

ADM Chapter M6: Effects of transition to UC – Digital service area

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Introduction M6001 - M6009

Introduction

M6001 This Chapter gives guidance on the effect on

1. entitlement to **and**

2. termination of

awards of existing benefits for claimants who are entitled to UC in the digital service area (formerly known as Full Service). See ADM Chapter M5 (Claims for UC – Digital service area) for guidance on the meaning of digital service area.

Note: Since 12.12.18, all postcodes in GB are in the digital service area. See ADM Chapter M5 (Claims for UC - Digital service area) for further details.

M6002 Guidance is also included on other effects of transition to UC for claimants in the digital service area, for example where they are entitled to an existing benefit and deductions or sanctions are in place.

Meaning of existing benefit

M6003 Existing benefit means¹

1. JSA(IB)²

2. ESA(IR)³

3. IS⁴

4. HB⁵

5. CTC⁶

6. WTC⁶.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 2(1); 2 JS Act 95; 3 WR Act 07, Part 1; 4 SS CB Act 92, s 124; 5 s 130; 6 TC Act 02

M6004 - M6009

Exclusion of entitlement to specified benefits M6010 - M6013

M6010 Unless M6011 applies a claimant is not entitled to

1. IS¹or

2. HB²or

3. CTC³or

4. WTC⁴or

5. SPC⁵

at any time when they are entitled to UC⁶.

1 SS CB Act 92, s 124; 2 s 130; 3 TC Act 02, s 1(1)(a); 4 s 1(1)(b); 5 SPC Act 02, s 1; 6 UC (TP) Regs, reg 5(1)

M6011 M6010 does not apply

1. where HB is paid for¹

1.1 specified accommodation²or

1.2 temporary accommodation³or

2. where HB or IS is paid for a period of two weeks beginning with the first day of UC entitlement⁴ (see M6121 and M6124) or

3. during the first assessment period for UC where the claimant is a new claimant partner and there is entitlement to⁵

3.1 IS where their award ends⁶ after the first day of entitlement to UC or

3.2 HB where

3.2.a the new claimant partner leaves the accommodation for which HB was paid in order to live with a UC claimant with whom they are treated as making a joint claim⁷and

3.2.b their award ends after the first day of entitlement to UC or

3.3 TC where their award ends⁸ after the first day of entitlement to UC or

4. during the first assessment period for UC where the claimant is a new claimant partner who

4.1 has reached SPC qualifying age **and**

4.2 is entitled to an award of pension age HB or SPC

and the award of pension age HB or SPC ends after the first day of UC entitlement⁹ **or**

5. where pension age HB or SPC is paid during the final assessment period of UC for claimants whose award of UC terminates because they have reached the qualifying age for SPC¹⁰.

Note 1: See ADM Chapter M5 (Claims for UC – Digital service area) for the meaning of new claimant partner and ADM Chapter F2 (Housing costs element) for the meaning of specified accommodation and temporary accommodation.

Note 2: See Chapter A4 (Supersession, suspension and termination) and Chapter B1 (Payment of UC, PIP, ESA and JSA) for guidance on supersession of UC awards for claimants who reach the qualifying age for SPC.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 5(2)(a); 2 UC Regs, Sch 1, para 3A; 3 para 3B; 4 UC (TP) Regs, reg 5(2)(a) & (ab) and 8(2A);
5 reg 5(2)(b); 6 reg 7(4); 7 reg 7(5)(b); 8 TC Act 02; 9 UC (TP) Regs, reg 5(2)(b)(ii) & (iv) and 7(5)(b) & (c);
10 reg 5(2)(c)

Example

Sarah has been entitled to UC as a single claimant since 10.11.18. On 28.1.21 she joins her partner Lee who has reached the qualifying age for SPC, and is entitled to SPC and pension age HB. Sarah and Lee are treated as claiming UC as joint claimants from 10.1.21, the first day of the assessment period in which they formed a couple. Lee is paid SPC in arrears, so his award of SPC ends with effect from the first day of the SPC benefit week which includes 28.1.21 (the day on which they formed a couple). His award of pension age HB ends with effect from the first day of the HB benefit week following the benefit week which includes 28.1.21. The awards of HB and SPC do not affect the amount of UC entitlement.

M6012 Entitlement to old style ESA and JSA ends when a claim to UC, ESA or JSA is made as this brings into force the abolition of old style ESA and JSA¹. See ADM Chapter M5 (Claims for UC – Digital service area) for guidance on the meaning and abolition of old style ESA and JSA. See ADM Chapters V8 (ESA transition) and S8 (JSA transition) for guidance on when a former UC claimant may make a claim for old style ESA or JSA.

Note: See M6126 for when an award of old style ESA or JSA terminates.

1 WR Act 12 (Commencement No. 23 etc.) Order, art 4 [see list at Appendix to ADM Chapter M5 for other Orders]

M6013 Where a new claimant partner is entitled to any of the benefits at M6010 - M6012, see M6101 et

seq for detailed guidance on the consequences.

HB for temporary accommodation – work allowance M6014 - M6099

M6014 Where in any assessment period a UC claimant is entitled to an award of

1. UC which does not include an amount for housing costs **and**

2. HB for temporary accommodation

the amount of the work allowance for that assessment period is to apply as if the award of UC included an amount for housing costs¹.

Note 1: See Chapter E2 (Benefit unit, awards and maximum amount) for guidance on the work allowance.

Note 2: See Chapter M5 (Claims for UC - digital service area) for when claims to HB may be made.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 5A; UC Regs, reg 22(2)

M6015 - M6099

Termination of awards of existing benefits M6100 - M6139

[Meaning of the relevant period](#) M6100

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Meaning of the relevant period

M6100 In this section the relevant period means the period

1. starting with the first day of the assessment period during which a UC claimant and a new claimant partner form a couple **and**
2. ending on the date of formation of the couple¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 7(3)

New claimant partner

M6101 Where

1. an award of UC to a claimant is terminated because they have become a member of a couple **and**
2. the other member of the couple was not previously entitled to UC (i.e. they are a new claimant partner) **and**
3. the couple is treated as having made a claim for UC¹

all awards of IS or HB to which the new claimant partner was entitled, during the relevant period, end² as in M6102.

Note: See M6103 - M6104 for exceptions.

1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA (C&P) Regs, reg 9(8); 2 UC (TP) Regs, reg 7(1) & (2)

M6102 The awards as in M6101 end

- 1.** on the day before the first date of UC entitlement as joint claimants¹**or**
- 2.** on the day before what would have been the first day of entitlement if they had satisfied the conditions of entitlement² **or**
- 3.** where an award of IS or HB is made to a new claimant partner after what becomes the first day of entitlement to UC, on the first day of entitlement to the award of IS or HB³.

Note 1: See M6110 et seq for further guidance where the new claimant partner is treated as having claimed a TC.

Note 2: See M6170 et seq for guidance where the new claimant partner has an on-going appeal about an existing benefit.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 7(2)(a); 2 reg 7(2)(b); 3 reg 7(2)(c)

Example

Wayne is entitled to IS as a lone parent following his partner's death. He is also entitled to CTC and HB. On 17.11.15 he is joined by his new partner Gwyneth, who has been entitled to UC as a single claimant since 10.7.15. Wayne and Gwyneth are entitled to UC as joint claimants from 10.11.15.

Wayne's awards of IS, CTC and HB terminate on 9.11.15.

New claimant partner formerly member of a couple

M6103 Where, during the relevant period, a new claimant partner was a member of a couple and their IS award included an amount for their partner, the IS award terminates on the date they stopped being a couple unless

- 1.** it terminates on that date for another reason **or**
- 2.** it terminated on an earlier date¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 7(4)

New claimant partner entitled to HB

M6104 The existing award does **not** terminate as in M6102 where

- 1.** it is HB paid for specified accommodation or temporary accommodation¹ **or**
- 2.** the new claimant partner leaves the accommodation for which HB was paid in order to live with the person at M6101 **1.2** **or**

3. the new claimant partner has reached the SPC qualifying age and has an award of pension age HB³ (see M6105 for when the HB award terminates).

See ADM Chapter F2 (Housing costs element) for the meaning of specified accommodation and temporary accommodation. See Chapter M5 (Claims for UC – Digital service area) for guidance on the meaning of existing benefit and ADM Chapter E1 (Introduction and entitlement) for guidance on the UC basic conditions of entitlement.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 7(5)(a); 2 reg 7(5)(b); 3 reg 7(5)(c)

M6105 Where the new claimant partner has reached the SPC qualifying age and has an award of pension age HB, the award ends from the first day of the benefit week following the benefit week in which the couple forms¹.

1 reg 7(5)(c); HB (SPC) Regs, reg 59(8); HB & CTB (D&A) Regs, reg 8(2)

M6106 - M6109

Treated as claiming and entitled to a TC

M6110 Where, immediately before forming a couple with a UC claimant, the new claimant partner is treated as entitled to a TC as in M6140 et seq, they are treated as having made a claim for a TC for the current tax year¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 7(1) & 11

M6111 Where a claimant is treated as making a claim for a TC as in M6110, any award made terminates on the day before the first day

1. of UC entitlement **or**

2. on which the claimant would have been entitled to UC if they had satisfied the conditions of entitlement¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 8(4)

M6112 - M6119

Other claimants

TC

M6120 Where a claim for UC is made (other than one which is treated as made¹) all awards of a TC made to the claimant end on the day before the first day of UC entitlement or on the day before what would have been the first day of entitlement if they had satisfied the conditions of entitlement². See M6003

for guidance on the meaning of existing benefit and ADM Chapter E1 (Introduction and entitlement) for guidance on the UC basic conditions of entitlement.

1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA (C&P) Regs, reg 9(8); 2 UC (TP) Regs, reg 8(1) & (2)

HB – transitional housing payment

M6121 Where a claim for UC is made (other than one which is treated as made¹), irrespective of whether the claim is withdrawn, an award of HB to which a UC claimant is entitled on the day on which an award of a TC would terminate as in M6111 or M6120 ends on the last day of the two weeks beginning with the day after that day².

Note 1: This applies whether or not the UC claimant is also entitled to a TC.

Note 2: The award does not end where it is HB paid for specified accommodation or temporary accommodation³.

1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA (C&P) Regs, reg 9(8); 2 UC (TP) Regs, reg 8(1) & (2A); 3 reg 8(3)

Example 1

Nicola is entitled to IS, CTC and HB as a lone parent. Her daughter Jessica reaches age 5 on 15.5.18, and Nicola claims UC from that date. Nicola's award of CTC ends on 14.5.18, the day before her award of UC begins. Her awards of IS and HB end on 28.5.18, two weeks after the award of UC begins.

Example 2

Andy is entitled to HB and works in a local shop. His job ends on 8.6.18 when the shop closes, and he is paid one week's wages in lieu of notice. Andy claims and is awarded UC from 11.6.18. His award of HB remains in payment up to and including 24.6.18.

M6122 Where a transitional housing payment is made as in M6121, for the purposes of HB the claimant is treated as entitled to UC for the period of the payment, even if no decision has been made on the UC claim¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 8A(a)

M6123 Where

- 1.** a transitional housing payment is made as in M6121 **and**
- 2.** the claim for UC is made because the claimant moves to a new home in a different LA

HB is paid directly to the claimant for the period of the transitional housing payment¹.

IS

M6124 Where a claim for UC is made (other than one which is treated as made¹), irrespective of whether the claim is withdrawn, an award of IS to which a UC claimant is entitled on the day on which an award of a TC would terminate as in M6111 or M6120 ends on the last day of the two weeks beginning with the day after that day². But see M6127 for where the two week run-on does not apply.

Note 1: This applies whether or not the UC claimant is also entitled to a TC.

Note 2: DMs are reminded that claimants remain entitled to IS for the remainder of the benefit week in which they no longer satisfy the conditions of entitlement³ – see DMG 20081.

1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA (C&P) Regs, reg 9(8); 2 (TP) Regs, reg 8(2A); 3 IS (Gen) Regs, reg 4ZA(4)

Example

Dan is a lone parent with two children and is entitled to HB, IS and CTC. Dan is notified that his entitlement to IS is due to end on 31.7.20, the last day of the benefit week in which his youngest child reaches age 5. Dan claims and is awarded UC from 29.7.20. His award of CTC ends on 28.7.20, that of IS on 31.7.20, and that of HB on 11.8.20.

Exception

M6125 The guidance at M6120 – M6124 does not apply where the claim for UC is made by

1. a single claimant who has reached the SPC qualifying age **or**
2. joint claimants, both of whom have reached the SPC qualifying age¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 8(2B)

JSA(IB) and ESA(IR)

M6126 M6012 explains that where a claim for UC is made or treated as made, this brings into force the abolition of JSA(IB) and ESA(IR), and the introduction of UC¹ from the date the claim is made or treated made. The award of JSA(IB) or ESA(IR) terminates from the date the abolition comes into force.

Note: See Chapter M5 (Claims for UC – Digital service area) for detailed guidance.

1 WR Act 12 (Commencement No. 23 etc.) Order, art 3 & 4
[see list in ADM Chapter M5 Appendix 1 for other Orders]

M6127 The abolition of JSA(IB) and ESA(IR) is treated as if it comes into force up to two weeks after the

date in M6126¹. This means that, where the claimant continues to satisfy the JSA(IB) or ESA(IR) conditions of entitlement, the award of JSA(IB) or ESA(IR) terminates up to two weeks after the date on which the claim for UC is made or treated as made.

Note: See M6128 for where the run-on does not apply.

1 UC (MM Pilot) Regs, reg 5(1)

Example

David is entitled to ESA(IR) for himself and his partner Frances. Frances is entitled to ESA(Cont) and HB. The couple claim UC on 13.8.20 after moving to a different LA area. David's award of ESA(IR) and Frances's award of HB terminate on 26.8.20, while Frances's award of ESA(Cont) becomes an award of new-style ESA from 13.8.20.

