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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**1992 No. 1989**

**The Child Support (Collection and Enforcement) Regulations 1992**

**PART I**

**GENERAL**

**Citation, commencement and interpretation**

**1.—**(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Child Support (Collection and Enforcement) Regulations 1992 and shall come into force on 5th April 1993.

(2) In these Regulations “the Act” means the Child Support Act 1991.

(3) Where under any provision of the Act or of these Regulations—

(a) any document or notice is given or sent to the Secretary of State, it shall be treated as having been given or sent on the day it is received by the Secretary of State; and

(b) any document or notice is given or sent to any other person, it shall, if sent by post to that person’s last known or notified address, be treated as having been given or sent on the second day after the day of posting, excluding any Sunday or any day which is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971<sup>(1)</sup>.

(4) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, a reference—

(a) to a numbered Part is to the Part of these Regulations bearing that number;

(b) to a numbered regulation is to the regulation in these Regulations bearing that number;

(c) in a regulation to a numbered or lettered paragraph or sub-paragraph is to the paragraph or sub-paragraph in that regulation bearing that number or letter;

(d) in a paragraph to a lettered or numbered sub-paragraph is to the sub-paragraph in that paragraph bearing that letter or number;

(e) to a numbered Schedule is to the Schedule to these Regulations bearing that number.

**PART II**

**COLLECTION OF CHILD SUPPORT MAINTENANCE**

**Payment of child support maintenance**

**2.—**(1) Where a maintenance assessment has been made under the Act and the case is one to which section 29 of the Act applies, the Secretary of State may specify that payments of child support maintenance shall be made by the liable person—

- (a) to the person caring for the child or children in question or, where an application has been made under section 7 of the Act, to the child who made the application;
- (b) to, or through, the Secretary of State; or
- (c) to, or through, such other person as the Secretary of State may, from time to time, specify.

(2) In paragraph (1) and in the rest of this Part, “liable person” means a person liable to make payments of child support maintenance.

### **Method of payment**

**3.—**(1) Payments of child support maintenance shall be made by the liable person by whichever of the following methods the Secretary of State specifies as being appropriate in the circumstances—

- (a) by standing order;
- (b) by any other method which requires one person to give his authority for payments to be made from an account of his to an account of another’s on specific dates during the period for which the authority is in force and without the need for any further authority from him;
- (c) by an arrangement whereby one person gives his authority for payments to be made from an account of his, or on his behalf, to another person or to an account of that other person;
- (d) by cheque or postal order;
- (e) in cash.

(2) The Secretary of State may direct a liable person to take all reasonable steps to open an account from which payments under the maintenance assessment may be made in accordance with the method of payment specified under paragraph (1).

### **Interval of payment**

**4.—**(1) The Secretary of State shall specify the day and interval by reference to which payments of child support maintenance are to be made by the liable person and may from time to time vary such day or interval.

(2) In specifying the day and interval of payment the Secretary of State shall have regard to all the circumstances and in particular to—

- (a) the needs of the person entitled to receive payment and the day and interval by reference to which any other income is normally received by that person;
- (b) the day and interval by reference to which the liable person’s income is normally received; and
- (c) any period necessary to enable the clearance of cheques or otherwise necessary to enable the transmission of payments to the person entitled to receive them.

### **Transmission of payments**

**5.—**(1) Payments of child support maintenance made through the Secretary of State or other specified person shall be transmitted to the person entitled to receive them in whichever of the following ways the Secretary of State specifies as being appropriate in the circumstances—

- (a) by a transfer of credit to an account nominated by the person entitled to receive the payments;
- (b) by cheque, girocheque or other payable order;
- (c) in cash.

(2) The Secretary of State shall specify the interval by reference to which the payments referred to in paragraph (1) are to be transmitted to the person entitled to receive them.

(3) The interval referred to in paragraph (2) may differ from the interval referred to in regulation 4 and may from time to time be varied by the Secretary of State.

(4) In specifying the interval for transmission of payments the Secretary of State shall have regard to all the circumstances and in particular to—

- (a) the needs of the person entitled to receive payment and the interval by reference to which any other income is normally received by that person;
- (b) any period necessary to enable the clearance of cheques or otherwise necessary to enable the transmission of payments to the person entitled to receive them.

