

# The Child Tax Credit Regulations 2002

Statutory Instrument 2002 No. 2007

Up to 6th April 2016



1. This version of the Child Tax Credit Regulations 2002 (“the regulations”) consolidates the amendments listed in the table overleaf, and is up to date to 6<sup>th</sup> April 2016. Latest amendments are highlighted in red.
2. For polygamous units, this version of the regulations *must* be read alongside the modifications made by the Tax Credits (Polygamous Marriages) Regulations 2003 (SI 2003/742) (April 6, 2003).
3. Throughout these regulations, references to “the Board” should be taken as a reference to the Commissioners for HM Revenue & Customs (section 50 of the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005).
4. Any suggestions for improvements or amendments to this document should be notified to the authors at the address below.

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## ***Table of Amendments***

<b>Amendment</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Wef</b>
1	Amended by SI 2003 No. 738	6/4/03
2	Amended by SI 2003 No. 2815	26/11/03
3	Amended by SI 2004 No. 762	6/4/04
4	Amended by SI 2005 No. 681	6/4/05
5	Amended by SI 2005 No. 2919	5/12/05
6	Amended by SI 2006 No. 222 <sup>1</sup>	6/4/06
7	Amended by SI 2006 No. 766	6/4/06
8	Amended by SI 2006 No. 963	6/4/06
9	Amended by SI 2006 No. 1163	24/5/06
10	Amended by SI 2007 No. 828	6/4/07
11	Amended by SI 2007 No. 2151	16/8/07
12	Amended by SI 2008 No. 796	6/4/08
13	Amended by SI 2008 No. 2169	1/9/08
14	Amended by SI 2008 No. 1879	27/10/08
15	Amended by SI 2009 No. 697	6/4/09
16	Amended by SI 2009 No. 800	6/4/09
17	Amended by SI 2010 No 751	6/4/10
18	Amended by SI 2010 No. 981	6/4/10
19	Amended by SI 2010 No. 2914	31/12/10
20	Amended by SI 2011 No. 1035	6/4/11
21	Amended by SI 2011 No. 1740	15/7/11
22	Amended by SI 2012 No. 849 <sup>2</sup>	6/4/12
23	Amended by SI 2012 No. 848	6/4/12

<sup>1</sup> A person aged 19 or over on 6<sup>th</sup> April 2006 is not a qualifying young person, regardless of the amendments made by SI 2006 No. 222

<sup>2</sup> See regulation 5 of the 2012 Up-rating Regulations (on the continuing effect of the 2011 Up-rating Regulations)

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24	Amended by SI 2013 No. 388	8/4/13
25	Amended by SI 2013 No. 591	8/4/13
26	Amended by SI 2013 No. 630	29/4/13
27	Amended by SI 2013 No. 750	6/4/13
28	Amended by SI 2013 No. 1465	24/6/13
29	Amended by SI 2014 No. 1231	4/6/14
30	Amended by SI 2014 No. 2924	28/11/14
31	Amended by SI 2015 No. 451	6/4/15
32	Amended by SI 2015 No. 567	6/4/15
33	Amended by SI 2016 No. 360	6/4/16

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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2002 No. 2007

TAX CREDITS

The Child Tax Credit Regulations 2002

Made 30th July 2002

Coming into force in accordance with regulation 1

Whereas a draft of this instrument, which contains the first regulations made under section 9 of the Tax Credits Act 2002, has been laid before, and approved by resolution of, each House of Parliament:

Now, therefore, the Treasury, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 8, 9, 65 and 67 of the Tax Credits Act 2002, hereby make the following Regulations:

**1. Citation, commencement and effect**

These Regulations may be cited as the Child Tax Credit Regulations 2002 and shall come into force -

- (a) for the purpose of enabling claims to be made, on 1st August 2002;
- (b) for the purpose of enabling awards to be made, on 1st January 2003;  
and
- (c) for all other purposes on 6th April 2003;

and shall have effect for the tax year beginning on 6th April 2003 and subsequent tax years.

