

Regulations 32 and 38 to 42 of, and Schedule 4 to, the Council Tax (Administration and enforcement) Regulations 1992

Interpretation and application of Part VI

32-(I) In this Part-

“attachment of allowances order” means an order under regulation 44;

“attachment of earnings order” means an order under regulation 37;

“charging order” means an order under regulation 50;

“debtor” means a person against whom a Liability Order has been made;

“earnings” means 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);
or

(b) by way of statutory sick pay.

but in so far as the following would otherwise be treated as earnings, they shall not be treated as such;

(i) sums payable by any public department of the government of Northern Ireland or of a territory outside the United Kingdom;

(ii) pay or allowances payable to the debtor as a member of Her Majesty’s forces; other than pay or allowances payable by his employer to him as a special member of a reserve force (within the meaning of the Reserve Forces Act 1996)

(iii) allowances or benefit payable under the Social Security Act;

(iiia) a Tax Credit (within the meaning of the Tax Credits Act 2002 [3]);

(iv) allowances payable in respect of disablement or disability; and

(v) wages payable to a person as a seaman, other than wages payable to him as a seaman of a fishing boat;

“the Income Support Regulations” means the Council Tax (Deductions from Income Support) Regulations 1993;

“Liability Order” means an order under Regulations 34; and

“net earnings” in relation to an employment means the residue of earnings payable under the employment after deduction by the employer of-

(a) income tax;

(b) primary class 1 contributions under part 1 of the Social Security contributions and Benefits Act 1992; and

(c) amounts deductible under any enactment or in pursuance of a request in writing by the debtor, for the purpose of a superannuation scheme, namely any enactment, rules deed or other instrument providing for the payment of annuities or lump sum-

(i) to the persons with respect to whom the instrument has effect on their retirement at a specified age or on becoming incapacitated at some earlier age, or

(ii) to the personal representatives or the widows, relatives or dependants of such persons on their death or otherwise.

Whether with or without any further or other benefits, and where an order under regulation 32 (making of attachment of earnings order) of the Community Charges (Administration and Enforcement) Regulations 1989 made before the making of the attachment of earnings order remains in force,

(d) any amount required to be deducted in accordance with that order,

(2) In sub-paragraph (v) of the definition of “earnings” in paragraph (1) above expressions used in the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 have the same meanings as in that Act.

(3) Regulations 33 to 53 apply for the recovery of a sum which has become payable

to a billing authority under part V and which has not been paid; but their application in relation to a sum for which persons are jointly and severally liable under that part is subject to the provisions of regulation 54 (joint and several liability).

4) References in this part to a sum which has become payable and which has not been paid include references to a sum forming part of a larger sum which has become payable and the other part of which has been paid.

(5) Any reference in this part to the day on or time at which a notice is issued, is a reference-

(a) If the notice is served in the manner described in section 233(2) of the Local

Government Act 1972 by being left at, or sent by post to, a person’s proper address to the day on time at which it is so left or posted, or

(b) In any other case, to the day on or time at which the notice is served.

Deductions under attachment of earnings order

38-(1) Subject to paragraph (2) and (3), the sum to be deducted by an employer under an attachment of earnings order on any pay-day shall be-

(a) where the debtor's earnings from the employer are payable weekly, a sum equal to the appropriate percentage of the net earnings otherwise payable on that pay-day; and for this purpose the appropriate percentage is the percentage (or percentages) specified in column 2 of Table A in schedule 4 in relation to the band in column 1 of that Table within which the net earnings fall;

(b) where his earnings from the employer are payable monthly, a sum equal to the appropriate percentage of the net earnings otherwise payable on that payday; and for this purpose the appropriate percentage is the percentage (or percentages) specified in column 2 of Table B in schedule 4 in relation to the band in column 1 of that Table within which the net earnings fall;

(c) where his earnings from the employer are payable at regular intervals of whole number of weeks or months, the sum arrived at by-

(i) calculating what would be his weekly or monthly net earnings by dividing the net earnings payable to him by the employer on the pay-day by that whole number (of weeks or months as the case may be),

(ii) ascertaining the percentage or percentages specified in column 2 of Table A (if the whole number is of weeks) or of Table B (if the whole number is of months) in schedule 4 opposite the band in column 1 of that table within which the notional net earnings calculated under paragraph

(i) fall, and

(iii) calculating the sum which equals the appropriate percentage (or percentages) of the notional net earnings for any of those weeks or months and multiplying that sum by the whole number of weeks or months, as appropriate.

(2) Where paragraph (1) applies and the amount to be paid to the debtor on any pay-day includes an advance in respect of future pay, the sum to be deducted on that pay-day shall be the aggregate of the amount which would otherwise fall to be deducted under paragraph (1) and-

(a) where the amount advanced would otherwise have been paid on a single payday, the sum which would have been deducted on that pay-day in accordance with paragraph (1) if the amount advanced had been the amount of net

earnings on that day; or

(b) where the amount advanced would otherwise have been paid on more than one pay-day, the sums which would have been deducted on each of the relevant pay-days in accordance with paragraph (1) if

(i) an equal proportion of the amount advanced had been paid on each of those days, and

(ii) the net earnings of the debtor on each of those days had been an amount equal to that proportion.