### **Representations about payment arrangements**

6. The Secretary of State shall, insofar as is reasonably practicable, provide the liable person and the person entitled to receive the payments of child support maintenance with an opportunity to make representations with regard to the matters referred to in regulations 2 to 5 and the Secretary of State shall have regard to those representations in exercising his powers under those regulations.

### **Notice to liable person as to requirements about payment**

7.—(1) The Secretary of State shall send the liable person a notice stating—

- (a) the amount of child support maintenance payable;
- (b) to whom it is to be paid;
- (c) the method of payment; and
- (d) the day and interval by reference to which payments are to be made.

(2) A notice under paragraph (1) shall be sent to the liable person as soon as is reasonably practicable after—

- (a) the making of a maintenance assessment, and
- (b) after any change in the requirements referred to in any previous such notice.

## **PART III**

### **DEDUCTION FROM EARNINGS ORDERS**

#### **Interpretation of this Part**

8.—(1) For the purposes of this Part—

“disposable income” means the amount determined under regulation 12(1) of the Child Support (Maintenance Assessments and Special Cases) Regulations 1992(2);

“earnings” shall be construed in accordance with paragraphs (3) and (4);

“exempt income” means the amount determined under regulation 9 of the Child Support (Maintenance Assessments and Special Cases) Regulations 1992;

“net earnings” shall be construed in accordance with paragraph (5);

“normal deduction rate” means the rate specified in a deduction from earnings order (expressed as a sum of money per week, month or other period) at which deductions are to be made from the liable person’s net earnings;

“pay-day” in relation to a liable person means an occasion on which earnings are paid to him or the day on which such earnings would normally fall to be paid;

“prescribed minimum amount” means the minimum amount prescribed in regulation 13 of the Child Support (Maintenance Assessments and Special Cases) Regulations 1992;

“protected earnings rate” means the level of earnings specified in a deduction from earnings order (expressed as a sum of money per week, month or other period) below which deductions of child support maintenance shall not be made for the purposes of this Part;

“protected income level” means the level of protected income determined in accordance with regulation 11 of the Child Support (Maintenance Assessments and Special Cases) Regulations 1992.

(2) For the purposes of this Part the relationship of employer and employee shall be treated as subsisting between two persons if one of them, as a principal and not as a servant or agent, pays to the other any sum defined as earnings under paragraph (1) and “employment”, “employer” and “employee” shall be construed accordingly.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4), “earnings” are any sums payable to a person—

- (a) by way of wages or salary (including any fees, bonus, commission, overtime pay or other emoluments payable in addition to wages or salary or payable under a contract of service);
- (b) by way of pension (including an annuity in respect of past service, whether or not rendered to the person paying the annuity, and including periodical payments by way of compensation for the loss, abolition or relinquishment, or diminution in the emoluments, of any office or employment);
- (c) by way of statutory sick pay.

(4) “Earnings” shall not include—

- (a) sums payable by any public department of the Government of Northern Ireland or of a territory outside the United Kingdom;
- (b) pay or allowances payable to the liable person as a member of Her Majesty’s forces;
- (c) pension, allowances or benefit payable under any enactment relating to social security;
- (d) pension or allowances payable in respect of disablement or disability;
- (e) guaranteed minimum pension within the meaning of the Social Security Pensions Act 1975(3).

(5) “Net earnings” means the residue of earnings after deduction of—

- (a) income tax;
- (b) primary class I contributions under Part I of the Contributions and Benefits Act 1992(4);
- (c) amounts deductible by way of contributions to a superannuation scheme which provides for the payment of annuities or lumps sums—
  - (i) to the employee on his retirement at a specified age or on becoming incapacitated at some earlier age; or
  - (ii) on his death or otherwise, to his personal representative, widow, relatives or dependants.

### **Deduction from earnings orders**

9. A deduction from earnings order shall specify—

(3) 1975 c. 60

(4) 1992 c. 4.

- (a) the name and address of the liable person;
- (b) the name of the employer at whom it is directed;
- (c) where known, the liable person's place of work, the nature of his work and any works or pay number;
- (d) the normal deduction rate;
- (e) the protected earnings rate;
- (f) the address to which amounts deducted from earnings are to be sent.

