

SCHEDULE 2

Article 4

Remissions and part remissions

Interpretation

1.—(1) In this Schedule—

“child” means a child or young person in respect of whom a party is entitled to receive child benefit in accordance with section 141, and regulations made under section 142, of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992⁽¹⁾;

“child care costs” has the meaning given in the Criminal Defence Service (Financial Eligibility) Regulations 2006⁽²⁾;

“couple” has the meaning given in section 3(5A) of the Tax Credits Act 2002⁽³⁾;

“disposable monthly income” has the meaning given in paragraph 5;

“excluded benefits” means—

(a) any of the following benefits payable under the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992—

(i) attendance allowance paid under section 64;

(ii) severe disablement allowance;

(iii) carer’s allowance;

(iv) disability living allowance;

(v) constant attendance allowance paid under section 104 or paragraph 4 or 7(2) of Schedule 8 as an increase to a disablement pension;

(vi) council tax benefit;

(vii) any payment made out of the social fund;

(viii) housing benefit;

(b) any direct payment made under the Community Care, Services for Carers and Children’s Services (Direct Payments) (England) Regulations 2003⁽⁴⁾ or the Community Care, Services for Carers and Children’s Services (Direct Payments) (Wales) Regulations 2004⁽⁵⁾;

(c) a back to work bonus payable under section 626 of the Jobseekers Act 1995⁽⁶⁾;

(d) any exceptionally severe disablement allowance paid under the Personal Injuries (Civilians) Scheme 1983⁽⁷⁾;

(e) any pension paid under the Naval, Military and Air Forces etc (Disablement and Death) Service Pension Order 2006⁽⁸⁾;

(f) any payment made from the Independent Living Funds; and

(g) any financial support paid under an agreement for the care of a foster child;

“the Funding Code” means the code approved under section 9 of the Access to Justice Act 1999;

(1) 1992 c.4.

(2) S.I. 2006/2492, to which there are amendments not relevant to this Order.

(3) 2002 c.21. Section 3(5A) was inserted by paragraph 144 of Schedule 24 to the Civil Partnership Act 2004 (c.33).

(4) S.I. 2003/762.

(5) S.I. 2004/1748.

(6) 1995 c.18.

(7) S.I. 1983/686.

(8) S.I. 2006/606.

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“gross annual income” means total annual income, for the 12 months preceding the application for remission or part remission, from all sources other than receipt of any of the excluded benefits;

“gross monthly income” means total monthly income, for the month in which the application for remission or part remission is made, from all sources other than receipt of any of the excluded benefits;

“the Independent Living Funds” has the meaning given in the Criminal Defence Service (Financial Eligibility) Regulations 2006;

“partner” means a person with whom the party lives as a couple and includes a person with whom the party is not currently living but from whom the party is not living separate and apart;

“party” means the party who would, but for this Schedule, be liable to pay the fee required under this Order;

“restraint order” means—

- (a) an order under section 42(1A) of the Supreme Court Act 1981⁽⁹⁾; or
- (b) a civil restraint order under rule 3.11 of the Civil Procedure Rules 1998⁽¹⁰⁾ or a practice direction made under that rule.

(2) Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4—

- (a) do not apply to a party who is in receipt of funding provided by the LSC for the purposes of the proceedings for which a certificate has been issued under the Funding Code; and
- (b) are subject to the provisions of paragraph 10 (vexatious litigants).

Full remission of fees – qualifying benefits

2.—(1) No fee is payable under this Order if, at the time when a fee would otherwise be payable, the party—

- (a) is in receipt of a qualifying benefit; or
- (b) is not a beneficiary of a trust fund in court of a value of more than £50,000 and is—
 - (i) under the age of eighteen; or
 - (ii) a person for whose financial relief an order under paragraph 2 of Schedule 1 to the Children Act 1989 is in force or being applied for.

(2) The following are qualifying benefits for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(a)—

- (a) income support under the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992;
- (b) working tax credit, provided that no child tax credit is being paid to the party;
- (c) income-based jobseeker’s allowance under the Jobseekers Act 1995; and
- (d) guarantee credit under the State Pension Credit Act 2002⁽¹¹⁾.

Full remission of fees – gross annual income

3.—(1) No fee is payable under this Order if, at the time when the fee would otherwise be payable, the party has the number of children specified in column 1 of the following table and—

- (a) if the party is single, the gross annual income of the party does not exceed the amount set out in the appropriate row of column 2; or

⁽⁹⁾ 1981 c.54. Section 42(1A) was inserted by section 24 of the Prosecution of Offences Act 1985 (c.23).

⁽¹⁰⁾ S.I. 1988/3132, amended by S.I.2004/2072; there are other amending instruments but none is relevant.

⁽¹¹⁾ 2002 c.16.

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- (b) if the party is one of a couple, the gross annual income of the couple does not exceed the amount set out in the appropriate row of column 3.