(3) Where the amount payable to the debtor on any pay day is reduced by reason of an earlier advance of pay, the net earnings of the debtor on that day shall, for the purposes of paragraph (1), be the

(4) Subject to paragraph (5) and (6), where the debtor's earnings from the employer are payable at regular intervals other than at intervals to which paragraph (1) applies, the sum to be deducted on any pay-day shall be arrived at by-

(a) calculating what would be his daily net earnings by dividing the net earnings payable to him by the employer on the pay-day by the number of days in the interval,

(b) ascertaining the percentage (or percentages) specified in column 2 of Table C in schedule 4 opposite the band in column 1 of that Table within which the notional net earnings calculated under sub-paragraph (a) fall, and

(c) calculating the sum which equals the appropriate percentage (or percentages) of the notional daily net earnings and multiplying that sum by the number of days in the interval.

(5) Where the debtor's earnings are payable as mentioned in paragraph (4), and the amount to be paid to the debtor on any pay-day includes an amount advanced in respect of future pay, the amount of the debtor's notional net earnings under sub-paragraph (a) of that paragraph shall be calculated in accordance with the formula –

The total of A plus B divided by the total of C plus D

where -

A is the amount of net earnings payable to him on that pay-day (exclusive of the amount advanced);

B is the amount advanced;

C is the number of days in the period of which the amount of net earnings is payable; and

D is the number of days in the period for which, but for the agreement to pay in advance, the amount advanced would have been payable.

6) Paragraph (3) applies in relation to paragraph (4) as it applies in relation to paragraph (1).

(7) Where earnings are payable to a debtor by the employer by 2 or more series of payments at regular intervals -

(a) if some or all of the intervals are of different lengths-

(i) for the purpose of arriving at the sum to be deducted, whichever of paragraphs (1),(2),(3),(4),(5) and (6) is appropriate shall apply to the series with the shortest interval (or, if there is more than one series with the shortest interval, such one of those series as the employer may choose), and

(ii) in relation to the earnings payable in every other series, the sum to be deducted shall be 20 per cent, of the net earnings or, where on any pay-day an amount advanced is also paid, 20 per cent of the aggregate of the net earnings and the amount advanced;

(b) if all of the intervals are at the same length, whichever of paragraphs (1),(2),

(3),(4),(5) and (6) is appropriate shall apply to such series as the employer may choose and sub-paragraph (a)(ii) shall apply to every other series and paragraph (3) shall apply in relation to sub-paragraph (a)(ii) above as it applies in relation to paragraph (1).

(8) Subject to paragraph (9) and (10), where the debtor's earnings from the employer are payable at irregular intervals, the sum to be deducted on any pay-day shall be arrived at by-

(a) calculating what would be his daily net earnings by dividing the net earnings payable to him by the employer on the pay-day-

(i) by the number of days since earnings were last payable by the employer to him, or

(ii) if the earnings are the first earnings to be payable by the employer to him with respect to the employment in question, by the number of days since he began the employment

(b) ascertaining the percentage (or percentages) specified in column 2 of Table C

of schedule 4 opposite the band in column 1 of that Table within which the notional net earnings calculated under sub-paragraph (a) fall; and

(c) calculating the sum which equals the appropriate percentage (or percentages) of the daily net earnings and multiplying that sum by the same number as that of the divisor for the purposes of the calculation mentioned in sub-paragraph (a).

(9) Where on the same pay-day there are payable to the debtor by the employer both earnings payable at regular intervals and earnings payable at irregular intervals for the purpose of arriving at the sum to be deducted on the pay-day under the foregoing provisions of this regulation all the earnings shall be aggregated and treated as earnings payable at the regular interval.

(10) Where there are earnings payable to the debtor by the employer at regular intervals on one pay-day; and earnings are payable by the employer to him at irregular intervals on a different pay-day; the sum to be deducted on each of the pay-days on which the earnings which are payable at irregular intervals are so payable shall be 20 per cent of the net earnings payable to him on the day.

Attachment of earnings orders: ancillary powers and duties of employers and others served

39-(l) An employer who deducts and pays amounts under an attachment of earnings order may, on each occasion that they make such a deduction, also deduct from the debtor's earnings the sum of one pound towards his administrative costs. They can deduct the £1.00 if it takes the employee's income below their protected earnings rate - but not if it takes their income below the National Minimum Wage.

(2) An employer who deducts and pays amounts under an attachment of earnings order shall, in accordance with paragraph (3), notify the debtor in writing of-

(a) the total amount of the sums [including sums deducted under paragraph (1)] deducted under the order up to the time of the notification; or

(b) the total amount of the sums [including sums deducted under paragraph (1)] that will fall to be so deducted after that time.