### **Normal deduction rate**

**10.**—(1) The period by reference to which the normal deduction rate is set shall be the period by reference to which the liable person's earnings are normally paid or, if none, such other period as the Secretary of State may specify.

(2) The Secretary of State, in specifying the normal deduction rate, shall not include any amount in respect of arrears or interest if, at the date of making of the current assessment—

- (a) the liable person's disposable income was below the level specified in paragraph (3); or
- (b) the deduction of such an amount from the liable person's disposable income would have reduced his disposable income below the level specified in paragraph (3).

(3) The level referred to in paragraph (2) is the liable person's protected income level less the prescribed minimum amount.

### **Protected earnings rate**

**11.**—(1) The period by reference to which the protected earnings rate is set shall be the same as the period by reference to which the normal deduction rate is set under regulation 10(1).

(2) The amount to be specified as the protected earnings rate in respect of any period shall be an amount equal to the liable person's exempt income in respect of that period as calculated at the date of the current assessment.

### **Amount to be deducted by employer**

**12.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, an employer who has been served with a copy of a deduction from earnings order in respect of a liable person in his employment shall, each pay-day, make a deduction from the net earnings of that liable person of an amount equal to the normal deduction rate.

(2) Where the deduction of the normal deduction rate would reduce the liable person's net earnings below the protected earnings rate the employer shall deduct only such amount as will leave the liable person with net earnings equal to the protected earnings rate.

(3) Where the liable person receives a payment of earnings at an interval greater or lesser than the interval specified in relation to the normal deduction rate and the protected earnings rate ("the specified interval") the employer shall, for the purpose of such payments, take as the normal deduction rate and the protected earnings rate such amounts (to the nearest whole penny) as are in the same proportion to the interval since the last pay-day as the normal deduction rate and the protected earnings rate bear to the specified interval.

(4) Where, on any pay-day, the employer fails to deduct an amount due under the deduction from earnings order or deducts an amount less than the amount of the normal deduction rate the shortfall shall, subject to the operation of paragraph (2), be deducted in addition to the normal deduction rate at the next available pay-day or days.

(5) Where, on any pay-day, the liable person's net earnings are less than his protected earnings rate the amount of the difference shall be carried forward to his next pay-day and treated as part of his protected earnings in respect of that pay-day.

(6) Where, on any pay-day, an employer makes a deduction from the earnings of a liable person in accordance with the deduction from earnings order he may also deduct an amount not exceeding £1 in respect of his administrative costs and such deduction for administrative costs may be made notwithstanding that it may reduce the liable person's net earnings below the protected earnings rate.

### **Employer to notify liable person of deduction**

**13.**—(1) An employer making a deduction from earnings for the purposes of this Part shall notify the liable person in writing of the amount of the deduction, including any amount deducted for administrative costs under regulation 12(6).

(2) Such notification shall be given not later than the pay-day on which the deduction is made or, where that is impracticable, not later than the following pay-day.

### **Payment by employer to Secretary of State**

**14.**—(1) Amounts deducted by an employer under a deduction from earnings order (other than any administrative costs deducted under regulation 12(6)) shall be paid to the Secretary of State by the 19th day of the month following the month in which the deduction is made.

(2) Such payment may be made—

- (a) by cheque;
- (b) by automated credit transfer; or
- (c) by such other method as the Secretary of State may specify.

### **Information to be provided by liable person**

**15.**—(1) The Secretary of State may, in relation to the making or operation of a deduction from earnings order, require the liable person to provide the following details—

- (a) the name and address of his employer;
- (b) the amount of his earnings and anticipated earnings;
- (c) his place of work, the nature of his work and any works or pay number;

and it shall be the duty of the liable person to comply with any such requirement within 7 days of being given written notice to that effect.

(2) A liable person in respect of whom a deduction from earnings order is in force shall notify the Secretary of State in writing within 7 days of every occasion on which he leaves employment or becomes employed or re-employed.

### **Duty of employers and others to notify Secretary of State**

**16.**—(1) Where a deduction from earnings order is served on a person on the assumption that he is the employer of a liable person but the liable person to whom the order relates is not in his employment, the person on whom the order was served shall notify the Secretary of State of that fact in writing, at the address specified in the order, within 10 days of the date of service on him of the order.