**2. Interpretation**

(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires -

"the Act" means the Tax Credits Act 2002;

"advanced education" means [<sup>29</sup> .....] -

(a) a course in preparation for a degree, a diploma of higher education, a higher national diploma, a higher national diploma or higher national certificate of Edexcel or the Scottish Qualifications Authority, or a teaching qualification; or

(b) any other course which is of a standard above ordinary national diploma, a national diploma or national certificate of Edexcel [<sup>2</sup>.....], a general certificate of education (advanced level), [<sup>2</sup> or Scottish national qualifications at higher or advanced higher level];

[<sup>6</sup> "approved training" has the meaning given by regulation 1(3) of the Child Benefit (General) Regulations 2006;]

[<sup>25</sup> "armed forces independence payment" means armed forces independence payment under the Armed Forces and Reserve Forces (Compensation Scheme) Order 2011;]

[<sup>1</sup> "the Board" means the Commissioners [<sup>6</sup> for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs];]

"the Careers Service" means -

(a) in England and Wales, a person with whom the Secretary of State or the National Assembly of Wales has made arrangements under section 10(1) of the Employment Act, and a local education authority to whom the Secretary of State or the National Assembly of Wales has given a direction under section 10(2) of that Act,

(b) in Scotland, a person with whom the Scottish Ministers have made arrangements under section 10(1) of the Employment Act and any education authority to which a direction has been given by the Scottish Ministers under section 10(2) of that Act, and

(c) [<sup>1</sup>.....]

"child" means a person who has not attained the age of sixteen [<sup>13</sup>.....];

"claimant" has the meaning in section 9(8) of the Act, except in regulation 7, where that expression and "joint claimants" have the meanings given in regulation 7(1);

"the Connexions Service" means a person of any description with whom the Secretary of State has made an arrangement under section 114(2)(a) of the Learning and Skills Act 2000 and section 10(1) of the Employment Act, and any person to whom he has given a direction under section 114(2)(b) of the former Act and section 10(2) of the latter Act;

"the Contributions and Benefits Act" means the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992;

"custodial sentence" –

(a) in England and Wales, has the meaning in section 76 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000,

(b) in Scotland, means detention under a sentence imposed by a court under sections 44, 205, 207 or 208 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, and

(c) in Northern Ireland, means a custodial sentence under the Criminal Justice (Children) (Northern Ireland) Order 1998;

[<sup>5</sup> "couple" has the meaning given by section 3(5A) of the Act;]

"disability living allowance" means a disability living allowance under section 71 of the Contributions and Benefits Act;

"the Employment Act" means the Employment and Training Act 1973;

"the family element of child tax credit" and "the individual element of child tax credit" shall be construed in accordance with section 9(3) of the Act;

[<sup>29</sup> [<sup>13</sup> .....;]]

"joint claim" and "single claim" shall be construed in accordance with section 3(8) of the Act;

"looked after by a local authority" has the meaning in section 22 of the Children Act 1989, [<sup>33</sup>section 74 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014,] section 17(6) of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 or (in Northern Ireland) Article 25 of the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 (with the modification that for the reference to a local authority there is substituted a reference to an authority within the meaning in Article 2 of that Order) [<sup>28</sup> , and (in Scotland) includes a child in respect of which a child assessment order within the meaning of section 35 of the Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 has been made or a child protection order within the meaning of section 37 of that Act has been made;]

the "main responsibility test" has the meaning given in Rule 2.2. of regulation 3;

the "normally living with test" has the meaning given in Rule 1.1. of regulation 3;

"Part 1" means Part 1 of the Act;

"patient" means a person (other than a person who is serving a custodial sentence) who is regarded as receiving free in-patient treatment within the meaning of the Social Security (Hospital In-patients) Regulations 1975, or the Social Security (Hospital In-patients) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1975;

[<sup>24</sup> “personal independence payment” means personal independence payment under Part 4 of the Welfare Reform Act 2012;]

[<sup>23</sup> “placing for adoption” means placing for adoption in accordance with—

- (a) the Adoption Agencies Regulations 2005,
- (b) the Adoption Agencies (Wales) Regulations 2005,
- (c) the Adoption Agencies (Scotland) Regulations 2009, or
- (d) the Adoption Agencies Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1989];

[<sup>13</sup> “qualifying body” means—

- (a) the Careers Service or Connexions Service;
- (b) the Ministry of Defence;
- (c) in Northern Ireland, the Department for Employment and Learning or an Education and Library Board established under Article 3 of the Education and Libraries (Northern Ireland) Order 1986; or
- (d) for the purposes of applying Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1408/71 [<sup>19</sup> and Regulations (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council], any corresponding body in another member state;]