(3) A notification under paragraph (2) must be given at the time that the pay statement given by the employer to the debtor next after a deduction has been made is so given or if no such statements are usually issued by the employer, as soon as practicable after a deduction has been made.

(4) A person on whom a copy of an attachment of earnings order has been served shall, in accordance with paragraph (5) notify in writing the authority which made the order if he does not have the debtor against whom it was made in his employment or the debtor subsequently ceases to be in his employment.

(5) A notification under paragraph (4) must be given within 14 days of the day on which the copy of the order was served on him or the debtor ceased to be in this employment (as the case may be).

(6) While an attachment of earnings order is in force, any person who becomes the debtor's employer and knows that the order is in force and by what authority it was made shall notify that authority in writing that he is the debtor's employer.

(7) A notification under paragraph (6) must be given within 14 days of the day on which the debtor became the person's employee or of the day on which the person first knows that the order is in force and the identity of the authority by which it was made, whichever is the later.

Attachment of earnings orders: duties of debtors

40-(1) While an attachment of earnings order is in force, the debtor in respect of whom the order has been made shall notify in writing the authority which made it of each occasion when he leaves an employment or becomes employed or reemployed, and (in a case where he becomes so employed or re-employed) shall include in the notification a statement of-

(a) his earnings and (so far as he is able) expected earnings from the employment concerned;

(b) the deductions and (so far as he is able) expected deductions from such earnings-

(i) in respect of income tax;

(ii) in respect of primary class 1 contributions under part 1 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992;

(iii) for the purposes of such a superannuation scheme as is mentioned in the definition of "net earnings" in regulation 32(1);

(c) the name and address of the employer, and

(d) his work or identity number in the employment (if any).

(2) A notification under paragraph (1) must be given within 14 days of the day on which the debtor leaves or commences (or recommences) the employment (as the case may be), or (if later) the day on which he is informed by the authority that the order has been made.

Attachment of earnings orders: ancillary powers and duties of authority

41-(1) Where the whole amount to which an attachment of earnings order relates has been paid (whether by attachment of earnings or otherwise), the authority by which it was made shall give notice of the fact to any person who appears to it to have the debtor in his employment and who has been served with a copy of the order.

(2) The authority by which an attachment of earnings order was made may, on its own account or on the application of the debtor or an employer of the debtor, make an order discharging the attachment of earnings order, and if it does so it shall give notice of that fact to any person who appears to it to have the debtor in his employment and who has been served with a copy of the order.

(3) If an authority serves a copy of an attachment of earnings order in accordance with regulation 37(3), it shall (unless it has previously done so) also serve a copy of the order on the debtor.

Priority as between orders

42-(1) where an employer would but for this paragraph, be obliged to make deductions on any pay-day under more than one order 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; and

(b) deal with any later order as if the earnings to which it relates were the residue of the debtor's earnings after the making of any deduction to comply with any earlier order.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), where an employer would, but for this paragraph, be obliged to comply with one or more attachment of earnings orders and with one or more deduction order, he shall deal with the order according to the respective dates on which they were made in like manner as under paragraph (1).

(3) An employer shall not deal with a deduction order made either wholly or in part in respect of the payment of a judgment debt or payments under an administration order until he has dealt with the attachment of earnings order or orders and any other deduction order.

(4) In this regulation "deduction order" means an order under the Attachment of Earnings Act 1971 or section 31(2) (deductions from earning order) of the Child Support Act 1991.

Schedule 4

Deductions to be made under attachment of earnings order

Table A - Deductions from weekly earnings

(1) Net Earnings	(2) Deduction Rate
Not Exceeding £75	0 %
Exceeding £75 but not exceeding £135	3 %
Exceeding £135 but not exceeding £185	5 %
Exceeding £185 but not exceeding £225	7 %
Exceeding £225 but not exceeding £355	12 %
Exceeding £355 but not exceeding £505	17 %
Exceeding £505	17 % in respect of the first £505 and 50 % in respect of the remainder.

Table B – Deductions from monthly earnings

(1) Net Earnings	(2) Deduction Rate
Not Exceeding £300	0 %
Exceeding £300 but not exceeding £550	3 %
Exceeding £550 but not exceeding £740	5 %
Exceeding £740 but not exceeding £900	7 %
Exceeding £900 but not exceeding £1,420	12 %
Exceeding £1,420 but not exceeding £2,020	17 %
Exceeding £2,020	17 % in respect of the first £2,020 and 50 % in respect of the remainder.

Table C – Deductions based on daily earnings

(3) Net Earnings	(4) Deduction Rate
Not Exceeding £11	0 %
Exceeding £11 but not exceeding £20	3 %
Exceeding £20 but not exceeding £27	5 %
Exceeding £27 but not exceeding £33	7 %
Exceeding £33 but not exceeding £52	12 %
Exceeding £52 but not exceeding £72	17 %
Exceeding £72	17 % in respect of the first £72 and 50 % in respect of the remainder.