When does the two week run-on not apply

M6128 The run-on of IS, JSA(IB) or ESA(IR) in M6124 and M6127 does not apply to a claim for UC which is treated as made by joint claimants, one of whom was previously entitled to UC where that award ended on formation of the couple, and the other of whom was not entitled to UC as a single claimant¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 8(1); UC (MM Pilot) Regs, reg 5(3); UC, PIP, JSA & ESA (D&A) Regs, reg 9(8)

Benefit cap

M6129 Where a claimant, who is a new claimant partner or who has been awarded UC for a period for which the prescribed time for claiming has been extended¹, is entitled to

1. a welfare benefit² (other than UC) for all or part of the first UC assessment period **and**
2. HB at any time during the first UC assessment period, or would be so entitled

those welfare benefits are ignored for the purpose of the BC³. This prevents the BC being applied twice if it has already been applied to HB. See ADM Chapter A2 (Claims) for guidance on when the prescribed time for claiming UC can be extended and ADM Chapter E5 (Benefit cap) for guidance on welfare benefits.

1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA (C&P) Regs, reg 26; 2 WR Act 12, s 96(1); 3 UC (TP) Regs, reg 9

M6130 Where the run-on of IS, JSA(IB) or ESA(IR) as in M6124 and M6126 applies, any award of those benefits is not included in the list of welfare benefits for the purposes of determining the benefit cap¹. See Chapter E5 (Benefit cap) for detailed guidance on when the benefit cap applies.

1 UC Regs, reg 79; UC (TP) Regs, reg 8B(a)

Overpayments

M6131 Where

- 1.** an award of UC is made to a claimant previously entitled to an existing award (other than a TC or a joint-claim JSA) **and**
- 2.** there has been a payment of the existing benefit (“the overpayment”) in a period
 - 2.1** during which the claimant is not entitled to that benefit **and**
 - 2.2** which is in a UC assessment period¹

the overpayment is taken into account as unearned income² for UC purposes. The amount of the overpayment is taken into account in each assessment period for the period for which it is paid. However, the normal rules for calculating unearned income do not apply³. See ADM Chapter H5 (Unearned income) for full guidance on unearned income.

Note: Any amount of an overpayment taken into account as unearned income is not to be recovered as an overpayment under the normal rules for the existing benefit⁴ (see DMG Chapter 09).

- 1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 10(1); 2 reg 10(2)(a); UC Regs, reg 66; 3 UP (TP) Regs, reg 10(2)(b); UC Regs, reg 73;
4 UC (TP) Regs, reg 10(4); Social Security (Payments on account, Overpayment and Recovery) Regulations 1988; HB Regs; HB (SPC) Regs

Example

Keir is entitled to JSA(IB) and lives with his parents. He moves in with his partner Ellen on 15.9.17, and he reports this when he attends the Jobcentre on 19.9.17. Ellen has been entitled to UC as a single claimant since 16.1.17. Keir and Ellen are entitled to UC as joint claimants from 16.8.17.

Keir receives two weeks’ payment of JSA(IB) for the period ending 22.8.17 on 24.8.17, another payment for the period 23.8.17 – 5.9.17 on 7.9.17, and a final payment for the period 6.9.17 – 19.9.17 on 21.9.17. Keir is not entitled to JSA(IB) from 16.8.17, the first day of UC entitlement. JSA(IB) for the period 16.8.17 – 15.9.17 is taken into account as unearned income for the assessment period ending on 15.9.17, and JSA(IB) for the period 16.9.17 – 19.9.17 is taken into account as unearned income for the assessment period ending on 15.10.17.

M6132 Any payments of the run-on of HB, IS, JSA(IB) or ESA(IR) made as in M6121, M6124 and M6126 are disregarded as income for the purposes of UC. They are not included in the list of benefits regarded as unearned income¹. They are not treated as included in that list² for the purposes of whether there is an overpayment, as the claimant remains entitled during the run-on period (see M6131).

Note: But see M6133 where a UC claimant becomes entitled to new style JSA or new style ESA when an award of JSA(IB) or ESA(IR) terminates. See M5021 for the meaning of new style JSA and new style ESA.

1 UC Regs, reg 66(1)(b); UC (TP) Regs, reg 10

M6133 Where a UC claimant becomes entitled to an award of new style JSA or new style ESA on the termination of an award of JSA(IB) or ESA(IR) as in M6126, the claimant is treated as if they were entitled to new style JSA or new style ESA from the first day of entitlement to UC for the purposes of calculating unearned income¹.

1 UC Regs, reg 73; UC (TP) Regs, reg 8B(b)

Example

Ranjan is entitled to HB and ESA. Her award of ESA is made up of ESA(Cont) of £74.35 personal allowance and £39.20 support component, as well as ESA(IR) of £17.10 EDP. Ranjan moves to another LA area and claims UC from 3.8.20. Her ESA(IR) amount of £17.10 weekly continues until 16.8.20 and is disregarded for the purposes of her entitlement to UC. Her ESA(Cont) award of £113.55 becomes new style ESA from 17.8.20 However, for the purposes of calculating the UC award, she is treated as having new style ESA as unearned income from 3.8.20.

M6134 Any payment of pension age HB or SPC paid during the first UC assessment period where one of the claimants is a new claimant partner who

- 1.** has reached SPC qualifying age **and**
- 2.** is entitled to an award of pension age HB or SPC

is not taken into account as unearned income as in M6130. SPC is not retirement pension income, and the claimant remains entitled to pension age HB.

Note: See Chapter M5 (Claims for UC – Digital Service area) for guidance on the meaning of new claimant partner, DMG Chapter and M6104 for when the award of pension age HB ends.

M6135 - M6139

Treated as entitled to a TC M6140 - M6159

[Introduction M6140 - M6144](#)

[When is a person treated as entitled to a TC M6145 - M6159](#)

Introduction

M6140 The guidance at M6145 et seq applies for the purpose of considering whether a person is treated as having made a claim for a TC for the current tax year¹ (see M6110).

Note: Decisions relating to TC entitlement for the purposes of new claimant partners will continue to be made by HMRC. The following guidance is for information only.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 11(1), 7(7) & 8(4)

Meaning of tax year

M6141 Tax year means the period

1. beginning on 6 April in one year **and**
2. ending on 5 April in the following year¹.

1 TC Act 02, s 48(1); UC (TP) Regs, reg 2(1)

Meaning of final notice

M6142 Where a claim for a TC is made, an initial decision is made as to whether an award should be made¹. If an award is made, the Board (see M6027 **1.**) notifies the claimant or claimants that

1. they are required to

1.1 declare that their circumstances are as specified **or**

1.2 state where their circumstances are not as specified

by a specified date **or**

2. they are treated as having made a declaration as in **1.1** unless they state otherwise by a specified date².

This is known as a final notice. After the date specified in the final notice, a decision on entitlement for

the tax year for which the award was made is given³.

1 TC Act 02, s 14; 2 s 17; 3 s 18

M6143 - M6144

When is a person treated as entitled to a TC

M6145 A person is treated as entitled to a TC from the beginning of the current tax year even though a decision has not been made on a claim for that year if

1. the person was entitled to a TC for the previous tax year **and**
2. any of the cases in M6146 - M6149 apply¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 11(1); TC Act 02, s 14

Case 1

M6146 Case 1 is where a final notice has not been given to the person in respect of the previous tax year¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 11(2)(a); TC Act 02, s 17

Case 2

M6147 Case 2 is where¹ a final notice has been issued **and**

1. the date or later of the dates specified in the notice has not been reached and no claim for CTC or WTC has been made or treated as made²**or**
2. a claim for CTC or WTC has been made or treated as made before the date or later of the dates specified in the notice, but no initial award has been made on that claim³.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 11(2)(b); TC Act 02, s 17(2), (4) & (6); 2 s 17(2) & (4); 3 s 14(1)

Case 3

M6148 Case 3 is where¹

1. a final notice has been given **and**
2. no claim for CTC or WTC for the current tax year has been made or treated as made **and**
3. no decision on entitlement for the previous tax year has been made².

Case 4

M6149 Case 4 is where¹

1. a final notice has been given **and**

2. the person made a declaration as in M6142 **1.1**²

2.1 by the specified date **or**

2.2 if not as in **2.1**, within 30 days of notification that payment of TC had ceased because of a failure to make the declaration by the specified date³**or**

2.3 if not as in **2.1** or **2.2**, by 31 January in the tax year following the period to which the final notice relates and in the opinion of HMRC the claimant had good reason for not making the declaration as in **2.1** or **2.2**.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 11(2)(ca); 2 TC Act 02, s 17(2)(a), (4)(a) or (6)(a); 3 s 24(4)

Case 5

M6150 Case 5 is where¹

1. a final notice has been given **and**

2. the person did not make a declaration by the specified date² as in M6142 **1.1 and**

3. they were notified that payment of TC had ceased because of the failure³**and**

4. during the period of 30 days starting with the date on the notice in **3.** is given

4.1 the claim for UC is made **or**

4.2 in the case of a new claimant partner, notification of the formation of a couple is given.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 11(2)(d); 2 TC Act 02, s 17(2)(a), (4)(a) or (6)(a); 3 s 24(4)

M6151 - M6159

TC overpayments and penalties M6160 - M6164

M6160 Where¹

- 1.** a claim for UC is made or treated as made **and**
- 2.** the claimant is, or was at any time during the tax year in which the claim is made or treated as made, entitled to a TC

the TC legislation is modified². See TC guidance for further details.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 12(1); 2 UC (TP) Regs, reg 12 (2) – (6); TC Act 02

M6161 Where M6160 applies, any TC overpayment is treated as an overpayment of UC. See ADM Chapter D1 (Overpayments, Recoverability, Adjustments, Civil Penalties and Recoupment – UC, JSA) for guidance on UC overpayments.

M6162 - M6164

Finalisation of TC awards M6165 - M6169

M6165 Where¹

1. a claim for UC is made or treated as made **and**

2. the claimant

2.1 is entitled to a TC **or**

2.2 was entitled to a TC during the tax year in which the UC claim was made or treated as made

the amount of TC to which the claimant is entitled is calculated by HMRC in accordance with modified legislation which allows a TC award to be finalised before the end of the tax year².

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 12A(1); 2 UC (TP) Regs, reg 12A(2) & Sch 1

M6166 M6165 does not apply if, in the opinion of HMRC, it is not practicable to apply the modified legislation¹, for example due to unforeseen difficulties. In these cases the normal end of year finalisation of the TC award proceeds as usual.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 12A(3)

M6167 - M6169

On-going reconsideration and appeals – new claimant partner M6170 - M6174

[Existing benefits](#) M6170 - M6173

[UC](#) M6174

Existing benefits

M6170 See M6171 - M6173 for the action to take where, after a claimant has been awarded UC¹

1. an appeal against a decision relating to the claimant's entitlement to IS, HB or a TC is finally determined **or**

2. a decision relating to the claimant's entitlement to

2.1 IS or HB is revised² or superseded³

2.2 a TC is revised⁴**or**

2.3 a TC is varied or cancelled⁵.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 13(1); 2 SS Act 98, s 9; Child Support, Pensions and Social Security Act 2000, Sch 7;

3 SS Act 98, s 10; Child Support, Pensions and Social Security Act 2000, Sch 7;

4 TC Act 02, s 20; Tax Credit (Official Error) Regulations 2003; 5 TC Act 02, s 21

M6171 Where the claimant

1. is a new claimant partner **and**

2. would, as a result of the determination of the appeal, revision or supersession, be entitled to IS or HB in the relevant period (see M6100)

the awards of IS or HB terminate as in M6101 - M6104¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 7 & 13(2)

M6172 Where the claimant

1. is not a new claimant partner **and**

2. would, as a result of the determination of the

be entitled to IS, HB or a TC on the day the UC claim was made

2.1 appeal

2.2 revision

2.3 supersession

2.4 variation **or**

2.5 cancellation

the awards of IS, HB or a TC terminate as in M6111, M6121 or M6124¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 8 & 13(3)

M6173 The DM should consider whether to revise the decision awarding UC or any subsequent supersession decision in the light of the outcome of the

1. appeal

2. revision

3. supersession

4. variation **or**

5. cancellation

as in M6170, including any findings of fact made by the FtT, UT or court¹.

Note: See ADM Chapters S8 (JSA transition) and V8 (ESA transition) where the appeal, revision or supersession is about old style JSA or old style ESA.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 13(4) & (5)

UC

M6174 Where

1. a decision is made that a claimant is not entitled to UC **and**

2. the claimant becomes entitled to IS, HB or a TC **and**

3. an appeal against the decision in **1.** is finally determined or it is revised¹**and**

4. an award of UC is made in consequence of **3. and**

5. the claimant would be entitled to

5.1 UC and

5.2 IS, HB or a TC

for the same period

awards of IS, HB or a TC terminate at the beginning of first day of entitlement to that award². However, this does not apply to HB to which the claimant is entitled for specified accommodation or temporary accommodation or to a transitional housing payment³.

Note: The guidance at M6130 applies where there has been an overpayment.

1 SS Act 98, s 9; 2 UC (TP) Regs, reg 14(1) & (2); 3 reg 14(3)

Claims to UC M6175

M6175 Where a claim for UC is made by a person previously entitled to an existing benefit, the rules for the prescribed time for claiming¹ are modified². That modification means the time limit for claiming UC is to be extended, subject to a maximum of one month to the date on which the claim is made, where

- 1.** notification of the expiry of entitlement to the existing benefit was not sent to the claimant before the date their entitlement expired **and**
- 2.** as a result the claimant could not have been expected to make the UC claim earlier³.

Note: See M6003 for guidance on the meaning of existing benefits and ADM Chapter A2 (Claims) for full guidance on the prescribed time for claiming.

1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA (C&P) Regs, reg 26; 2 UC (TP) Regs, reg 15;

3 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA (C&P) Regs, reg 26(3)(aa)

Persons unable to act M6176 - M6179

M6176 Where a person has been appointed to act for a claimant for the purposes of an existing benefit¹, the Secretary of State may treat that person as having been appointed to act for the claimant for UC purposes². The reverse also applies³. See DMG Chapter 02 for guidance on people appointed to act for the purpose of an existing benefit and ADM Chapter A2 (Claims) for guidance on people appointed to act for the purpose of UC.

1 SS (C&P) Regs, reg 33(1); TC (C&N) Regs, reg 18(3); 2 UC (TP) Regs, reg 16(1) & (2); UC, PIP, JSA & ESA (C&P) Regs, reg 57(1); 3 UC (TP) Regs, reg 16(3) & (4)

M6177 - M6179

Advance payment of UC M6180 - M6184

M6180 Where a claim has been made, and the circumstances in M6182 apply, a request for an advance payment of UC may be made during the first assessment period by

1. a single claimant **or**
2. both claimants jointly¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 17(1) & (2)

M6181 If a request as in M6180 is made, the DM may make an advance payment of an appropriate amount of UC¹. If an advance payment is made, payments of UC are reduced until the amount of the advance has been repaid².