“qualifying young person” means a person, other than a child, who -

- (a) has not attained the age of [<sup>6</sup>twenty], and
- (b) satisfies the conditions in regulation 5(3) and (4);

[<sup>13</sup>...];

[<sup>6</sup>....],

“remunerative work” means work which is -

- (a) done for payment or in expectation of payment,
- (b) undertaken for not less than 24 hours a week, calculated in accordance with regulation 4(3) of the Working Tax Credit (Entitlement and Maximum Rate) Regulations 2002, and
- (c) not excluded from the meaning of engagement in remunerative work by regulation 4(2) of those Regulations;

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

(2) In the application of these Regulations to Northern Ireland, a reference to a provision of an enactment which applies only to Great Britain or England and Wales, shall be construed, so far as necessary, as including a reference to the corresponding enactment applying to Northern Ireland.

### **3. Circumstances in which a person is or is not responsible for a child or qualifying young person**

(1) For the purposes of child tax credit the circumstances in which a person is or is not responsible for a child or qualifying young person shall be determined in accordance with the following Rules.

#### **Rule 1**

1.1. A person shall be treated as responsible for a child or qualifying young person who is normally living with him (the "normally living with test").

1.2. This Rule is subject to Rules 2 to 4.

#### **Rule 2**

(Competing claims)

2.1. This Rule applies where -

(a) a child or qualifying young person normally lives with two or more persons in -

(i) different households, or

(ii) the same household, where those persons are not limited to the members of a [<sup>5</sup>...] couple, or

(iii) a combination of (i) and (ii), and

(b) two or more of those persons make separate claims (that is, not a single joint claim made by a [<sup>5</sup>...] couple) for child tax credit in respect of the child or qualifying young person.

2.2. The child or qualifying young person shall be treated as the responsibility of -

(a) only one of those persons making such claims, and

(b) whichever of them has (comparing between them) the main responsibility for him (the "main responsibility test"),

subject to Rules 3 and 4.

#### **Rule 3**

3.1. The persons mentioned in Rule 2.2. (other than the child or qualifying young person) may jointly elect as to which of them satisfies the main

responsibility test for the child or qualifying young person, and in default of agreement the Board may determine that question on the information available to them at the time of their determination.

#### **Rule 4**

4.1. A child or qualifying young person shall be treated as not being the responsibility of any person during any period in which any of the following Cases applies.

##### **Case A**

The child or qualifying young person is provided with, or placed in, accommodation under Part III of the Children Act 1989, [<sup>33</sup> Parts 4 or 6 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014,] Part II of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 [<sup>28</sup> by virtue of a requirement in a child assessment order within the meaning of section 35 of the Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011, a child protection order within the meaning of section 37 of that Act, a compulsory supervision order within the meaning of section 83 of that Act or an interim compulsory supervision order within the meaning of section 86 of that Act,] or Part IV of the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, and the cost of that child's or qualifying young person's accommodation or maintenance is borne wholly or partly -

(i) out of local authority funds under [<sup>23</sup> section 22C(10) [<sup>33</sup>....] ] of the Children Act 1989 [<sup>33</sup> or section 81(13) of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014] or [<sup>21</sup> regulation 33 of the Looked After Children (Scotland) Regulations 2009],

(ii) in Northern Ireland, by an authority, within the meaning in Article 2, and under Article 27, of that Order, or

(iii) out of other public funds.

[<sup>11</sup>.....].

##### **Case B**

The child or qualifying young person -

(i) is being looked after by a local authority, and

(ii) has been placed for adoption by that authority in the home of a person proposing to adopt him,

and a local authority is making a payment in respect of the child's or qualifying young person's accommodation or maintenance, or both, under [<sup>23</sup> section 22C(10) [<sup>33</sup>....] ] of the Children Act 1989, [<sup>33</sup> section 81(13) of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014,] [<sup>21</sup> regulation 33 of the Looked After Children (Scotland) Regulations 2009] or Article 27 of the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.

This Case applies in Northern Ireland with the modification that for references to a local authority there are substituted references to an authority (within the meaning in Article 2 of that Order).

### *Case C*

A custodial sentence -

- (a) for life,
- (b) without limit of time,
- (c) of detention during Her Majesty's pleasure,
- (d) in Northern Ireland, of detention during the pleasure of the Secretary of State, or
- (e) for a term or period of more than four months,

has been passed on the child or qualifying young person.

