. Where the amount ascertained under paragraph (1) in relation to any person entitled to a parent's or relative's gratuity, as the case may be, exceeds the maximum amount which can be paid to him under the provisions of the

Act, the difference between the maximum amount and the amount so ascertained shall—

- (a) if there is only one other person so entitled, be paid to that person; or
- (b) if there are two or more other persons so entitled, be apportioned between such persons in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1.

3. Where there is only one relative who is by virtue of the provisions of Schedule 9 to the Act entitled to a gratuity in lieu of a pension under section 72, the amount payable to him shall be the full amount to which he is entitled under the relevant provisions of the Act, and the difference (if any) between £104.00 and the amount so payable to that relative shall—

- (a) if there is only one other relative, be the amount of the gratuity payable to that other relative; and
- (b) if there are two or more other relatives, be apportioned between them in accordance with the preceding paragraph of this Schedule.

4. Where there are two or more relatives each of whom is so entitled to a gratuity in lieu of a pension, the amount of £104.00 shall be apportioned equally between them.

5. Where, in respect of any death, a parent or relative has been paid the amount of any gratuity finally awarded to him as such, or any part of such amount, the death benefit payable to any person subsequently claiming to be entitled in respect of the same death to a gratuity as a parent or relative shall not exceed the difference between the sum or the aggregate of the sums previously paid as aforesaid in respect of parents' or relatives' gratuities, as the case may be, and—

- (a) the amount of £78.00 in the case of parents' gratuities; or
- (b) the amount of £52.00 (or £104.00 where appropriate) in the case of relatives' gratuities;

and the provisions of the Act and of this Schedule shall apply to any such subsequent claimant accordingly.

6. Where any sum has been repaid or recovered in respect of a gratuity awarded to any person, the amount paid to him on account of that gratuity shall, for the purpose of the previous paragraph, be treated as reduced by the amounts so repaid or recovered.

SCHEDULE 8

Regulation 31

ORDER OF PRIORITY OF TITLE TO ALLOWANCES UNDER SECTION 70

1. Such person as may be designated in a written notice to the Secretary of State, signed by all the persons satisfying such conditions as aforesaid.

2. A person who, not being entitled to death benefit as such, is the widow of the deceased or who was, before her remarriage, the widow of the deceased.

3. A person who is entitled to death benefit in respect of the deceased's death—

(a) by way of a pension; or

(b) by way of an allowance under section 73 as a woman having the care of a child or children in respect of whom the deceased was entitled to child benefit.

4. Such person as the Secretary of State may in his discretion determine, having regard to the circumstances of the case.

SCHEDULE 9

Regulation 47

REGULATIONS REVOKED

Citation	Statutory Instrument	Extent of revocation
The Social Security (General Benefit) Regulations 1974	S.I. 1974/2079	The whole of the regulations
The Social Security (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations 1975	S.I. 1975/559	The whole of the regulations
The Social Security (Non-Contributory Invalidity Pension) Regulations 1975	S.I. 1975/1058	Regulation 10(1) and Schedule 1
The Mobility Allowance Regulations 1975	S.I. 1975/1573	Regulation 22(1)
The Social Security (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 1976	S.I. 1976/1736	Regulation 6
The Social Security (Child Benefit Consequential) Regulations 1977	S.I. 1977/342	Regulations 5 and 7
The Social Security (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations 1979	S.I. 1979/1067	The whole of the regulations
The Social Security (General Benefit, Claims and Payments) Regulations 1980	S.I. 1980/1621	Regulations 2 and 3
The Social Security (Industrial Injuries Benefit) Amendment Regulations 1980	S.I. 1980/1631	The whole of the regulations
The Social Security Benefits (Interim Payments) Regulations 1981	S.I. 1981/849	The whole of the regulations
The Social Security Benefit Up-rating Regulations 1981	S.I. 1981/1510	Regulation 5
The Social Security (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations 1982	S.I. 1982/1398	The whole of the regulations

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations.)

These Regulations, which consolidate jointly the Social Security (General Benefit) Regulations 1974 with the Social Security (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations 1975, contain provisions relating to benefits payable under the Social Security Act 1975.

Part I of the Regulations makes provision for exceptions to disqualification during imprisonment and for suspension of payment during imprisonment, for the interim payment of benefits pending the determination of a claim, for the recovery, or set-off against benefit payable, of benefit not payable and for the repayment of benefits received by one person on behalf of another.

Part II makes provision, in connection with benefits other than industrial injuries benefit, for payment of benefits or suspension of payments pending the determination of an appeal, arrears, repayment and for disqualification to be disregarded for certain purposes.

Part III makes provision, in connection with industrial injuries benefit, relating to the principles of assessment of disablement, gratuities, increases of injury and disablement benefit, industrial death benefit, successive accidents and disqualification for, and suspension of, benefit. It also makes provision relating to benefit payable under the Act to persons under 16, persons entitled to Workmen's Compensation and certain former constables and firemen. Other provisions of Part III relate to unemployment supplement and to constant attendance allowance.

Part IV contains revocations and transitional provisions.

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