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 17(3); 2 reg 17(4)

M6182 An advance payment of UC may be made as in M6181 where

1. a claim for UC has been made **and**
2. the claimant is, or was previously, entitled to an existing benefit **and**
3. the UC claim is made within a period of one month starting with the date on which the award of the existing benefit terminated, if that was before the date of the UC claim¹.

Note: 1. does not apply where a claim for UC is treated as having been made².

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 17(1); 2 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA (C&P) Regs, reg 9(8)

M6183 - M6184

Deductions M6185 - M6186

M6185 Where

1. an award of UC is made to a claimant who¹

1.1 was previously entitled to JSA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS on the date the UC claim was made or treated as made **or**

1.2 is a new claimant partner who was, immediately before forming a couple with a person entitled to UC, the partner of a person entitled to JSA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS **or**

1.3 is not a new claimant partner and was, immediately before making a claim for UC, the partner of a person who was entitled to JSA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS, where the award of UC is not a joint award to the claimant and that person **and**

2. on the relevant date, deductions were being made² for

2.1 fuel costs **or**

2.2 water charges **or**

2.3 both

deductions for fuel costs or water charges may continue to be made from the award of UC without the need for any consent³. This applies even if the award of JSA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS terminated before the date on which the deduction first applied⁴. See ADM Chapter D2 (Third party deductions) for detailed guidance on utility deductions.

Note: See M6186 for the meaning of the relevant date.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg18(1); 2 SS (C&P) Regs, reg 35 & Sch 9; 3 UC (TP) Regs, reg 18(3); UC, PIP, JSA & ESA (C&P) Regs, Sch 6; para 3(3); 4 UC (TP) Regs, reg 18(4), WR Act 12 Commencement Orders, UC (TP) Regs, reg 7 & 8

Example

Ashley is entitled to JSA(IB). He has deductions in place for arrears of gas, electricity and water charges. His award of JSA(IB) is terminated when he is joined by his partner Selma, who is entitled to UC. Ashley and Selma's award of UC as joint claimants continues to have amounts deducted for fuel and water charges.

M6186 For the purposes of M6185 **2.** the relevant date is

- 1.** the date the UC claim was made where M6185 **1.1** applies and the claimant is not a new claimant partner **or**
- 2.** the date the UC claim is treated as made where M4125 **1.1** applies and the claimant is a new claimant partner **or**
- 3.** the date the claimant stopped being a partner of a person entitled to ESA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS where M6185 **1.2** or **1.3** apply¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 18(2)

Removal of WRAC and LCW element M6187 - M6189

M6187 From 3.4.17 the WRAC is no longer included in an award of ESA, and the LCW element is no longer included in an award of UC, for claims made on or after that date. Where a UC award is made to a claimant who was entitled to

1. old style ESA (see M6190 – M6202) **or**
2. JSA extended period of sickness (see M6210) **or**
3. NI credits only on the basis that they had LCW (see M6220 – M6232)

on the date the UC claim was made, references to awards of the WRAC, the support component and the LCW element are removed, and replaced with references to the claimant having, or being treated as having, LCW or LCWRA as appropriate¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 19 - 21

Example

Molly claims and is awarded old style ESA from 5.4.17. The DM determines that she has LCW after application of the WCA, but as her claim was made after 3.4.17, she is not entitled to the WRAC. Molly is also entitled to HB. On 20.7.17, Molly moves to a Full Service area and claims UC, as she is precluded from claiming HB. Molly's awards of ESA and HB terminate. Molly is treated as having LCW for the purposes of work-related requirements, but her UC award does not include the LCW element.

M6188 The removal of the WRAC and the LCW element does not apply where **continuous** entitlement to old style ESA and NI credits began **before** 3.4.17. See the Appendix to Chapter V6 (ESA: Assessment phase and component), and the Appendix to Chapter F5 (LCWRA element), for where transitional provisions apply.

M6189 The removal of the WRAC and the LCW element also does not apply where an award of UC is made to a person entitled to B, IS, SDA and NI credits on the basis of IfW¹. See M6240 – M6262 for detailed guidance.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 22 - 27

Transition from old style ESA M6190 - M6209

[Introduction](#) M6190

[Meaning of relevant date](#) M6191

[Claimant entitled to ESA – assessment phase has ended](#) M6192 - M6199

[Claimant entitled to ESA – assessment phase has not ended](#) M6200 - M6209

Introduction

M6190 This section gives guidance on the effect on entitlement to UC for claimants who were previously entitled to old style ESA. The claimant may be treated as having LCW or LCWRA, and may be entitled to the LCWRA element. If they are treated as having LCW or LCWRA, then the normal UC rules for further referrals for the WCA apply¹. See ADM Chapter G1 (Work capability assessment) for further details.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 19(7); UC Regs, Part 5

Meaning of relevant date

M6191 In this section, the relevant date is the date the claim for UC was made or treated as made¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 19(1)(a) & 20(1)(a)

Claimant entitled to ESA – assessment phase has ended

Claimant has LCW

M6192 Where

1. an award of UC is made to a claimant who was entitled to old style ESA on the relevant date (see M6191) **and**

2. before the relevant date, it had been determined that the claimant had LCW¹ **and**

3. the assessment phase had ended

the claimant is treated as having LCW without the need for the WCA².

Note: See M6200 - M6202 for guidance where the assessment phase had not ended when ESA was terminated. See DMG Chapter 42 for guidance on ESA and LCW, and Chapter 44 for guidance on when the assessment phase ends.

1 WR Act 07, Part 1; 2 UC (TP) Regs, reg 19(1) & (2); WR Act 12, s 21(1)(a); UC Regs, reg 27(1)(a) & (3)

M6193 - M6194

Claimant has LCWRA

M6195 Where

1. an award of UC is made to a claimant who was entitled to old style ESA on the relevant date (see M6191) **and**

2. before the relevant date, it had been determined that the claimant had, or was treated as having, LCWRA¹**and**

3. the assessment phase had ended

the claimant is treated as having LCWRA without the need for the WCA².

Note: See M6200 - M6202 for guidance where the assessment phase had not ended when ESA was terminated. See DMG Chapter 42 for guidance on ESA and LCW, and Chapter 44 for guidance on when the assessment phase ends.

1 WR Act 07, Part 1; 2 UC (TP) Regs, reg 19(1) & (4); WR Act 12, s 19(2)(a); UC Regs, reg 27(1)(b) & (3)

M6196 Where M6195 applies, the LCWRA element is normally included in the amount of UC award to the claimant from the beginning of the first assessment period¹. The guidance about the relevant period before which the element is not included in the UC award² in ADM Chapter F5 (LCWRA element) does not apply.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 19(5); 2 UC Regs, reg 28

Example 1

Fergal has been entitled to UC since 6.8.15. He is joined on 15.10.15 by his partner Donna, who is entitled to ESA(Cont) and (IR), including the support component. The ESA(IR) part of Donna's award is terminated on 5.10.15, the day before Fergal and Donna's award of UC as joint claimants begins. The UC includes the LCWRA element from 6.10.15. Donna remains entitled to new style ESA.

Example 2

Tamsin claims UC on 2.7.15 after being dismissed from her job. Soon after she becomes pregnant, and is

diagnosed with severe hyperemesis gravidarum and high blood pressure early on in the pregnancy. She requires hospital treatment for dehydration on several occasions, and submits medical evidence. Tamsin is referred for the WCA, and the HCP advises that the condition is likely to continue throughout the pregnancy given the stage she has now reached, with a consequent risk to her health. Tamsin is treated as having LCWRA, and the LCWRA element is included in her UC award from 2.11.15.

Tamsin is joined by her partner Noel on 17.11.15. Noel is entitled to ESA(IR) including the support component. Noel's award of ESA(IR) is terminated on 1.11.15. Tamsin and Noel are entitled to UC as joint claimants from 2.11.15. Although both claimants have LCWRA, only one LCWRA element can be included in the UC award.

M6197 - M6199

Claimant entitled to ESA – assessment phase has not ended

Assessment phase less than 13 weeks

M6200 Where

1. an award of UC is made to a claimant who was entitled to old style ESA on the relevant date (see M6191) **and**

2. on the relevant date, the assessment phase¹ had lasted for less than 13 weeks

the guidance in ADM Chapter F5 (LCWRA element) about the length of the relevant period (during which the LCWRA element cannot be included in a UC award), and when it begins, does **not** apply². Instead, the relevant period is 13 weeks, beginning with the first day of the ESA assessment phase³. However, where the ESA assessment phase had not ended on a previous claim⁴, the relevant period ends when the total period of old style ESA and UC is 13 weeks.

Note: If on application of the WCA it is determined that the claimant has LCWRA, the LCWRA element should be included in the UC award from the first day of the assessment period after the one in which the relevant period ends⁵.

1 WR Act 07, s 24(2); UC (TP) Regs, reg 19(8); 2 reg 20(1) & 2(a); 3 reg 20(2)(b);

4 ESA Regs 08, reg 5; 5 UC Regs, reg 28(1); UC, PIP, JSA & ESA (D&A) Regs, reg 35(9)(a)

Example

Olumide claimed and was awarded ESA(IR) from 19.4.14. On 25.7.14 he is joined by his partner Ayo, who has been entitled to UC since 15.6.14. Olumide's award of ESA(IR) terminates on 14.7.14, and he and Ayo are entitled to UC as joint claimants from 15.7.14. The DM determines that Olumide has LCWRA. The relevant period began on 19.4.14, and ends on 18.7.14. The LCWRA element is included in the UC award from 15.8.14.

Assessment phase more than 13 weeks

M6201 Where

1. an award of UC is made to a claimant who was entitled to old style ESA on the relevant date (see M6191) **and**

2. on the relevant date, the assessment phase¹ had

2.1 not ended **and**

2.2 lasted for more than 13 weeks

the guidance in ADM Chapter F5 (LCWRA element) about the relevant period (during which the LCWRA element cannot be included in a UC award) does **not** apply².

1 WR Act 07, s 24(2); UC (TP) Regs, reg 19(8); 2 reg 20(1) & (3)(a)

M6202 If on application of the WCA it is determined that the new claimant partner has LCWRA, the LCWRA element as appropriate is included in the UC award from the beginning of the first assessment period¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 20(3)(b) & (c)

Example

Carly claimed and was awarded ESA(IR) from 21.1.15. On 15.7.15 she joins her partner Warren, who has been entitled to UC since 7.5.15. Carly's award of ESA(IR) ends on 6.7.15, and she and Warren are entitled to UC as joint claimants from 7.7.15.

On 17.9.15 after application of the WCA, the DM determines that Carly has LCWRA. The UC award is revised to include the LCWRA element from 7.7.15. The decision awarding ESA(IR) is superseded to award the support component for the period 22.4.15 - 6.7.15.

M6203 - M6209

Transition from old style JSA M6210 - M6129

[Extended period of sickness](#) M6210 - M6219

Extended period of sickness

M6210 Where

- 1.** the claimant's first day of entitlement to UC immediately follows the claimant's last day of entitlement to JSA **and**
- 2.** immediately before the first day of UC entitlement, the claimant was in a JSA extended period of sickness

the guidance in ADM Chapter F5 (LCWRA element) about the length of the relevant period (during which the LCWRA element cannot be included in a UC award) does not apply¹. Instead, the relevant period is the period beginning with the first day of the JSA extended period of sickness².

1 UC (TP) Regs 14, reg 20A(1) & (2)(a); JSA Regs, reg 55ZA; JSA Regs 13, reg 46A:

2 UC (TP) Regs 14, reg 20A(2)(b)

M6211 - M6219

Claimants with LCW - credits only cases M6220 - M6239

[Introduction](#) M6220

[Definitions](#) M6221 - M6222

[Claimant would have been entitled to ESA](#) M6223 - M6229

[Claimant not entitled to ESA – notional assessment phase has not ended](#) M6230 M6239

Introduction

M6220 This section gives guidance on the effect on entitlement to UC for claimants who were previously not entitled to old style ESA¹ but were entitled to NI credits². The claimant may be treated as having LCW or LCWRA, and may be entitled to the LCWRA element. If they are treated as having LCW or LCWRA, then the normal UC rules for further referrals for the WCA apply³. See ADM Chapter G1 (Work capability assessment) for further details.

Note: This applies even if, if there are joint claimants, the other joint claimant was entitled to old style ESA⁴.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 21(1)(b); 2 reg 21(1)(a); SS (Credits) Regs, reg 8B(2)(iv), (iva) & (v);

3 UC (TP) Regs, reg 21(8); UC Regs, Part 5; 4 UC (TP) Regs, reg 21(1)(b)

Definitions

Meaning of relevant date

M6221 In this section the relevant date is the date the claim for UC was made or treated as made¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 21(1)(a)

Meaning of notional assessment phase

M6222 The notional assessment phase is the period of 13 weeks starting on the day the assessment phase would have started if the claimant had been entitled to old style ESA and the claimant would have been entitled to a component¹ because it had ended². However, the notional assessment phase has not ended if there had been no determination of LCW³ at the end of that 13 week period⁴.

1 WR Act 07, s 2(2)(a), 2(3)(a), 4(4)(a) & 4(5)(a); 2 UC (TP) Regs, reg 21(9)(e);

Claimant would have been entitled to ESA

Claimant would have LCW

M6223 Where

- 1.** an award of UC is made to a claimant who was not entitled to old style ESA on the relevant date (see M6221) **and**
- 2.** before the relevant date, it had been determined that the claimant would have LCW **and**
- 3.** the notional assessment phase had ended

the claimant is treated as having LCW without the need for the WCA¹.

Note: See M6227 for guidance where the notional assessment phase had not ended when ESA was terminated. See DMG Chapter 42 for guidance on ESA and LCW, and Chapter 44 for guidance on when the assessment phase ends.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 21(1) & (2); WR Act 12, s 21(1)(a); UC Regs, reg 27(1)(a) & (3)

M6224

Claimant would have LCWRA

M6225 Where

- 1.** an award of UC is made to a claimant who was not entitled to old style ESA on the relevant date (see M6221) **and**
- 2.** before the relevant date, it had been determined that the claimant would have LCWRA **and**
- 3.** the notional assessment phase had ended

the claimant is treated as having LCWRA without the need for the WCA¹.