### *Case D*

The [<sup>13</sup>....] qualifying young person claims and is awarded child tax credit in his or her own right, in respect of a child for whom he or she is responsible, for that period.

### [<sup>3</sup>*Case E*

The [<sup>13</sup>....] the qualifying young person, claims incapacity benefit [<sup>14</sup> or contributory employment and support allowance under Part 1 of the Welfare Reform Act 2007] in his or her own right and that benefit is paid to or in respect of him or her for that period.

This Case does not apply at any time (“the later time”) during a period of incapacity for work which began before 6th April 2004 in the case of a person in respect of whom, at a time—

- (a) during that period of incapacity, and
- (b) before that date,

both incapacity benefit and child tax credit were payable, if child tax credit has been payable in respect of him or her continuously since 5th April 2004 until that later time.

For the purposes of this Case “period of incapacity” shall be construed in accordance with section 30C of the 1992 Act (incapacity benefit: days and periods of incapacity for work) but disregarding subsections (5) and (5A) of that section.]

[<sup>9</sup>Case F

[<sup>13</sup>....] the qualifying young person claims and receives working tax credit in his or her own right (whether alone or on a joint claim).

[<sup>13</sup>....]

[<sup>13</sup> Case G

The qualifying young person has a spouse, civil partner or partner with whom they are living and the spouse, civil partner or partner is not in full-time education or approved training as provided for under regulation 5(3).

Case H

The responsible person is the spouse, civil partner or partner of a qualifying young person with whom they are living.

[<sup>15</sup> Cases G and H do] not apply to persons in receipt of child tax credit for a qualifying young person who is living with a partner on the day before 1st September 2008.]

[<sup>11</sup>4.2 Where a child or qualifying young person is in residential accommodation referred to in regulation 9 of the Child Benefit (General) Regulations 2006 and in the circumstances prescribed in paragraphs (a) or (b) of that regulation, he shall be treated as being the responsibility of any person who was treated as being responsible for him immediately before he entered that accommodation.]

(2) Where -

(a) a claimant is treated as responsible for a child or qualifying young person by virtue of the preceding Rules, and

(b) the child or qualifying young person has a child of his or her own, normally living with him or her,

the claimant shall also be treated as responsible for, and as having made a claim for child tax credit in respect of, the child of the child or qualifying young person (but without prejudice to the facts as to which of them is mainly responsible for that child).

**[<sup>13</sup> 4. Period for which a person who attains the age of sixteen is a qualifying young person**



(1) [<sup>23</sup> Subject to paragraph (1A), a] person who attains the age of sixteen is a qualifying young person from the date on which that person attained that age until 31st August which next follows that date.

[<sup>23</sup>(1A) A person who attains the age of sixteen on 31<sup>st</sup> August is a qualifying young person from the date on which that person attained that age]

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to regulation 5 but as if there were no requirement to satisfy the first condition specified in paragraph (3) of that regulation.]

[<sup>23</sup>(2A) Paragraph (1A) is subject to regulation 5.

### **5. Maximum age and prescribed conditions for a qualifying young person**

(1) For the purposes of Part 1 a person ceases to be a qualifying young person (unless disqualified earlier under the following paragraphs) on the date on which he attains the age of [<sup>6</sup>twenty].

(2) A person who is not a child, but has not attained the age of [<sup>6</sup>twenty] years, is a qualifying young person for any period during which the following conditions are satisfied with regard to him . [<sup>1</sup>(and once a person falls within the terms of paragraph (3)(b), he shall be treated as having satisfied the first condition from the [<sup>7</sup>relevant leaving date] mentioned in that paragraph).]

(3) The first condition is that he is [<sup>6</sup>...] -

(a) receiving full-time education, not being -

(i) advanced education, or

(ii) education received by that person by virtue of his employment or of any office held by him; [<sup>6</sup>...]