(2) Where an employer is required to operate a deduction from earnings order and the liable person to whom the order relates ceases to be in his employment the employer shall notify the

Secretary of State of that fact in writing, at the address specified in the order, within 10 days of the liable person ceasing to be in his employment.

(3) Where an employer becomes aware that a deduction from earnings order is in force in relation to a person who is an employee of his he shall, within 7 days of the date on which he becomes aware, notify the Secretary of State of that fact in writing at the address specified in the order.

#### **Requirement to review deduction from earnings orders**

17. The Secretary of State shall review a deduction from earnings order in the following circumstances—

- (a) where there is a change in the amount of the maintenance assessment;
- (b) where any arrears and interest on arrears payable under the order are paid off.

#### **Power to vary deduction from earnings orders**

18.—(1) The Secretary of State may (whether on a review under regulation 17 or otherwise) vary a deduction from earnings order so as to—

- (a) include any amount which may be included in such an order or exclude or decrease any such amount;
- (b) substitute a subsequent employer for the employer at whom the order was previously directed.

(2) The Secretary of State shall serve a copy of any deduction from earnings order, as varied, on the liable person's employer and on the liable person.

#### **Compliance with deduction from earnings order as varied**

19.—(1) Where a deduction from earnings order has been varied and a copy of the order as varied has been served on the liable person's employer it shall, subject to paragraph (2), be the duty of the employer to comply with the order as varied.

(2) The employer shall not be under any liability for non-compliance with the order, as varied, before the end of the period of 7 days beginning with the date on which a copy of the order, as varied, was served on him.

#### **Discharge of deduction from earnings orders**

20.—(1) The Secretary of State may discharge a deduction from earnings order where—

- (a) no further payments under it are due; or
- (b) it appears to him that the order is ineffective or that some other way of securing that payments are made would be more effective.

(2) The Secretary of State shall give written notice of the discharge of the deduction from earnings order to the liable person and to the liable person's employer.

#### **Lapse of deduction from earnings orders**

21.—(1) A deduction from earnings order shall lapse (except in relation to any deductions made or to be made in respect of the employment not yet paid to the Secretary of State) where the employer at whom it is directed ceases to have the liable person in his employment.

(2) The order shall lapse from the pay-day coinciding with, or, if none, the pay-day following, the termination of the employment.

(3) A deduction from earnings order which has lapsed under this regulation shall nonetheless be treated as remaining in force for the purposes of regulations 15 and 24.

(4) Where a deduction from earnings order has lapsed under paragraph (1) and the liable person recommences employment (whether with the same or another employer), the order may be revived from such date as may be specified by the Secretary of State.

(5) Where a deduction from earnings order is revived under paragraph (4), the Secretary of State shall give written notice of that fact to, and serve a copy of the notice on, the liable person and the liable person's employer.

(6) Where an order is revived under paragraph (4), no amount shall be carried forward under regulation 12(4) or (5) from a time prior to the revival of the order.

### **Appeals against deduction from earnings orders**

**22.**—(1) A liable person in respect of whom a deduction from earnings order has been made may appeal to the magistrates' court, or in Scotland the sheriff, having jurisdiction in the area in which he resides.

(2) Any appeal shall—

- (a) be by way of complaint for an order or, in Scotland, by way of application;
- (b) be made within 28 days of the date on which the matter appealed against arose.

(3) An appeal may be made only on one or both of the following grounds—

- (a) that the deduction from earnings order is defective;
- (b) that the payments in question do not constitute earnings.

(4) Where the court or, as the case may be, the sheriff is satisfied that the appeal should be allowed the court, or sheriff, may—

- (a) quash the deduction from earnings order; or
- (b) specify which, if any, of the payments in question do not constitute earnings.

### **Crown employment**

**23.** Where a liable person is in the employment of the Crown and a deduction from earnings order is made in respect of him then for the purposes of this Part—

- (a) the chief officer for the time being of the Department, office or other body in which the liable person is employed shall be treated as having the liable person in his employment (any transfer of the liable person from one Department, office or body to another being treated as a change of employment); and
- (b) any earnings paid by the Crown or a minister of the Crown, or out of the public revenue of the United Kingdom, shall be treated as paid by that chief officer.