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
<i>Number of children of party paying fee</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Couple</i>
no children	£12,000	£16,000
1 child	£14,735	£18,735
2 children	£17,470	£21,470
3 children	£20,205	£24,205
4 children	£22,940	£26,940

(2) If the party paying the fee has more than 4 children then the relevant amount of gross annual income is the amount specified in the table for 4 children plus the sum of £2,735 for each additional child.

Full and part remission of fees – disposable monthly income

4.—(1) No fee is payable under this Order if, at the time when the fee would otherwise be payable, the disposable monthly income of the party is £50 or less.

(2) The maximum amount of fee payable is—

- (a) if the disposable monthly income of the party is more than £50 but does not exceed £210, an amount equal to one-quarter of every £10 of the party’s disposable monthly income up to a maximum of £50; and
- (b) if the disposable monthly income is more than £210, an amount equal to £50 plus one-half of every £10 over £200 of the party’s disposable monthly income.

(3) Where the fee that would otherwise be payable under this Order is greater than the maximum fee which a party is required to pay as calculated in sub-paragraph (2), the fee will be remitted to the amount payable under that sub-paragraph.

Disposable monthly income

5.—(1) A party’s disposable monthly income is the gross monthly income of the party for the month in which the fee becomes payable (“the period”) less the deductions referred to in sub-paragraphs (2) and (3).

(2) There are to be deducted from the gross monthly income—

- (a) income tax paid or payable in respect of the period;
- (b) any contributions estimated to have been paid under Part 1 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 in respect of the period;
- (c) either—
 - (i) monthly rent or monthly payment in respect of a mortgage debt or hereditary security, payable in respect of the only or main dwelling of the party, less any housing benefit paid under the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992; or
 - (ii) the monthly cost of the living accommodation of the party;
- (d) any child care costs paid or payable in respect of the period;

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- (e) if the party is making bona fide payments for the maintenance of a child who is not a member of the household of the party, the amount of such payments paid or payable in respect of the period; and
 - (f) any amount paid or payable by the party, in respect of the period, in pursuance of a court order.
- (3) There will be deducted from the gross monthly income an amount representing the cost of living expenses in respect of the period being—
- (a) £296; plus
 - (b) £228 for each child of the party; plus
 - (c) £150, if the party has a partner.

Resources of partners

6.—(1) For the purpose of determining whether a party is entitled to the remission or part remission of a fee in accordance with this Schedule, the income of a partner, if any, is to be included as income of the party.

- (2) The receipt by a partner of a qualifying benefit does not entitle a party to remission of a fee.

Application for remission or part remission of fees

7.—(1) An application for remission or part remission of a fee must be made to the court officer at the time when the fee would otherwise be payable.

(2) Where a claim for full remission of fees is made, the party must provide documentary evidence of, as the case may be—

- (a) entitlement to a qualifying benefit; or
- (b) gross annual income and, if applicable, the children included for the purposes of paragraph 3.

(3) Where a claim for full or part remission of fees under paragraph 4 is made, the party must provide documentary evidence of—

- (a) such of the party's gross monthly income as is derived from—
 - (i) employment;
 - (ii) rental or other income received from persons living with the party by reason of their residence in the party's home;
 - (iii) a pension; or
 - (iv) a state benefit, not being an excluded benefit; and
- (b) any expenditure being deducted from the gross monthly income in accordance with paragraph 5(2).

Remission in exceptional circumstances

8. Where it appears to the Lord Chancellor that the payment of any fee prescribed by this Order would, owing to the exceptional circumstances of the particular case, involve undue financial hardship, the Lord Chancellor may reduce or remit the fee in that case.

Refunds

9.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (3), where a party has not provided the documentary evidence required by paragraph 7 and a fee has been paid at a time when, under paragraphs 2, 3 or 4, it was not

payable, the fee will be refunded if documentary evidence relating to the time when the fee became payable is provided at a later date.

(2) Subject to sub-paragraph (3), where a fee has been paid at a time where the Lord Chancellor, if all the circumstances had been known, would have reduced or remitted the fee under paragraph 8, the fee or the amount by which the fee would have been reduced, as the case may be, will be refunded.

(3) No refund will be made under this paragraph unless the party who paid the fee applies within 6 months of paying the fee.

(4) The Lord Chancellor may extend the period of 6 months mentioned in sub-paragraph (3) if the Lord Chancellor considers that there is a good reason for an application being made after the end of the period of 6 months.

Vexatious Litigants

10.—(1) This paragraph applies where—

- (a) a restraint order is in force against a party; and
- (b) the party makes an application for permission to—
 - (i) issue proceedings or take a step in proceedings as required by the restraint order;
 - (ii) apply for amendment or discharge of the order; or
 - (iii) appeal the order.

(2) The fee prescribed for the application by Schedule 1 is payable in full.

(3) If the court grants the permission requested the applicant will be refunded the difference between—

- (a) the fee paid; and
- (b) the fee that would have been payable if this Schedule had been applied without reference to this paragraph.