[<sup>6</sup>(ab) undertaking approved training[<sup>11</sup>, is enrolled or has been accepted to undertake such training,] which is not provided [<sup>13</sup>by means of a contract of employment]; or]

(b) under the age of eighteen years and -

(i) [<sup>6</sup> he ceased to receive full-time education or to undertake approved training (the date of that event being referred to as "the relevant leaving date");]

(ii) [<sup>1</sup>within 3 months of the [<sup>6</sup> relevant leaving date] he has notified the Board (in the manner prescribed by regulation 22 of the Tax Credits (Claims and Notifications) Regulations 2002(a)) that he is registered for work or training with [<sup>13</sup>a qualifying body], and]

(iii) [<sup>1</sup>not more than 20 weeks has elapsed since the [<sup>6</sup>relevant leaving date].

[<sup>6</sup>(3A) A person who has attained the age of nineteen years satisfies paragraph (3)(a) or (ab) only where the course of education or training began before he attained that age<sup>[11]</sup>, or he enrolled or was accepted to undertake that course before he attained that age].]

(4) The second condition is that the period in question is not (and does not include) -

(a) a week in which he (having ceased to receive full-time education [<sup>6</sup>or approved training]) becomes engaged in remunerative work [<sup>6</sup>or];

[<sup>6</sup>.....]

(c) a period in respect of which that person receives income support [<sup>14</sup>, income-related employment and support allowance under Part 1 of the Welfare Reform Act 2007] [<sup>26</sup>,] income-based jobseeker's allowance within the meaning of section 1(4) of the Jobseekers Act 1995 [<sup>26</sup> or universal credit under Part 1 of the Welfare Reform Act 2012].

[<sup>13</sup>(5) For the purposes of paragraphs (3) and (4) a person shall be treated as being in full-time education if full-time education is received by that person by undertaking a course—

(a) at a school or college, or

(b) where that person has been receiving that education prior to attaining the age of sixteen, elsewhere, if approved by the Board],

where in pursuit of that course, the time spent receiving instruction or tuition, undertaking supervised study, examination or practical work or taking part in any exercise, experiment or project for which provision is made in the curriculum of the course, exceeds or exceeds on average 12 hours a week in normal term-time [<sup>11</sup>.....][<sup>30</sup> and shall include gaps between the ending of one course and the commencement of another, where the person enrolls on and commences the latter course.]

[<sup>29</sup> (5A) If paragraph (5) does not apply, then for the purposes of paragraphs (3) and (4) a person shall be treated as being in full-time education if that person is being provided with “appropriate full-time education” in England within section 4 (appropriate full-time education or training) of the Education and Skills Act 2008.]

(6) In calculating the time spent in pursuit of the course, no account shall be taken of time occupied by meal breaks or spent on unsupervised study.

[<sup>6</sup>(7) In determining whether a person is undertaking a course of full-time education or approved training, there shall be disregarded any interruption—

(a) for a period of up to 6 months, whether beginning before or after the person concerned attains age 16, to the extent that it is reasonable in the opinion of the Board to do so; and

(b) for any period due to illness or disability of the mind or body of the person concerned provided that it is reasonable in the opinion of the Board to do so.]

**6. Entitlement to child tax credit after death of child or qualifying young person**

If -

(a) a child or qualifying young person dies, and

(b) a person is (or would, if a claim had been made, have been) entitled to child tax credit in respect of the child or qualifying young person immediately before the death,

that person shall be entitled to child tax credit in respect of the child or qualifying young person for the period of eight weeks immediately following the death or, in the case of a qualifying young person, until the date on which he or she would have attained the age of [<sup>6</sup>twenty], if earlier.

**7. Determination of the maximum rate at which a person or persons may be entitled to child tax credit**

(1) In the following paragraphs -

(a) in the case of a single claim (but not a joint claim), the person making the claim is referred to as the "claimant"; and

(b) in the case of a joint claim, the members of the [<sup>5</sup>...] couple making the claim are referred to as the "joint claimants".

(2) The maximum rate at which a claimant or joint claimants may be entitled to child tax credit shall be the aggregate of -

(a) the family element of child tax credit, and

(b) an individual element of child tax credit, in respect of each child or qualifying young person for whom -

(i) the claimant, or

(ii) either or both of the joint claimants,

as the case may be, is or are responsible.

[<sup>20</sup>(3) The family element of child tax credit is £545.]