### **Priority as between orders**

**24.**—(1) Where an employer would, but for this paragraph, be obliged, on any pay-day, to make deductions under two or more deduction from earnings orders he shall—

- (a) deal with the orders according to the respective dates on which they were made, disregarding any later order until an earlier one has been dealt with;
- (b) deal with any later order as if the earnings to which it relates were the residue of the liable person's earnings after the making of any deduction to comply with any earlier order.

(2) Where an employer would, but for this paragraph, be obliged to comply with one or more deduction from earnings orders and one or more attachment of earnings orders he shall—



- (a) in the case of an attachment of earnings order which was made either wholly or in part in respect of the payment of a judgment debt or payments under an administration order, deal first with the deduction from earnings order or orders and thereafter with the attachment of earnings order as if the earnings to which it relates were the residue of the liable person's earnings after the making of deductions to comply with the deduction from earnings order or orders;
- (b) in the case of any other attachment of earnings order, deal with the orders according to the respective dates on which they were made in like manner as under paragraph (1).

“Attachment of earnings order” in this paragraph means an order made under the Attachment of Earnings Act 1971(5) or under regulation 32 of the Community Charge (Administration and Enforcement) Regulations 1989(6).

(3) Paragraph (2) does not apply to Scotland.

(4) In Scotland, where an employer would, but for this paragraph, be obliged to comply with one or more deduction from earnings orders and one or more diligences against earnings he shall deal first with the deduction from earnings order or orders and thereafter with the diligence against earnings as if the earnings to which the diligence relates were the residue of the liable person's earnings after the making of deductions to comply with the deduction from earnings order or orders.

### **Offences**

**25.** The following regulations are designated for the purposes of section 32(8) of the Act (offences relating to deduction from earnings orders)—

- (a) regulation 15(1) and (2);
- (b) regulation 16(1), (2) and (3);
- (c) regulation 19(1).

## **PART IV**

### **LIABILITY ORDERS**

### **Extent of this Part**

**26.** This Part, except regulation 29(2), does not apply to Scotland.

### **Notice of intention to apply for a liability order**

**27.—(1)** The Secretary of State shall give the liable person at least 7 days notice of his intention to apply for a liability order under section 33(2) of the Act.

(2) Such notice shall set out the amount of child support maintenance which it is claimed has become payable by the liable person and has not been paid and the amount of any interest in respect of arrears payable under section 41(3) of the Act(7).

(3) Payment by the liable person of any part of the amounts referred to in paragraph (2) shall not require the giving of a further notice under paragraph (1) prior to the making of the application.

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(5) 1971 c. 32.

(6) S.I. 1989/438.

(7) See The Child Support (Arrears, Interest and Adjustment of Maintenance Assessments) Regulations 1992, S.I. 1992/1816.

### **Application for a liability order**

**28.**—(1) An application for a liability order shall be by way of complaint for an order to the magistrates' court having jurisdiction in the area in which the liable person resides.

(2) An application under paragraph (1) may not be instituted more than 6 years after the day on which payment of the amount in question became due.

(3) A warrant shall not be issued under section 55(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980<sup>(8)</sup> in any proceedings under this regulation.

### **Liability orders**

**29.**—(1) A liability order shall be made in the form prescribed in Schedule 1.

(2) A liability order made by a court in England or Wales or any corresponding order made by a court in Northern Ireland may be enforced in Scotland as if it had been made by the sheriff.

(3) A liability order made by the sheriff in Scotland or any corresponding order made by a court in Northern Ireland may, subject to paragraph (4), be enforced in England and Wales as if it had been made by a magistrates' court in England and Wales.

(4) A liability order made by the sheriff in Scotland or a corresponding order made by a court in Northern Ireland shall not be enforced in England or Wales unless registered in accordance with the provisions of Part I of the Maintenance Orders Act 1950<sup>(9)</sup> and for this purpose—

- (a) a liability order made by the sheriff in Scotland shall be treated as if it were a decree to which section 16(2)(b) of that Act applies (decree for payment of aliment);
- (b) a corresponding order made by a court in Northern Ireland shall be treated as if it were an order to which section 16(2)(c) of that Act applies (order for alimony, maintenance or other payments).