Note: See M6230 - M6232 for guidance where the notional assessment phase had not ended when ESA was terminated. See DMG Chapter 42 for guidance on ESA and LCW, and Chapter 44 for guidance on when the assessment phase ends.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 21(1) & (4); WR Act 12, s 19(2)(a); UC Regs, reg 27(1)(b) & (3)

M6226 Where M6225 applies, the LCWRA element is normally included in the amount of UC award to the claimant from the beginning of the first assessment period¹. The guidance about the relevant period

before which the element is not included in the UC award² in ADM Chapter F5 (LCWRA element) does not apply.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 21(5); 2 UC Regs, reg 28

M6227 - M6229

Claimant not entitled to ESA – notional assessment phase has not ended

Notional assessment phase less than 13 weeks

M6230 Where

- 1.** an award of UC is made to a claimant who was not entitled to old style ESA on the relevant date (see M6221) **and**
- 2.** on the relevant date, the notional assessment phase¹ had lasted for less than 13 weeks

the guidance in ADM Chapter F5 (LCWRA element) about the length of the relevant period (during which the LCWRA element cannot be included in a UC award), and when it begins, does not apply². Instead, the relevant period is 13 weeks, beginning with the first day of the ESA notional assessment phase³.

Note: If on application of the WCA it is determined that the claimant has LCWRA, the LCWRA element should be included in the UC award from the first day of the assessment period after the one in which the relevant period ends⁴.

1 WR Act 07, s 24(2); UC (TP) Regs, reg 19(8); 2 reg 21(1) & (6)(a); 3 reg 21(6)(b);
4 UC Regs, reg 28(1); UC, PIP, JSA & ESA (D&A) Regs, reg 35(9)(a)

Notional assessment phase more than 13 weeks

M6231 Where

- 1.** an award of UC is made to a claimant who was not entitled to old style ESA on the relevant date (see M6221) **and**
- 2.** on the relevant date, the notional assessment phase¹ had

2.1 not ended **and**

2.2 lasted for more than 13 weeks

the guidance in ADM Chapter F5 (LCWRA element) about the relevant period (during which the LCWRA element cannot be included in a UC award) does not apply².

1 WR Act 07, s 24(2); UC (TP) Regs, reg 19(8); 2 reg 21(1) & (7)(a)

M6232 If on application of the WCA it is determined that the claimant has LCWRA, the LCWRA element is included in the UC award from the beginning of the first assessment period¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 21(7)(b) & (c)

M6233 - M6239

Claimants with IfW – credits only cases M6240 - M6249

[Claimants approaching pensionable age](#) M6240 - M6244

[Other claimants](#) M6245 - M6249

Claimants approaching pensionable age

M6240 Where

1. an award of UC is made to a claimant who is entitled to credits¹**and**
2. the claimant will reach pensionable age² within one year **and**
3. the claimant was not receiving

3.1 IS on the grounds of incapacity for work or disability **or**

3.2 IB or SDA

the claimant is treated as having LCW or LCWRA from the beginning of the first assessment period for the purposes of entitlement to a work capability element only if they are also entitled to one of the benefits at M6261 or M6262. There is no requirement to serve a relevant period, and the work capability element is included in the UC award from the beginning of the first assessment period³. See M6241 - M6422 for guidance on which element is included in the UC award.

Note 1: See DMG Chapter 45 for the meaning of pensionable age.

Note 2: See M6423 for guidance where the claimant is not entitled to any of the benefits at M6261 or M6262.

1 SS (Credits) Regs, reg 8B(2)(a)(i), (ii) & (iii); 2 ESA (TP, HB & CTB)(EA)(No. 2) Regs, reg 2(1); Pensions Act 95, Sch 4, para 1; 3 UC (TP) Regs, reg 26

M6241 The claimant is entitled to the LCW element where they are entitled to any of the benefits at M6261 and are **not** entitled to any of the benefits at M6262¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 24(1)(d) & 26(2)

M6242 The claimant is entitled to the LCWRA element where they are entitled to any of the benefits at M6262¹.

M6243 Where the claimant

- 1.** satisfies the conditions at M6240 **1. - 3.**¹**and**
- 2.** is not entitled to any of the benefits at M6261 or M6262²**and**
- 3.** is found to have LCW or LCWRA under UC provisions³

they are treated as having LCW or LCWRA as appropriate from the beginning of the first assessment period. The LCW or LCWRA element is included in the UC award from the same date⁴.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 26(1); 2 reg 24(1)(d) or 24(3)(d); 3 UC Regs, Part 5; 4 UC (TP) Regs, reg 26(4)

M6244

Other claimants

M6245 Where

- 1.** an award of UC is made to a claimant who is entitled to credits¹**and**
- 2.** the claimant will not reach pensionable age² within one year **and**
- 3.** the claimant was not receiving

3.1 IS on the grounds of incapacity for work or disability **or**

3.2 IB or SDA³

the claimant is treated as having LCW or LCWRA, if assessed as such, from the beginning of the first assessment period for the purposes of entitlement to a work capability element⁴. There is no requirement to serve a relevant period, and the work capability element is included in the UC award from the beginning of the first assessment period⁵.

1 SS (Credits) Regs, reg 8B(2)(a)(i), (ii) & (iii); UC (TP) Regs, reg 27(1)(a);
2 ESA (TP, HB & CTB)(EA)(No. 2) Regs, reg 2(1); Pensions Act 95, Sch 4, para 1;
UC (TP) Regs, reg 27(1)(b) 3 reg 27(1)(b); 4 reg 27(2)(a); 5 reg 27(2)(b)

M6246 - M6249

Claimant entitled to IS, IB or SDA M6250 - M6262

[Introduction M6250 - M6251](#)

[Claimant entitled to IS on the grounds of incapacity for work or disability M6252](#)

[Claimant entitled to IB or SDA M6253 - M6259](#)

[Claimant entitled to IB or SDA and approaching pensionable age M6260 - M6262](#)

Introduction

M6250 Claimants who are entitled to

1. IS on the grounds of incapacity for work or disability **or**
2. IB **or**
3. SDA

are being reassessed to determine whether their benefit, referred to as an existing award¹, can be converted to ESA. This is known as IB Reassessment – see DMG Chapter 45 for detailed guidance. This section gives guidance on the action to take where a claimant entitled to an existing award becomes a UC claimant.

1 WR Act 07, Sch 4, para 11

M6251 Where IB or SDA is in payment at the time the award of UC to claimants begins, it is taken into account as unearned income¹. See ADM Chapter H5 (Unearned income) for detailed guidance. For the purposes of this section, IB and SDA are existing benefits².

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 25(1); UC Regs, reg 66, 2 UC (TP) Regs, reg 25(2)

Claimant entitled to IS on the grounds of incapacity for work or disability

M6252 Where

1. an award of UC is made to a claimant who was entitled to IS on the grounds of incapacity for work or disability on the day the UC claim was made or treated as made¹ **and**
2. it is determined under UC provisions² that the claimant has LCW or LCWRA

the claimant is treated as having LCW or LCWRA from the beginning of the first assessment period for the purposes of entitlement to a work capability element³. There is no requirement to serve a relevant period, and the work capability element is included in the UC award from the beginning of the first assessment period⁴.

Note: Whether or not the conversion phase had begun, it terminates when the award of IS terminates – see DMG Chapter 45 for further details. The claimant should be referred for the WCA under UC rules – see ADM Chapters G1 - G3.

1 WR Act 07, Sch 4, para 11; UC (TP) Regs, reg 22(3); 2 UC Regs, Part 5;
3 UC (TP) Regs, reg 22(1) and (2)(a)(i) & (b)(i); 4 reg 22(2)(a)(ii) & (iii) and (b)(ii) & (iii)

Claimant entitled to IB or SDA

Conversion notice not issued

M6253 Where

1. an award of UC is made to a claimant who was entitled to IB or SDA on the day the UC claim was made or treated as made¹**and**
2. it is determined under UC provisions² that the claimant has LCW or LCWRA

the claimant is treated as having LCW or LCWRA from the beginning of the first assessment period for the purposes of entitlement to a work capability element³. There is no requirement to serve a relevant period, and the work capability element is included in the UC award from the beginning of the first assessment period⁴.

Note 1: See M6260 - M6262 where the claimant is approaching pensionable age.

Note 2: See DMG Chapter 45 for guidance on IB Reassessment, the conversion notice and pensionable age.

1 WR Act 07, Sch 4, para 11; UC (TP) Regs, reg 22(3); 2 UC Regs, Part 5;
3 UC (TP) Regs, reg 22(1) and (2)(a)(i) & (b)(i); 4 reg 22(2)(a)(ii) & (iii) and (b)(ii) & (iii)

M6254 Where the UC claimant is found to have LCW or LCWRA as in M6253, the award of IB or SDA should continue to be taken into account as unearned income¹ as in M6251 until it is converted to an award of new style ESA.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 25

Conversion notice issued

M6255 Where

1. an award of UC is made to a claimant who is entitled to IB or SDA (“the relevant award”) **and**
2. on or before the date the UC claim is made or treated as made the conversion notice is issued¹

the question of whether the claimant has LCW or LCWRA is determined under the IB Reassessment provisions².

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 23(1); 2 reg 23(1A); ESA (TP, HB & CTB)(EA)(No. 2) Regs

M6256 Where, following application of the WCA, the relevant award qualifies for conversion to ESA including the WRAC

1. the claimant is treated as having had LCW **and**
2. the LCW element is included in the UC award

from the beginning of the first assessment period¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 23(2)

M6257 Where, following application of the WCA, the relevant award qualifies for conversion to ESA including the support component

1. the claimant is treated as having had LCWRA **and**
2. the LCWRA element is included in the UC award

from the beginning of the first assessment period¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 23(3)

M6258 Where M6256 or M6257 applies, the award of IB or SDA is converted to an award of new style ESA¹.

1 ESA (TP, HB & CTB)(EA)(No. 2) Regs; WR Act 12(Commencement No. 9 etc.) Order, art 9(1) & Sch 4

M6259

Claimant entitled to IB or SDA and approaching pensionable age

M6260 Where

1. an award of UC is made to a claimant who is entitled to IB or SDA¹**and**

2. no conversion notice has been issued² **and**

3. the claimant will reach pensionable age³ within one year **and**

4. the claimant is entitled to

4.1 PIP **or**

4.2 DLA **or**

4.3 AA **or**

4.4 AFIP **or**

4.5 CAA **or**

4.6 any payment for attendance which is a part of WDisP

the claimant is treated as having LCW or LCWRA from the beginning of the first assessment period for the purposes of entitlement to a work capability element. There is no requirement to serve a relevant period, and the work capability element is included in the UC award from the beginning of the first assessment period⁴. See M6261 - M6262 for guidance on which element is included in the UC award.

1 WR Act 07, Sch 4, para 11; UC (TP) Regs, reg 19(8); 2 ESA (TP, HB & CTB)(EA)(No. 2) Regs, reg 4;

3 reg 2(1); Pensions Act 95, Sch 4, para 1; 4 UC (TP) Regs, reg 24

M6261 The claimant is entitled to the LCW element where they are entitled to¹

1. PIP and neither

1.1 the daily living component **or**

1.2 the mobility component

is payable at the enhanced rate²**or**

2. DLA and either

2.1 the care component is payable at the middle rate **or**

2.2 the mobility component is payable at the lower rate³**or**

3. AA payable at the lower rate⁴**or**

4. CAA which is not awarded for exceptionally severe disablement⁵**or**

5. payment for attendance as part of WDisP which is not awarded for exceptionally severe disablement⁶.

Note: Where a claimant also receives a benefit at M6262 they will be entitled to the LCWRA element only.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 24(1)(d) & (2)(d); 2 WR Act 12, s 78 – 80; 3 SS CB Act 92, s 71, 72(4) & 73(11); 4 s 64 & 65; 5 s 104 & Sch 4, Part 5, para 2(a);
6 Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, s 639(2); SS CB Act 92, Sch 4, part 5, para 2(a)

M6262 The claimant is entitled to the LCWRA element where they are entitled to¹

1. PIP and either

1.1 the daily living component **or**

1.2 the mobility component

is payable at the enhanced rate²**or**

2. DLA and either

2.1 the care component is payable at the highest rate **or**

2.2 the mobility component is payable at the higher rate³**or**

3. AA payable at the higher rate⁴**or**

4. AFIP⁵**or**

5. CAA which is awarded for exceptionally severe disablement⁶**or**

6. payment for attendance as part of WDisP which is not awarded for exceptionally severe disablement⁷.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 24(3)(d) & 4(d); 2 WR Act 12, s 78 – 80; 3 SS CB Act 92, s 71, 72(4) & 73(11);
4 s 64 & 65; 5 AF & RF (Comp Scheme) Order; 6 SS CB Act 92, s 104 & Sch 4, Part 5, para 2(b);
7 Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, s 639(2); SS CB Act 92, Sch 4, part 5, para 2(a)

Qualifying young person M6263 - M6269

M6263 A person who is receiving an existing benefit is not a qualifying young person¹. See M6003 for guidance on the meaning of existing benefit and ADM Chapter F1 (Child element) for guidance on qualifying young person.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 28

M6264 - M6269

Support for housing costs M6270 - M6279

[Claimant previously entitled to housing costs M6270 - M6271](#)

[Claimant not previously entitled to housing costs M6272 M6279](#)

Claimant previously entitled to housing costs

M6270 Where¹

1. an award of UC is made to a claimant who was

1.1 entitled to JSA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS at any time during the period of one month ending on the day the UC claim was made or treated as made or would have been so entitled had the award not been terminated²**or**

1.2 the partner of a person entitled to JSA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS at any time during the period of one month ending on the day the UC claim was made or treated as made but the UC award is not a joint award to the claimant and that person **and**

2. on the relevant date (see M6271) the award in **1.** of JSA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS included housing costs³**and**

3. the claimant is liable for housing costs for the purposes of UC

the requirement to serve a qualifying period before a HCE for owner-occupiers can be included in the UC award does not apply³. See ADM Chapter F2 (Housing costs element: general) for detailed guidance on the qualifying period, and ADM Chapter F4 (Housing costs element: support for owner occupiers) for guidance on the HCE for owner-occupiers.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 29(1); 2 WR Act 12 Commencement Orders; UC (TP) Regs;

3 JSA Regs 96, Sch 2, para 14 – 16; ESA Regs 08, Sch 6, para 16 – 18;

IS (Gen) Regs, Sch 3, para 15 – 17; UC (TP) Regs, reg 29(3); UC Regs, Sch 5, para 5

Example

Maureen has been entitled to UC since 22.6.15. She moves in with her partner Calvin on 14.9.15. Calvin is entitled to JSA(IB), including housing costs for a loan used to buy his home. Calvin's award of JSA(IB) terminates on 21.8.15, and he and Maureen are entitled to UC as joint claimants from 22.8.15. Their UC award includes the owner-occupier housing costs element from 22.8.15.