(4) The individual element of child tax credit for any child or qualifying young person referred to in paragraph (2)(b) above -

- (a) where the child is disabled, is [<sup>31</sup> £5,920] ;
- (b) where the child is severely disabled, is [<sup>31</sup> £7,195] ;
- (c) in the case of any other child, is [<sup>32</sup> £2,780] ;
- (d) where the qualifying young person is disabled, is [<sup>31</sup> £5,920] ;
- (e) where the qualifying young person is severely disabled, is [<sup>31</sup> £7,195] ; and
- (f) in the case of any other qualifying young person, is [<sup>32</sup> £2,780].

**8. Prescribed conditions for a disabled or severely disabled child or qualifying young person**

(1) For the purposes of section 9 of the Act a child or qualifying young person -

- (a) is disabled if he satisfies the requirements of paragraph (2); and
- (b) is severely disabled if he satisfies the requirements of paragraph (3) [<sup>24</sup> or (4)][<sup>25</sup> or (5)].

(2) A person satisfies the requirements of this paragraph if -

- (a) disability living allowance is payable in respect of him, or has ceased to be so payable solely because he is a patient; or
- [<sup>30</sup> (b) he is certified as severely sight impaired or blind by a consultant ophthalmologist;]
- (c) he ceased to be so [<sup>30</sup>.....] certified as [<sup>30</sup> severely sight impaired or] blind within the 28 weeks immediately preceding the date of claim [<sup>24</sup>; or
- (d) personal independence payment is payable in respect of that person, or would be so payable but for regulations made under section 86(1) (hospital in-patients) of the Welfare Reform Act 2012]

(3) A person satisfies the requirements of this paragraph if the care component of disability living allowance -

- (a) is payable in respect of him, or
- (b) would be so payable but for either a suspension of benefit in accordance with regulations under section 113(2) of the Contributions and Benefits Act or an abatement as a consequence of hospitalisation,

at the highest rate prescribed under section 72(3) of that Act.

[<sup>24</sup> (4) A person satisfies the requirements of this paragraph if the daily living component of personal independence payment—

(a) is payable in respect of that person, or

(b) would be so payable but for regulations made under section 86(1) (hospital inpatients) of the Welfare Reform Act 2012,

at the enhanced rate under section 78(2) of that Act.]

[<sup>25</sup> (5) A person satisfies the requirements of this paragraph if an armed forces independence payment is payable in respect of him.]

*Jim Fitzpatrick*

*John Heppell*

*Two of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury*

30th July 2002



## EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

The Tax Credits Act 2002 ("the Act") introduces new tax credits - child tax credit and working tax credit - which will be available from 6th April 2003.

Section 8 of the Act provides that entitlement of a person or persons to child tax credit is dependent on him, or (in the case of a joint claim) either or both of them, being responsible for a child or qualifying young person. These Regulations provide the meaning of "responsible" and set out ages and qualifying conditions for children and qualifying young persons. They also set out the circumstances in which child tax credit is paid for up to eight weeks after a child or qualifying young person has died.

Section 9 of the Act provides for the determination of the maximum rate of child tax credit. Subsection (2) of that section provides that the determination must include first the family element of child tax credit and, secondly, an individual element of child tax credit in respect of each child or qualifying young person for whom the claimant or (in the case of a joint claim) either or both of the joint claimants is or are responsible.

Subsection (5) of section 9 provides that the amount of those elements may vary according to the age of the child or qualifying young person or otherwise, and must be subject to cumulative increases where he or she is disabled or severely disabled.

Regulations 1 and 2 provide for the citation, commencement and effect of the Regulations, and for interpretation.

Regulation 3 determines the circumstances in which a person is or is not responsible for a child or qualifying young person, for child tax credit purposes.

Regulation 4 provides for a person who has attained the age of 16 years to remain a "child" for the purposes of child tax credit and working tax credit until the 1st September following their sixteenth birthday.

Regulation 5 provides for the maximum age for a qualifying young person (the date on which he or she attains 19 years), and the conditions which a person who is no longer a child but is under 19 has to fulfil to be a qualifying young person.

Regulation 6 prescribes the circumstances in which a person is entitled to Child Tax Credit for a child or qualifying young person who has died.

Regulation 7 prescribes the maximum rate at which a person or persons may be entitled to Child Tax Credit.

Regulation 8 defines "disabled" and "severely disabled" for the purposes of section 9 of the Act.

A regulatory impact assessment in respect of the Act has been prepared and placed in the Library of each House of Parliament. A copy can be found on the Inland Revenue website ([www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk](http://www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk)).