### **Enforcement of liability orders by distress**

**30.**—(1) A distress made pursuant to section 35(1) of the Act may be made anywhere in England and Wales.

(2) The person levying distress on behalf of the Secretary of State shall carry with him the written authorisation of the Secretary of State, which he shall show to the liable person if so requested, and he shall hand to the liable person or leave at the premises where the distress is levied—

- (a) copies of this regulation, regulation 31 and Schedule 2;
- (b) a memorandum setting out the amount which is the appropriate amount for the purposes of section 35(2) of the Act;
- (c) a memorandum setting out details of any arrangement entered into regarding the taking of possession of the goods distrained; and
- (d) a notice setting out the liable person's rights of appeal under regulation 31 giving the Secretary of State's address for the purposes of any appeal.

(3) A distress shall not be deemed unlawful on account of any defect or want of form in the liability order.

(4) If, before any goods are seized, the appropriate amount (including charges arising up to the time of the payment or tender) is paid or tendered to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State shall accept the amount and the levy shall not be proceeded with.

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<sup>(8)</sup> 1980 c. 43.

<sup>(9)</sup> 1950 c. 37.

(5) Where the Secretary of State has seized goods of the liable person in pursuance of the distress, but before sale of those goods the appropriate amount (including charges arising up to the time of the payment or tender) is paid or tendered to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State shall accept the amount, the sale shall not be proceeded with and the goods shall be made available for collection by the liable person.

### **Appeals in connection with distress**

**31.**—(1) A person aggrieved by the levy of, or an attempt to levy, a distress may appeal to the magistrates' court having jurisdiction in the area in which he resides.

(2) The appeal shall be by way of complaint for an order.

(3) If the court is satisfied that the levy was irregular, it may—

- (a) order the goods distrained to be discharged if they are in the possession of the Secretary of State;
- (b) order an award of compensation in respect of any goods distrained and sold of an amount equal to the amount which, in the opinion of the court, would be awarded by way of special damages in respect of the goods if proceedings under section 35(6) of the Act were brought in trespass or otherwise in connection with the irregularity.

(4) If the court is satisfied that an attempted levy was irregular, it may by order require the Secretary of State to desist from levying in the manner giving rise to the irregularity.

### **Charges connected with distress**

**32.** Schedule 2 shall have effect for the purpose of determining the amounts in respect of charges in connection with the distress for the purposes of section 35(2)(b) of the Act.

### **Application for warrant of commitment**

**33.**—(1) For the purposes of enabling an inquiry to be made under section 40 of the Act as to the liable person's conduct and means, a justice of the peace having jurisdiction for the area in which the liable person resides may—

- (a) issue a summons to him to appear before a magistrates' court and (if he does not obey the summons) issue a warrant for his arrest; or
- (b) issue a warrant for his arrest without issuing a summons.

(2) In any proceedings under section 40 of the Act, a statement in writing to the effect that wages of any amount have been paid to the liable person during any period, purporting to be signed by or on behalf of his employer, shall be evidence of the facts there stated.

(3) Where an application under section 40 of the Act has been made but no warrant of commitment is issued or term of imprisonment fixed, the application may be renewed on the ground that the circumstances of the liable person have changed.

### **Warrant of commitment**

**34.**—(1) A warrant of commitment shall be in the form specified in Schedule 3, or in a form to the like effect.

(2) The amount to be included in the warrant under section 40(4)(a)(ii) of the Act in respect of costs shall be such amount as in the view of the court is equal to the costs reasonably incurred by the Secretary of State in respect of the costs of commitment.

(3) A warrant issued under section 40 of the Act may be executed anywhere in England and Wales by any person to whom it is directed or by any constable acting within his police area.

(4) A warrant may be executed by a constable notwithstanding that it is not in his possession at the time but such warrant shall, on the demand of the person arrested, be shown to him as soon as possible.

(5) Where, after the issue of a warrant, part-payment of the amount stated in it is made, the period of imprisonment shall be reduced proportionately so that for the period of imprisonment specified in the warrant there shall be substituted a period of imprisonment of such number of days as bears the same proportion to the number of days specified in the warrant as the amount remaining unpaid under the warrant bears to the amount specified in the warrant.

(6) Where the part-payment is of such an amount as would, under paragraph (5), reduce the period of imprisonment to such number of days as have already been served (or would be so served in the course of the day of payment), the period of imprisonment shall be reduced to the period already served plus one day.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State for Social Security.

17th August 1992

*Ann Widdecombe*  
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State,  
Department of Social Security