Meaning of relevant date

M6271 For the purpose of M6270 **2.** the relevant date¹ is

1. the day entitlement to JSA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS terminated where

1.1 M6270 **1.1** applies **and**

1.2 the claimant was not entitled to JSA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS on the day the claim for UC was made or treated as made **or**

2. the day the UC claim was made where

2.1 M6270 **1.1** applies **and**

2.2 the claimant is not a new claimant partner and was entitled to JSA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS on that day **or**

3. the day the UC claim was treated as made where

3.1 M6270 **1.1** applies **and**

3.2 the claimant is a new claimant partner and was entitled to JSA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS on that day **or**

4. the day

4.1 the claimant ceased to be the partner of a person entitled to JSA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS **or**

4.2 if earlier, the day the award of JSA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS terminated

where M6270 **1.2** applies.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 29(2)

Claimant not previously entitled to housing costs

M6272 Where¹

1. an award of UC is made to a claimant who was

1.1 entitled to JSA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS at any time during the period of one month ending on the day the UC claim was made or treated as made or would have so entitled had the award not been terminated²**or**

1.2 the partner of a person entitled to JSA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS at any time during the period of one

month ending on the day the UC claim was made or treated as made but the UC award is not a joint award to the claimant and that person **and**

2. the award of JSA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS did not include housing costs because the qualifying period had not ended³**and**

3. the claimant is liable for housing costs for the purposes of UC

the qualifying period during which the housing costs element cannot be paid is reduced as in M6273⁴.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 29(1)(a) & (b) &(4); 2 WR Act 12 Commencement Orders;
UC (TP) Regs; 3 JSA Regs 96, Sch 2, para 6(1)(c) & (7)(1)(b);
ESA Regs 08, Sch 6, para 8(1)(c) & 9(1)(b); IS (Gen) Regs, Sch 3,
para 6(1)(c) or 8(1)(b);.4 UC (TP) Regs, reg 29(5)

M6273 Where M6272 applies, the qualifying period¹ before which the HCE is included in the UC award is 273 days starting with the first day the claimant or their partner was continuously entitled to JSA(IB), ESA(IR) or IS, including linked periods². For this to apply

1. receipt of UC has to be continuous **and**

2. the claimant would otherwise qualify for the HCE

throughout the part of the qualifying period after the award of UC is made³. See DMG Chapter 23 for guidance on housings costs for JSA(IB) and IS, and DMG Chapter 44 for guidance on ESA(IR) housing costs.

Note: The qualifying period is 91 days for claimants who are entitled or treated as entitled to UC for a continuous period which includes 31.3.16⁴.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 29(5)(b); 2 JSA Regs 96, Sch 2, para 13; ESA Regs 08, Sch 6, para 15;
IS (Gen) Regs, Sch 3, para 14; 3 UC (TP) Regs, reg 29(5)(b); 4 SS (HC Amdt) Regs, reg 8

M6274 Where M6272 and M6273 apply the normal rules about non-inclusion of the HCE and the qualifying period do not apply¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 29(3) & (5)(a); UC Regs, Sch 5, para 5

M6275 - M6279

Sanctions M6280 - M6314

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Introduction

M6280 This section gives guidance on reduction of UC awards made to a UC claimant, including a new claimant partner, who, immediately before the relevant date (see M6281), was entitled to an award of ESA or JSA (see ADM Chapter M5 (Claims for UC – Digital service area) for the meaning of old style ESA and old style JSA) which had been subject to

1. a sanction – see M6285 et seq **or**
2. a loss of benefit penalty – see M6320 et seq.

See DMG Chapter 53 for guidance on ESA sanctions, DMG Chapter 34 for guidance on JSA sanctions, and DMG Chapter 08 for guidance on deductions from benefit for a loss of benefit penalty.

Note: If the claimant had been awarded ESA or JSA hardship payments and that award is terminated, they can apply for hardship under UC provisions. See DMG Chapter 35 and ADM Chapter L1 (Hardship) for further details.

Relevant date

M6281 In this section, the relevant date¹ is

1. the day the award of ESA or JSA terminated where the claimant was not entitled to old style ESA or old style JSA on the day the UC claim was made or treated as made **or**
2. the day before the first date of entitlement to UC where the UC claim was made where the claimant is not a new claimant partner and was entitled to old style ESA or old style JSA on that day **or**
3. the day the UC claim was treated as made where the claimant is a new claimant partner and was entitled to old style ESA or old style JSA on that day.

M6282 - M6284

Old style ESA sanctions

M6285 Where

1. an award of UC is made to a claimant who was previously entitled to old style ESA **and**
2. on the relevant date, the award of ESA was reduced because the claimant had failed without good cause to

2.1 take part in a WFI **or**

2.2 undertake WRA¹

the ESA failure is treated as a sanctionable failure for the purposes of UC².

1 WR Act 07, s 12 & 13; ESA Regs 08, reg 61 & 63; ESA (WRA) Regs, reg 8;

2 WR Act 12, s 27; UC (TP) Regs, reg 30(1) & (3)(a)

M6286 Where M6285 applies

1. the award of UC is reduced as in M6287¹**and**
2. the reduction is treated as a reduction in accordance with UC rules².

See ADM Chapter K1 for guidance on general principles for UC reduction periods.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 30(3)(b); 2 WR Act 12, s 27; UC (TP) Regs, reg 30(3)(c); UC Regs, reg 101

Period of reduction

M6287 The reduction period is the number of days equivalent to the length of the fixed period part of the ESA reduction¹ less

1. the number of days (if any) in that period for which old style ESA was reduced **and**
2. if there was a gap between the end of the ESA award and the first date of entitlement to UC, the number of days (if any) in the period

2.1 after the termination of the old style ESA award **and**

2.2 before the start of the UC award².

Note: Although the claimant may not have complied with the requirement for which the old style ESA sanction was imposed, the requirement no longer applies where the award is terminated or changed to an award of new style ESA. The fixed period still has to be served and is applied to UC.

1 ESA Regs, reg 63(7); 2 UC (TP) Regs, reg 30(4)

Example

Joy is entitled to ESA(IR). She joins her partner Tony on 14.9.15. Tony has been entitled to UC since 10.7.15. Joy's award of ESA(IR) terminates on 9.9.15, as does Tony's award of UC as a single claimant. Tony and Joy are entitled as joint claimants from 10.9.15.

Joy's award of ESA(IR) had been reduced because she had failed to take part in a WFI. This was Joy's second failure, and a fixed period of reduction of two weeks was imposed after she agreed to attend a WFI. The fixed period began on 4.9.15. Joy's award of ESA(IR) was reduced for six days before it terminated on 9.9.15, and a further eight days reduction period is imposed for the UC award.

Escalation

M6288 Where

1. the UC claimant fails for no good reason to comply with a work-related requirement **and**
2. the failure is a sanctionable failure **and**
3. the claimant was previously entitled to old style ESA

the DM should take into account any previous ESA fixed period reductions, including a reduction carried forward to UC as in M6286, when determining what reduction period applies for the purposes of a low-level sanction¹. See ADM Chapter K5 for guidance on low-level sanctions, and DMG Chapter 53 for guidance on ESA reductions.

Note 1: See M6289 for when M6288 does not apply.

Note 2: ESA fixed period reductions began on 3.12.12. Reductions before 3.12.12 are disregarded when considering what reduction period applies for low-level sanctions.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 31(1) & (2); UC Regs, reg 104; ESA Regs 08, reg 63

Example 1

Hussain was entitled to ESA. His award terminated on 16.4.15 after he returned to work. Hussain had failed to undertake WRA on 17.12.14, and a fixed period reduction of one week was imposed from 9.1.15.

Hussain's job comes to an end, and he claims UC from 12.8.15. He is required to attend the Jobcentre fortnightly, but fails for no good reason to attend on 28.8.15. He attends on 2.9.15. The DM treats the

ESA one week reduction as a seven day low-level sanction. As this was within 365 days of the current sanctionable failure, the DM decides that Hussain's award of UC is subject to a reduction of five days for the period before compliance, followed by 14 days, as the failure is within 365 days of a previous failure for which a seven day reduction period is treated as applying.

Example 2

Ryan is entitled to ESA. He fails to attend a WFI on 15.1.15, for which a one week fixed period reduction is imposed. Ryan then fails to undertake WRA on 28.5.15, and as this is within 52 weeks of the failure on 15.1.15, a two week fixed period reduction is imposed following compliance. The fixed period begins on 12.6.15.

Linzi has been entitled to UC since 14.5.15. On 24.6.15 she moves in with Ryan. Ryan and Linzi are entitled as joint claimants from 14.6.15. Their UC award is reduced for a period of 12 days, the balance of the ESA two weeks fixed period reduction (calculated by reducing half of the joint standard allowance).

On 3.9.15 Ryan fails for no good reason to attend a WFI. He meets the specified compliance condition by phoning on 11.9.15 and agreeing to attend a WFI. A low-level sanction is applied. When calculating the reduction period, the DM treats the failure of 15.1.15 as incurring a seven day reduction period, and the failure of 28.5.15 as incurring a 14 day reduction period. Ryan and Linzi's award of UC is reduced for a total period of 36 days (eight for the period before compliance, and 28 as the previous failure within 365 days was for 14 days).

M6289 When determining a reduction period for a low-level sanction as in M6287, no account is taken of

1. a reduction of old style ESA carried forward to UC as in M6286, if the claimant is subsequently entitled to an existing benefit (see M6003 for meaning of existing benefit) **or**

2. a reduction of old style ESA, if after that reduction the claimant was entitled to UC, new style ESA or new style JSA, and was subsequently entitled to an existing benefit

if they are awarded UC again and there is a sanctionable failure¹.

Note: See ADM Chapter V8 and S8 for guidance on where a UC claimant is subsequently entitled to an existing benefit.

¹ UC (TP) Regs, reg 31(3); ESA Regs 08, reg 63

Example

Maddie is entitled to ESA. She fails to attend a WFI on 15.1.15, for which a one week fixed period reduction is imposed. Maddie then fails to undertake WRA on 28.5.15, and as this is within 52 weeks of the failure on 15.1.15, a two week fixed period reduction is imposed following compliance. The fixed period begins on 12.6.15.

David has been entitled to UC since 14.5.15. On 24.6.15 he moves in with Maddie. David and Maddie are entitled as joint claimants from 14.6.15. Their award is reduced for a period of 12 days, the balance of the ESA two weeks fixed period reduction.

On 3.9.15 Maddie fails for no good reason to attend a WFI. She phones up on 11.9.15 and agrees to attend a WFI. When calculating the reduction period, the DM treats the failure of 15.1.15 as incurring a seven day reduction period, and the failure of 28.5.15 as incurring a 14 day reduction period. David and Maddie's award of UC is reduced for a total period of 36 days (eight days for the period before compliance, and 28 days as the previous failure within 365 days was for 14 days).

M6290 - M6299

Old style JSA sanctions

M6300 Where

- 1.** an award of UC is made to a claimant who was previously entitled to old style JSA **and**
- 2.** on the relevant date (see M6281), the award of old style JSA was reduced because of a sanctionable failure (whether before or after 22.10.12)¹**and**
- 3.** in the case of joint-claim couples, the sanction applies to the member of the couple who is subsequently awarded UC

the JSA failure is treated as a higher-level, medium-level or low-level sanctionable failure for the purposes of UC². See ADM Chapter K3 (Higher-level sanctions), Chapter K4 (Medium-level sanctions) and Chapter K5 (Low-level sanctions) for further guidance.

1 JS Act 95, s 19 & 19A; JSA Regs, 96, reg 69B; 2 UC (TP) Regs, reg 32(1) – (3)

M6301 Where M6300 applies

- 1.** the award of UC is reduced as in M6302¹**and**
- 2.** the reduction is treated as a reduction in accordance with UC rules².

See ADM Chapter K1 for guidance on general principles for UC reduction periods.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 32(3)(b);

2 WR Act 12, s 26 & 27; UC (TP) Regs, reg 32(3)(c); UC Regs, reg 101

Period of reduction

M6302 The UC reduction period is the number of days equivalent to the length of the period of the

reduction¹ less

- 1.** the number of days (if any) in that period for which old style JSA was reduced **and**
- 2.** if there was a gap between the end of the JSA award and the first date of entitlement to UC, the number of days (if any) in the period
 - 2.1** after the termination of the JSA award **and**
 - 2.2** before the start of the UC award².

1 JSA Regs 96, reg 69, 69A or 69B; 2 UC (TP) Regs, reg 32(4)

Amount of reduction

M6303 Where

- 1.** the JSA award was to a joint-claim couple **and**
- 2.** the failure was by one member of the couple

the daily reduction rate for the UC award is the amount specified for the purposes of JSA divided by seven and rounded down to the nearest 10 pence¹. See DMG Chapter 34 for guidance on JSA sanctions, and DMG Chapter 35 for JSA hardship.

Note: But see M6304 for exceptions.

1 JSA Regs 96, reg 70(3); UC (TP) Regs, reg 32(6) & (7); UC Regs, reg 111

M6304 M6303 does not apply if, at the end of the assessment period, the claimant for whom the reduction is imposed is¹

- 1.** aged 16 or 17²**or**
- 2.** subject to no work-related requirements³ because they
 - 2.1** are responsible for a child aged under one⁴**or**
 - 2.2** are an adopter⁵**or**
 - 2.3** are pregnant and within 11 weeks of the EWC⁶**or**
 - 2.4** were pregnant and within 15 weeks of confinement⁶**or**
 - 2.5** are the foster parent of a child aged under one⁷**or**

2.6 have LCWRA⁸ or

3. subject to a WFI only work-related requirement⁹.

The normal UC rules apply instead. See ADM Chapter K9 (Amount of reduction) for guidance on what reduction amounts apply.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 32(6); UC Regs, reg 11(2) & (3); 2 reg 111(2)(a); 3 WR Act 12, s 19; 4 s 19(2)(c);
5 UC Regs, reg 89(1)(c); 6 reg 89(1)(d); 7 reg 89(1)(f); 8 WR Act 12, s 19; UC Regs, reg 40; 9 WR Act 12, s

20

Escalation

M6305 Where

1. the UC claimant fails for no good reason to comply with a work-related requirement **and**
2. the failure is a sanctionable failure **and**
3. the claimant was previously entitled to old style JSA

the DM should taken into account any previous old style JSA sanctions, including a sanction carried forward to UC as in M6301, when determining what reduction period applies for the purposes of a higher-level, medium-level or low-level sanction¹. See ADM Chapter K3 (Higher-level sanctions), Chapter K4 (Medium-level sanctions) and Chapter K5 (Low-level sanctions) for further guidance. See DMG Chapter 34 for guidance on JSA sanctions.

Note: See M6306 for when M6305 does not apply.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 33(1) & (2); UC Regs, reg 102, 103 & 104;
JS Act 95, s 19 & 19A; JSA Regs 96, reg 69, 69A & 69B

M6306 When determining a reduction period for a higher-level, medium-level or low-level sanction as in M6305, no account is taken of

1. a reduction of old style JSA carried forward to UC as in M6301, if the claimant is subsequently entitled to an existing award **or**
2. a reduction of old style JSA, if after that reduction the claimant was entitled to UC, new style ESA or new style JSA, and was subsequently entitled to an existing award

if they are awarded UC again and there is a sanctionable failure¹.

Note: See ADM Chapter V8 (ESA transition) and S8 (JSA transition) for guidance on where a UC claimant is subsequently entitled to an existing award.

Example

Rita is entitled to JSA. She fails to attend a training course on 15.1.15, for which a 4 week lower level fixed period reduction is imposed. Rita then fails to provide a CV on 28.5.15 and as this is within 52 weeks of the failure on 15.1.15, a 13 week fixed period reduction is imposed following compliance. The fixed period begins on 4.6.15.

Ben has been entitled to UC since 12.5.15. On 24.7.15 he moves in with Rita. Ben and Rita are entitled as joint claimants from 12.7.15. When Ben and Rita form a couple any sanction which has not yet been applied to Rita's JSA is transferred to the joint UC award. The balance of the sanction is converted into days (53 days) and added to Rita's total outstanding reduction period. This is applied to the first assessment period of the joint UC award i.e. 12.7.15 to 11.8.15 (31 days), with the remaining 32 days applied until the outstanding period runs out i.e. 12.8.15 to 11.9.15 (31 days) and 12.9.15 (1 day).

On 3.9.15 Rita again fails for no good reason to attend a training course, but after talking to her adviser she starts the course on 11.9.15. When calculating the reduction period, the DM treats this as the third low-level sanction failure in UC and imposes an open ended sanction.

M6307 - M6309

UC claimant awarded existing benefit

M6310 Where

- 1.** an award of UC terminates **and**
- 2.** there is an outstanding reduction period **and**
- 3.** the claimant is entitled to an existing award during the reduction period

the rules about the reduction period continuing after UC terminates (including where UC terminates before a determination has been made) does not apply¹, even if the claimant is awarded UC again.

Instead, the reduction period ends on the first day of entitlement to the existing award². See ADM Chapter K8 (When the reduction period begins and ends) for guidance on termination of the reduction period.

¹ UC (TP) Regs, reg 34(a); UC Regs, reg 107; ² UC (TP) Regs, reg 34(b)

M6311 - M6314

Revision and appeals - old style ESA or JSA decisions M6315 - M6319

M6315 Where, after a claimant has been awarded UC

1. an appeal against a decision about the claimant's entitlement to old style ESA or JSA is finally determined **or**

2. a decision about the claimant's entitlement to old style ESA or JSA is revised or superseded

the DM should consider whether the decision awarding UC, or any later supersession decisions, should be revised¹.

1 WR Act 12 (Commencement No. 9 etc.) Order, art 24(1) & (2)

M6316 Where the DM considers it is appropriate to revise the UC decision, the revision should take into account

1. the decision about old style ESA or JSA

1.1 as revised or superseded or

1.2 as made by the FtT, UT or court **and**

2. any findings of fact made by the FtT, UT or court¹.

1 WR Act 12 (Commencement No. 9 etc.) Order, art 24(3)

Example 1

Olivia's entitlement to old style ESA, which began before 3.4.17, is terminated after she is found not to have LCW following application of the WCA.

Olivia joins her partner John, who is entitled to UC. Olivia and John are entitled to UC as joint claimants. In the meantime, Olivia applies for mandatory reconsideration, but the decision is not changed, and she appeals to the FtT. Her appeal is successful, and the FtT places her in the WRAG.

Olivia and John's award of UC is revised to include the LCW element from the first day of entitlement to UC. Olivia is also paid any arrears of old style ESA up the day before the first day of UC entitlement.

Example 2

Ikbal's entitlement to old style ESA which began on 5.10.18 ends on 12.2.19 after he is found not to have LCW following application of the WCA. He claims UC from 19.2.19, and is referred for the WCA again. On

22.7.19 the DM determines that Ikbal has LCWRA, and the UC award is superseded to include the LCWRA element from the assessment period beginning on 19.5.19.

Meanwhile, Ikbal has lodged an appeal against the old style ESA decision. The FtT determines that Ikbal has LCWRA. He is paid arrears of the support component for old style ESA up to 18.2.19. The UC DM revises the decision made on 22.7.19 to include the LCWRA element from 19.2.19.

M6317 - M6319

Loss of benefit penalties M6320 - M6699

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Introduction

M6320 Where

1. a claimant is awarded UC

1.1 within one month of the end of an award of JSA, ESA, IS or HB¹**or**

1.2 at any time after previous entitlement to WTC²**and**

2. the award in **1.1** or **1.2** was subject to a loss of benefit penalty³

the penalty continues to be applied to the UC award⁴.

Note: See ADM Chapter B2 (Restrictions on payment of benefit) for guidance on benefit offences, offenders and loss of benefit restrictions.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 35; 2 reg 37; 3 SS Fraud Act 01; Tax Credits Act 02; SS (LoB) Regs;

4 UC (TP) Regs, reg 36 & 37

M6321 For JSA, ESA, IS and HB, the reduction rules for the previous benefit apply, instead of the normal UC rules for calculating the reduction. See M6325 and M6330 - M6335 for further details. But see M6326 - M6328 for exceptions.

M6322 For WTC, the UC reduction rules apply. See M6345 for further details.

M6323 Where the claimant is subject to reductions as in M6321 **and** M6322, the reduction is subject to a maximum total reduction. See M6346 for details.

M6324

Transition from JSA, ESA, IS or HB

Introduction

M6325 Where

1. an award of UC is made to a claimant who is

1.1 an offender, who was entitled to an award of JSA, ESA, IS or HB (see M6330 – M6331) **or**

1.2 an offender, and their former family member was entitled to an award of JSA, ESA, IS or HB (see M6332 – M6333) **or**

1.3 an offender's family member, and the claimant or offender was entitled to an award of JSA, ESA, IS or HB (see M6334 – M6335) **and**

2. the offender or offender's family member was entitled to an award of JSA, ESA, IS or HB within one month of the date the UC claim was made or treated as made **and**

3. payment of the award in **2.** was reduced due to a loss of benefit penalty

subsequent payments of UC are reduced¹ for assessment periods which fall wholly or partly in the remainder of the disqualification period². See M6330 – M6335 for when this applies, and M6340 – M6343 for guidance on calculation of the amount of the reduction.

Note: The normal UC rules³ for calculating the amount of the reduction do **not** apply⁴. But see M6326 – M6328 for exceptions.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 36; 2 reg 35(5)(a); 3 SS (LoB) Regs, reg 3ZB; 4 UC (TP) Regs, reg 35(5)(b)

Exceptions

M6326 M6325 does not apply if the award of UC is made more than one month after a previous award of JSA, ESA, IS or HB ended. The normal UC reduction rules apply to any remaining disqualification period¹. See ADM Chapter B2 (Restrictions on payment of benefit) for further guidance.

1 SS (LoB) Regs, reg 3ZB

M6327 M6325 does not apply if there was previous entitlement to old style joint-claim JSA where

1. on the relevant date, payment restrictions¹ applied (see M6328) **or**

2. the UC award is not made to joint claimants who were both entitled to joint-claim JSA on the relevant date².

The normal UC rules apply instead. See ADM Chapter B2 (Restrictions on payment of benefit) for

detailed guidance.

Note: See M6331, M6333 and M6335 for guidance on the relevant date.

1 SS Fraud Act 01, s 8(2); UC (TP) Regs, reg 35(6)(a); 2 reg 35(5)(b)

M6328 The payment restrictions in M6327 **1.** are where

- 1.** both members of the couple were subject to a loss of benefit penalty¹**or**
- 2.** one member of the couple was subject to a loss of benefit penalty, and the other member was subject to a reduction of benefit due to a sanctionable failure².

Note: See DMG Chapter 34 for guidance on JSA sanctions, and M6300 – M6306 for guidance on transition of JSA sanctions to UC.

1 SS Fraud Act 01, s 8(2)(a); 2 s 8(2)(b); JS Act 95, s 19, 19A & 19B

M6329

Case 1

M6330 The guidance at M6325 applies where¹

- 1.** an award of UC is made to a claimant who is an offender²**and**
- 2.** the claimant was entitled, or would have been entitled if it had not terminated, to old style JSA, old style ESA, IS or HB within one month of the day the UC claim was made or treated as made **and**
- 3.** on the relevant date, payments of old style JSA, old style ESA, IS or HB were restricted as a penalty for a benefit offence³.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 35(2); 2 SS Fraud Act 01, s 6B & 7; 3 s 6B, 7 & 8

M6331 For the purpose of M6330, the relevant date¹ is

- 1.** the day on which the award of old style JSA, old style ESA, IS or HB terminated where the claimant was not entitled to any of those benefits on the day the UC claim was made or treated as made **or**
- 2.** the day the UC claim was made where the claimant is not a new claimant partner and was entitled to old style JSA, old style ESA, IS or HB on that day **or**
- 3.** the day the UC claim was treated as made where the claimant is a new claimant partner and was entitled to old style JSA, old style ESA, IS or HB on that day.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 35(7)

Example 1

Donna's award of JSA is not payable while she is serving a 26 week disqualification period, which started on 12.1.17. She is not eligible for hardship. On 6.2.17 Donna's entitlement to JSA ends when she starts a temporary job which lasts for four weeks. The job ends on 3.3.17, and Donna claims UC on 6.3.17 as she satisfies the gateway conditions. Donna's UC award is reduced for the remainder of the disqualification period.

Example 2

Claire is entitled to JSA(IB). Her award is subject to a three year penalty restriction. On 11.1.7 Claire is joined by her partner Matt, who has been entitled to UC as a single claimant since 18.10.16 Claire's award of JSA(IB) is terminated on 19.12.16, as is Matt's award of UC. Matt and Claire are awarded UC as joint claimants from 19.12.16, and their award of UC is restricted for the remainder of the disqualification period.

Case 2

M6332 The guidance at M6325 also applies where¹

1. an award of UC is made to a claimant who is an offender²**and**
2. another person who was that offender's family member (but who is no longer) was entitled to old style JSA, old style ESA, IS or HB within one month of the day the UC claim was made or treated as made **and**
3. on the relevant date, payments of old style JSA, old style ESA, IS or HB were restricted as a penalty for a benefit offence³.

Note: For the purposes of **2.**, the offender's family member is the UC claimant's former partner.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 35(3); 2 SS Fraud Act 01, s 6B & 7; 3 s 9

M6333 For the purpose of M6332 the relevant date¹ is

1. the day the person entitled to old style JSA, old style ESA, IS or HB ceased to be the offender's family member **or**
2. the day the award of old style JSA, old style ESA, IS or HB terminated if earlier than the day in **1.**

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 35(7)

Example

John is entitled to IS for himself and his partner Lynne while he cares for his severely disabled mother. Lynne is convicted of a benefit offence for which a three year disqualification period is imposed, and

John's award of IS is subject to a reduction from 20.4.16. John and Lynne separate on 25.11.16. John's award of IS as a single claimant continues without the reduction. Lynne claims UC as a single claimant from 5.12.16. Lynne's award of UC is reduced for the remainder of the disqualification period.

Case 3

M6334 The guidance at M6325 also applies where¹

1. an award of UC is made to a claimant who is an offender's family member²**and**
2. the offender, or the claimant, was entitled to old style JSA, old style ESA, IS or HB within one month of the day the UC claim was made or treated as made **and**
3. on the relevant date, payments of old style JSA, old style ESA, IS or HB were restricted as a penalty for a benefit offence³.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 35(4); 2 SS Fraud Act 01, s 9; 3 s 6B, 7, 8 & 9

M6335 For the purpose of M6334 the relevant date¹ is

1. the day on which the award of old style JSA, old style ESA, IS or HB terminated where the claimant was entitled to any of those benefits but that entitlement terminated before the day the UC claim was made or treated as made **or**
2. the day the UC claim was made where the claimant is not a new claimant partner and was entitled to old style JSA, old style ESA, IS or HB on that day **or**
3. the day the UC claim was treated as made where the claimant is a new claimant partner and was entitled to old style JSA, old style ESA, IS or HB on that day **or**
4. the earlier of the day a person ceased to be an offender's family member or the day the award of old style JSA, old style ESA, IS or HB terminated where the offender's family member was entitled to any of those benefits.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 35(7)

M6336 - M6339

Amount of reduction

M6340 Where M6325 et seq applies, the amount by which payment of UC is reduced in an assessment period is calculated by multiplying the daily reduction rate by the number of days in the assessment period¹. Where the disqualification ends during an assessment period, the amount by which UC is reduced in an assessment period is calculated by multiplying the daily reduction rate by the number of days in the assessment period which are in the disqualification period². However, the reduction must not

exceed the claimant's standard allowance for an assessment period³. See M6341 - M6343 for guidance on the daily reduction rate. See ADM Chapter E2 (Benefit unit, awards and maximum amount) for guidance on assessment periods and the standard allowance.

Note: See M6346 for guidance where more than one reduction as in M6325 - M63335 and M6345 apply.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 36(1); 2 reg 36(2); 3 reg 36(6)

Daily reduction rate

M6341 Unless M6342 or M6343 apply, the daily reduction rate is calculated by

1. taking the amount equal to the amount by which payments of old style JSA, old style ESA, IS or HB were reduced¹ in the last complete week before the relevant date (see M6326) **and**
2. multiplying by 52 **and**
3. dividing by 365 **and**
4. rounding down to the nearest 10 pence².

Note: See M6343 for joint-claim JSA reduction rates.

1 SS Fraud Act 01, s 6B & 7; SS (LoB) Regs, reg 3, 3ZA & 17; 2 UC (TP) Regs, reg 36(3)

Example

Cordelia is aged 27, and is entitled to ESA(IR) for herself and her partner Andrei. Andrei is convicted of a benefit offence which took place before 1.4.13, and Cordelia's award of ESA(IR) is subject to a penalty reduction of £29.25 a week (40% reduction of the applicable amount for a single claimant aged 25 or over) with a 3 year disqualification period. Cordelia's award of ESA(IR) is terminated when she is found not to have LCW, and the couple claims UC. The daily reduction applied to their UC award is $£29.25 \times 52 \div 365 = £4.16$ rounded down to £4.10. This equates to a reduction of £123 in a 30 day month, and £127.10 in a 31 day month.

M6342 Where the amount by which payments of old style JSA, old style ESA, IS or HB would have been reduced would, if the claimant had remained entitled to those benefits, have changed during the disqualification period because of uprating¹

1. the daily reduction rate is calculated as in M6341 except that for **1.** the amount is the new amount by which payments would have been reduced **and**
2. any adjustment of the UC reduction takes effect from the start of the first assessment period after the date of change².

M6343 Where the claimant was previously receiving joint-claim JSA the daily reduction rate is calculated by

1. taking the amount of the standard allowance for UC joint claimants¹ **and**
2. multiplying by 12 **and**
3. dividing by 365 **and**
4. reducing by 60% **and**
5. rounding down to the nearest 10 pence².

1 UC Regs, reg 36; 2 UC (TP) Regs, reg 36(5)

Example

Courtney and Justin are entitled to joint-claim JSA. Courtney is convicted of a benefit offence with a three year disqualification period, and their award of JSA is reduced to include the single claimant applicable amount instead of the couple rate, with no hardship payable, i.e. £73.10 instead of £114.85 weekly. Justin finds temporary work, and the award of JSA(IB) is terminated. Justin's job ends four weeks later, and the couple claims UC. The daily reduction rate is $£498.89 \times 12 \div 365 - 60\% = £6.56$ rounded to £6.50. This is a reduction of £195 in a 30 day assessment period, and £201.50 in a 31 day assessment period.

M6344

Transition from WTC

M6345 Where a UC claimant

1. was previously entitled to WTC **and**
2. is an offender

the guidance on reduction of UC for benefit offences in ADM Chapter B2 applies as if the terms "disqualification period", "offender" and "offender's family member" had the same meanings as in TC provisions¹. This allows a penalty applied to a WTC award to continue in relation to a UC award.

1 SS CB Act 92, s 137(1); TC Act 02, s 36A & 36C; SS (LoB) Regs, reg 3ZB; UC (TP) Regs, reg 37

Example

Craig is single and entitled to WTC, which is subject to a 100% reduction for a three year fraud penalty. Craig's work ends, and he claims UC. The normal UC reduction rules apply. Craig had served one year of the penalty when he claimed UC. The daily reduction rate is £317.82 (standard monthly allowance) x 12 ÷ 365 = £10.44, rounded down to £10.40. The monthly reduction varies for the remaining two years of the penalty according to the number of days in the month, so that in 30 day months Craig's UC award is reduced by £312, and in 31 day months by £322.40.

Maximum total reduction

M6346 Where reductions as in M6325 - M6335¹ and M6345² apply, the total amount of the reduction must not exceed the amount of the standard allowance³ applicable for the reduction period⁴.

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 35; 2 reg 37; SS (LoB) Regs, reg 3ZB; 3 WR Act 12, s 9; 4 UC (TP) Regs, reg 38

Example

Richard is aged 30 and is entitled to WTC and HB. He was convicted of a benefit offence and has served one year of a three year penalty. His award of WTC is subject to a 100% reduction, while the HB award is subject to a 40% reduction. Richard claims UC after his job ends.

The daily rate reduction for the WTC penalty is £317.82 (UC standard monthly allowance) x 12 ÷ 365 = £10.44, rounded down to £10.40. The daily rate reduction for the HB penalty is £73.10 (HB weekly personal allowance) x 40% = £29.24 rounded to £29.25 x 52 ÷ 365 = £4.16 rounded to £4.10. The total daily reduction is £10.40 + £4.10 = £14.50. As this amount multiplied by the number of days in a month exceeds the standard monthly allowance of £317.82 in any month, the total maximum reduction is £317.82.

M6347 - M6699

Treatment of arrears of benefit and concessionary payments of £5,000 or more M6700 - M6709

M6700 Where

1. a person has received a payment of arrears of, or compensation for non-payment of arrears of benefit of £5,000 or more **and**

2. the payment

2.1 is received during the current UC award and the payment would be disregarded from the calculation of capital of the claimant if the claimant were entitled to an existing benefit¹ (see M6003) or SPC **or**

2.2 was received during an award of an existing benefit or SPC (the earlier award) and the claimant became entitled to the current UC award within one month of the date of termination of the earlier award and the payment was disregarded from the calculation of the claimant's capital for the purposes of the earlier award **and**

3. the period of entitlement to benefit to which the payment of arrears or compensation relates, begins before the first day on which the abolition of existing benefits comes into force (that is, when a claim for or an award of UC is made – see Chapter M5 (Claims for UC – Digital service area))

the payment is disregarded for a period of 12 months from the date of receipt of the payment or until the termination of the current award, whichever is the later².

1 UC(TP) Regs, reg 2(1); 2 UC(TP) Regs, reg 10A

Example 1

Glyn is entitled to UC. His award began on 17.5.18 when he moved to a different LA area and was unable to claim HB. On 23.10.18 he receives a payment of £6,802.03 arrears of ESA(IR) after the decision converting an award of IB to ESA is revised for official error. Glyn's award of UC ends on 3.2.20 when he claims SPC. The payment is disregarded as capital for the whole of Glyn's award of UC.

Example 2

Chantelle is entitled to IS as a lone parent, as well as PIP standard daily living component. In April 2019 she receives a payment of £7,099.65 arrears of PIP after her PIP award is superseded for error of law to include the mobility component from 28.11.16. The payment is disregarded as capital for the purposes of IS. On 10.7.19 Chantelle's award of IS ends when her youngest child reaches the age of 5. Chantelle claims and is awarded UC from 11.7.19. The remaining amount of arrears of PIP continues to be

disregarded as capital for the purposes of UC.

M6701 - M6709

Transitional SDP element M6710 - M6999

[Introduction](#) M6710 - M6711

[The first condition](#) M6730 - M6734

[The second condition](#) M6735 - M6759

[Amount of transitional SDP element](#) M6760 - M6999

Introduction

M6710 Where

1. an award of UC is made to a single claimant or joint claimants **and**
2. the conditions in M6730 – M6735 are satisfied

the UC award includes a transitional SDP element¹. But see M6770 for where a transitional SDP element is not included.

Note: See also M6762 – M6763 for guidance on reduction and termination of the transitional SDP element.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 paras 1 - 4

UC entitlement begins before 27.1.21

M6711 Where the first day of entitlement to an award of UC begins before 27.1.21, the provisions for the transitional SDP amount as set out in the Appendix to this Chapter continue to apply if appropriate¹. This includes awards made where the time for claiming is extended back to a date before 27.1.21.

1 UC (TP) (SDP) Amdt Regs, reg 3

Example

Andreas is entitled to ESA(IR) including the higher rate SDP for himself and his partner Mykaela. Both are entitled to the daily living component of PIP. On 20.1.21 the couple separates, and both claim UC as single claimants. The DM determines that Andreas's claim made on 8.2.21 is in time for claiming from 20.1.21. As he satisfies and continues to satisfy the SDP conditions, his award of UC includes the transitional SDP amount. Mykaela claims UC on 28.1.21. She meets the first and second conditions, so her award of UC includes the transitional SDP element.

The first condition

M6730 The first condition is that the award of UC is not made because the claimant formed a couple where the other member of the couple was already entitled to UC¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 2

Example 1

Gary is entitled to IS as a lone parent. His award includes the SDP. He moves in with his partner Lexi who is entitled to UC as a single claimant. Gary and Lexi are treated as claiming UC as joint claimants. As the couple do not meet the first condition, they are not entitled to the transitional SDP element.

Example 2

Caroline is entitled to ESA(IR) which includes the SDP. She is joined by her partner Miguel who is entitled to UC as a single claimant. His award includes the transitional SDP amount. Caroline and Miguel are treated as claiming UC as joint claimants. As Miguel's entitlement to the transitional SDP amount terminated with his UC award, and the couple do not meet the first condition, their UC award as joint claimants cannot include the transitional SDP element.

M6731 – M6734

The second condition

M6735 The second condition is that

1. the claimant was

1.1 entitled or

1.2 a member of a couple, the other member of which was entitled

to an award of IS, JSA(IB) or ESA(IR) which included the SDP within one month immediately before the first day of the UC award **and**

2. the conditions for eligibility for the SDP continued to be satisfied up to and including the first day of the UC award¹.

Note: This does not apply to awards of HB where the SDP is included in the calculation of the award.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 3

Example 1

Raphael is entitled to ESA(IR) which includes the SDP, as well as PIP and HB. On 5.2.21 he moves to a different LA area so that his daughter Gina can care for him, and claims and is awarded UC from 5.2.21. Raphael's awards of ESA(IR) and HB terminate on 19.2.21. Gina moves to his new accommodation on 5.2.21. As Gina is a non-dependant, Raphael does not meet the SDP conditions from that date, so is not entitled to the transitional SDP element.

Example 2

Chisa is entitled to IS as a lone parent. She is also entitled to CTC and PIP, and her IS award includes the SDP. Chisa's youngest child reaches age 5, and as she does not satisfy any other IS condition of entitlement, the award terminates on 9.2.21. Chisa claims and is awarded UC from 10.2.21. Her award includes the transitional SDP element.

Example 3

Ashley is entitled to ESA(IR) including the SDP. On 23.2.21 she moves in with her partner Chad, who is entitled to ESA(IR) also including the SDP, as well as HB and CTC for his two children. Ashley and Chad claim UC as joint claimants, and as they meet both the first and second conditions, their UC award includes the transitional SDP element.

Example 4

Igor is entitled to ESA(IR) for himself and his partner Magdalena. His award includes the higher rate SDP, as both members of the couple are entitled to PIP daily living component. On 15.2.21 the couple separates, and they both claim UC as single claimants. They both satisfy the first and second conditions, so both UC awards may include the transitional SDP element.

M6736 – M6759

Amount of transitional SDP element

M6760 Where the first and second conditions are satisfied, the UC award calculation includes the transitional SDP element, which is treated as an additional amount included in the maximum amount before the deduction of income¹. See Chapter E2 (Benefit unit, awards and maximum amount) for guidance on the maximum amount.

¹ UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 4; WR Act 12, s 8(2) & (3)

First assessment period

[\[See ADM memo 08-23\]](#) [\[See Memo ADM 13-23\]](#)

M6761 In the first assessment period of the UC award, the transitional SDP element is

1. for a single claimant¹

1.1 £120 if the LCWRA element is included **or**

1.2 £285 if the LCWRA element is not included **or**

2. for joint claimants²

2.1 £405 if the higher SDP rate³ was payable **or**

2.2 £120 if **2.1** does not apply and the LCWRA element is included for either of the claimants **or**

2.3 £285 if **2.1** does not apply and the LCWRA element is not included for either of the claimants.

Note: See paragraph 2 of the Appendix to this Chapter and DMG Chapters 23 and 44 for the meaning of higher SDP rate.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 5(a); 2 para 5(b); 3 IS (Gen) Regs, Sch 2 para 15(5)(b);
JSA Regs 96, Sch 1 para 20(6)(b); ESA Regs 08, Sch 4 para 11(2)(b)

Second and subsequent assessment periods

M6762 For subsequent assessment periods, the transitional SDP element is treated as if it were a transitional element included in the UC award as part of the managed migration process¹. The amount of the transitional SDP element awarded in the first assessment period is therefore subject to reduction and termination in the same way as the transitional element². It can also be included in subsequent UC awards where the conditions are satisfied³.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 6; 2 reg 55(2) & 56; 3 reg 57

M6763 Detailed guidance on reduction, termination and subsequent awards of the transitional element is in Chapter M7 (Managed migration pilot and transitional protection).

M6764 – M6769

When is the transitional SDP element not included

M6770 A transitional SDP element cannot be included in an award of UC made on a qualifying claim where the award includes a transitional element¹. See Chapter M7 (Managed migration pilot and Transitional protection) for detailed guidance on the managed migration process, qualifying claims and the transitional element.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 7; reg 48 & 52 - 55

Example

Floyd is entitled to ESA(IR) including the higher rate SDP for himself and his partner Errol. Both members of the couple are entitled to the standard daily living component of PIP, and both have LCW. Floyd and Errol are issued with a migration notice requiring them to claim UC by 4.9.21. On 21.6.21 Errol has a stroke and is admitted to hospital before being moved to a residential care home in August where he is expected to remain for at least six months. Both Floyd and Errol claim UC before 4.9.21, but as they are not treated as a couple for the purposes of UC, neither of them is entitled to a transitional element. However, both Floyd and Errol are entitled to the transitional SDP element as both satisfy the first and second conditions at M6730 and M6735.

M6771 – M6999

The content of the examples in this document (including use of imagery) is for illustrative purposes only

Appendix: Transitional SDP amount

Appendix: Transitional SDP amount

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1 The guidance in this Appendix applies to all UC awards made to people previously entitled to the SDP where UC entitlement begins before 27.1.21¹. For all awards made from and including 27.1.21, see M6710 et seq.

Note: In this Appendix, references to the UC (TP) Regs are to the law as in force before 27.1.21, when the transitional SDP amount was replaced by the transitional SDP element².

1 UC (TP) (SDP) Amdt Regs, reg 3; 2 reg 2

Introduction

2 Before claiming UC, a claimant who had an award of IS, JSA(IB) or ESA(IR) and was a severely disabled person may have been entitled to the lower or higher SDP rate¹.

Note: Detailed guidance on the SDP qualifying conditions, the lower and higher SDP rates, and the meaning of a severely disabled person, is in DMG Chapter 23 for IS and JSA, and DMG Chapter 44 for ESA.

1 IS (Gen) Regs, reg 17(1) and Sch 2 para 13 & 15(5); JSA Regs 96, reg 83(1)(e) and Sch 1 para 15, 20(6) & 20I;
ESA Regs 08, reg 67(1)(b) and Sch 4 para 6 & 11(2)

3 A payment known as the transitional SDP amount may be paid to UC claimants who were previously entitled to the SDP and satisfy the conditions in paragraph 10¹.

4 This includes where UC is awarded despite any restriction on claiming UC (see ADM Chapter M5 (Claims for UC – Digital Service area)), or where entitlement to the SDP was awarded in respect of the existing award after an award of UC was made.

Definitions

Meaning of lower SDP rate and higher SDP rate

5 The lower SDP rate and the higher SDP rate are the rates specified for IS, JSA(IB) and ESA(IR)¹. See DMG Chapters 23 and 44 for detailed guidance on the conditions for the lower and higher SDP rates.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 8; IS (Gen) Regs, Sch 2 para 15(5)(b); JSA Regs 96, Sch 1 para 20(6)(b);
ESA Regs 08, Sch 4 para 11(2)(b)

Meaning of qualifying partner

6 For joint claimants where the lower SDP rate was previously payable, the qualifying partner is the member of the couple who¹

1. had no carer **or**
2. was not the partner who satisfied the condition for SDP only as a patient.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 8

Meaning of carer

7 A carer is a person who

1. is entitled to and in receipt of CA **or**
2. has an award of UC which includes the carer element

in respect of caring for a UC claimant for whom a transitional SDP payment is being considered¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 8

Meaning of conversion day

8 The conversion day is a date determined by the Secretary of State with regard to the efficient administration of UC¹. See paragraphs 20 - 21 for the effect of the conversion day on the transitional SDP amount.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 8

9 On 21.9.20 the Secretary of State determined that the conversion day is

1. 8.10.20 for awards of UC where the payment of the transitional SDP amount was determined on or before that date **or**

2. in any other case, the date on which that payment was determined.

When is a transitional SDP amount payable

10 Where it is identified that

1. an award of UC has been made on a claim in respect of a claimant who within the period of one month immediately before the first day of UC entitlement was entitled to IS, JSA(IB) or ESA(IR) including the SDP¹**and**

2. where the award of IS, JSA(IB) or ESA(IR) ended during that month, the claimant continued to satisfy the SDP conditions for the remainder of the month²**and**

3. the UC award has not ended before the date on which the DM considers whether a determination about a transitional SDP payment can be made³ (see paragraph 11) **and**

4. the claimant or either of joint claimants continues to be entitled to⁴

4.1 the care component of DLA **or**

4.2 the daily living component of PIP **or**

4.3 AFIP **or**

4.4 AA **and**

5. no person has become a carer for⁵

5.1 the single claimant **or**

5.2 in the case of joint claimants

5.2.a if SDP was payable at the higher rate, both of them **or**

5.2.b if SDP was payable at the lower rate, the claimant who was the qualifying partner

the DM must determine the transitional SDP amount of UC payable. See paragraphs 12 - 16 for guidance on the amount payable.

Note: No account is taken of the presence of a non-dependant who is not a carer at the date of the

determination.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 1(a); 2 para 1(b); 3 para 1(c); 4 para 1(d); ESA Regs 08, Sch 4 para 6;
5 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 1(e)

11 A UC award ends when the claimant

1. no longer satisfies the UC conditions of entitlement **or**
2. becomes a member of a couple **or**
3. ceases to be a member of a couple¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 1(c)

Example

Ann and Tony are entitled to UC. They made their claim when they moved to a new LA area and were prevented from claiming HB. Before they were awarded UC, Tony was entitled to ESA(IR) for himself and Ann. Both he and Ann were in receipt of the middle rate care component of DLA. Tony's award of ESA(IR) included the higher SDP rate.

By the time the Secretary of State examines the case, Tony and Ann's award of UC as joint claimants has terminated when they separate. Tony and Ann continue to be entitled to UC as single claimants, and they both continue to be entitled to DLA, but neither award can include the transitional SDP amount.

Transitional SDP amount

12 The transitional SDP amount is calculated in accordance with whichever of the circumstances in paragraphs 14 - 15 applies at the date of the determination as in paragraph 10¹. This means that, even if the claimant's circumstances change at a later date, the transitional SDP amount continues to be included in the UC award.

Note 1: But see paragraph 16 if the award does not include the LCWRA element at the date of the determination, but it is included from a later date.

Note 2: If the UC award ends, for example on formation or separation of a couple, no further transitional SDP amount is included in any further award. This is because the conditions in paragraph 10 would not be satisfied.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 2

13 The transitional SDP amount is payable for each assessment period

1. before the determination in paragraph 10 is made, i.e. from the beginning of the UC award **and**

2. after that determination which begins before the conversion day¹. See paragraphs 8 - 9 for the meaning of conversion day.

Note: See paragraphs 17 - 19 for how payment of the transitional SDP amount is made.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 1

Example

Clare is entitled to ESA(IR) and the standard daily living component of PIP as well as HB. Her ESA award includes the SDP and the work-related activity component. On 15.7.17 she moves to a different LA area which is also a UC Full Service area, and claims and is awarded UC from 15.7.17. Her awards of ESA(IR) and HB terminate. Clare's award of PIP continues. She has no carer.

On 6.8.19 the DM determines that Clare is entitled to a transitional SDP amount of £6840 (24 x £285) for each assessment period from 15.7.17 until 14.7.19, and £285 for each assessment period from 15.7.19.

Single claimant

14 The transitional SDP amount for a single claimant is¹

1. £120 if the LCWRA element is included in the UC award at the date of the determination **or**

2. £285 if the LCWRA element is not included.

Note: See paragraph 16 where the LCWRA element was not included in the award in the date of the determination, but is included in a later assessment period.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 2(a)

Joint claimants

15 The transitional SDP amount for joint claimants is¹

1. £405 if the higher SDP rate was payable as part of the existing benefit and no person has become a carer for either or both claimants **or**

2. £120 if **1.** does not apply and the LCWRA element is included in the award at the date of the determination for either of them **or**

3. £285 if **1.** does not apply and the LCWRA element is not included in the award at the date of the determination for either or both of them.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 2(b)

Note: See paragraph 16 where the LCWRA element was not included in the award at the date of the

determination, but is included in a later assessment period.

LCWRA element included after UC award begins

16 If the LCWRA element was not included in the UC award at the date of the determination, but is included in a later assessment period, the amount for that period and each subsequent period before the conversion day is £120¹. The DM must make a further determination about the transitional SDP amount.

Note 1: This does not apply where paragraph 15 **1.** applies.

Note 2: See Chapter F5 (LCWRA element) for when the LCWRA element is included.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 4

Example

Darren is entitled to ESA(IR) and the standard daily living component of PIP as well as HB. His ESA award includes the SDP and the work-related activity component. On 15.7.17 he moves to a different LA area which is also a UC Full Service area, and claims and is awarded UC from 15.7.17. His awards of ESA(IR) and HB terminate. Darren's award of PIP continues. He has no carer.

On 6.8.19 the DM determines that Darren is entitled to a transitional SDP amount of £6840 (24 x £285) for each assessment period from 15.7.17 until 14.7.19, and £285 for each assessment period from 15.7.19.

Darren notifies on 25.11.19 that his health condition has deteriorated, and after the WCA it is determined that Darren has LCWRA. The LCWRA element is included in his award from 15.11.19. The DM determines that from 15.11.19 and each subsequent assessment period the transitional SDP amount is £120.

Payment of transitional SDP amount

17 The transitional SDP amount may be paid

1. as a lump sum **or**

2. by periodic payments **or**

3. as a lump sum followed by periodic payments¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 3

18 Normally a lump sum will be paid for all complete assessment periods before the determination is made, followed by monthly payments from the assessment period in which the determination is made. See paragraphs 22 - 24 for further guidance on decision making.

Example 1

Neil's awards of IS including the SDP and HB, were terminated when he moved to a UC Full Service area and claimed UC from 14.12.16. The DM determined that Neil had LCW, and the LCW element was included in his UC award from the beginning of the first assessment period.

Neil has remained entitled to the middle rate care component of DLA throughout his period of entitlement to UC. He has no carer. On 20.8.19 the DM determines that Neil satisfies the conditions for an award of the transitional SDP payment at the rate of £285 for each assessment period from 14.12.16. Neil is awarded a lump sum of £9120 (32 x £285) for the assessment periods ending on 13.8.19, and a periodic payment of £285 for each further assessment period from 14.8.19.

Example 2

Shireen's awards of ESA(IR) which included the SDP and HB are terminated when she moves to a UC Full Service area and is unable to make a further claim for HB. She claims and is awarded UC including the LCWRA element from 17.6.18.

Shireen has remained entitled to the middle rate care component of DLA throughout her period of entitlement to UC. She has no carer. On 20.8.19 the DM determines that Shireen satisfies the conditions for an award of the transitional SDP payment at the rate of £120 for each assessment period from 17.6.18. Shireen is awarded a lump sum of £1680 (14 x £120) for the assessment periods up to 16.8.19, and a periodic payment of £120 for each further assessment period from 17.8.19.

19 Where all or part of the transitional SDP amount is paid as a lump sum, it is disregarded as capital for

1. the period of 12 months from when the lump sum is paid **or**

2. if longer, the remainder of the UC award¹.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 7

Example

Stewart and Elaine have been entitled to UC since 16.9.15. Stewart was previously entitled to IS and HB including the SDP, and both Stewart and Elaine were entitled to the standard daily living component of PIP. They remain entitled to PIP and have no carer.

On 3.9.19 the DM determines that Stewart and Elaine satisfy the conditions for payment of the transitional SDP amount. Stewart and Elaine receive a lump sum payment of £19035 (47 x £405) for the assessment periods up to 15.8.19, and £405 is included in their UC award for each assessment period from 16.8.19.

The sum of £19035 is disregarded as capital as long as Stewart and Elaine remain entitled to UC, or for 12 months if longer.

Conversion of transitional SDP amount

First assessment period

20 In the first assessment period which begins on or after the conversion day, the transitional SDP amount is treated as if it were an initial amount of a transitional element of UC as part of the Managed Migration process¹. This means that it is not subject to any reduction or termination as in subsequent assessment periods.

Note 1: See paragraphs 8 -9 for the meaning of conversion day.

Note 2: See Chapter M7 (Managed migration pilot and Transitional protection) for guidance on when the transitional element is adjusted, terminated or included in a later award.

Note 3: The transitional SDP amount will always terminate in any assessment period where an award of UC ends on formation or separation of a couple².

1 UC (TP) Regs, reg 55(1) & (2), 56, 57 and Sch 2 para 5 & 6; 2 reg 56(1) & (4)

Second and subsequent assessment periods

21 For subsequent assessment periods, the transitional SDP amount is treated as if it had been converted to a transitional element included in the UC award as part of the managed migration process¹. The transitional SDP amount awarded as in paragraph 20 is therefore subject to reduction and termination in the same way as the transitional element². It can also be included in subsequent UC awards where the conditions are satisfied³.

1 UC (TP) Regs, Sch 2 para 6; 2 reg 55(2) & 56; 3 reg 57

Example 1

Sarah is entitled to PIP including the standard rate of the daily living component, as well as ESA(IR) and HB including the SDP. On 16.4.19 she moves to a different LA area and claims UC from the same date. The DM determines on 11.8.19 that Sarah's UC award should include the transitional SDP amount from 16.4.19. The payment is treated as a transitional element from 16.10.20.

Sarah was working for 15 hours a week when she claimed UC, and her earned income was more than the single administrative threshold. Her employment ended on 31.12.20, and for the assessment periods beginning on 16.12.20, 16.1.21 and 16.2.21 her earnings were less than the single administrative threshold. The transitional element is no longer included in Sarah's award from the assessment period beginning on 16.3.21.

Example 2

Reuben is entitled to PIP including the standard rate of the daily living component, as well as IS including

the SDP, and CA. He is a carer for a non-dependent relative, but his caring role ends when the relative moves to a residential care home. Reuben claims UC on 29.10.20, and his award includes the transitional SDP amount of £285, which is treated as a transitional element from the outset of the UC award.

Reuben's rent increases from £490 to £520 a month from 4.1.21. His housing costs increase by £30 from the assessment period beginning on 29.12.20, and the transitional element reduces to £255 from the same date.

Example 3

Lateefa is entitled to PIP including the enhanced rate of the daily living component, and is also entitled to UC including the transitional SDP amount, with the assessment period beginning on the 15th of the month. Lateefa has LCWRA, and has no housing costs. Her UC award from 15.4.20 is

323.22 standard allowance (modified to £409.89 due to Coronavirus measures)

£341.92 LCWRA element

£120 transitional SDP amount

Total: £785.14 (modified to £871.81).

From 15.4.21 the award includes

£324.84 standard allowance (modified to £411.51 due to Coronavirus measures)

£343.63 LCWRA element

£116.67 transitional element

Total: £785.14 (modified to £871.18).

The transitional SDP amount is treated as a transitional element from 15.10.20, and is reduced by £3.37, the amount by which Lateefa's award increased due to uprating. The modified amount of the standard allowance is not used in the calculation of the reduction.

Decision making and appeals

22 Where the DM makes a determination that a transitional SDP amount is payable, this is an additional amount of UC which is included in the award. The DM should supersede the last decision awarding UC on the grounds of a relevant change of circumstances, i.e. a change of law¹ to include the transitional SDP amount.

1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA (D&A) Regs, reg 23(1)

23 The change of law takes effect on the day it is determined that all the conditions for payment of the

transitional SDP amount are satisfied. The effective date of the decision is

- 1.** the first day of the assessment period if the change in legislation has effect from that day **or**
- 2.** in any other case, the first day of the assessment period beginning after the date on which the change had effect¹.

1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA (D&A) Regs, Sch 1 para 32(a)

Note: See Chapter A4 (Supersession) for detailed guidance on supersession and the effective date for a change of law.

24 The decision embodying the determination about a transitional SDP amount has the right of mandatory reconsideration and appeal in the normal way. See Chapter A5 (Revision) and Chapter A6 (Appeals) for further details.

The content of the examples in this document (including use of imagery) is for illustrative purposes only