

ADM A3: Revision

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Introduction A3001 - A3009

A3001 [\[See ADM Memo 13-25\]](#) This chapter is about revising decisions and handling appeals for

1. UC

2. PIP

3. new style JSA (hereafter referred to as JSA)

4. new style ESA(hereafter referred to as ESA).

Note 1: ADM Chapter M1 contains guidance on the meaning of new style JSA and new style ESA.

Note 2: Guidance on revision and handling appeals for benefits not listed above is in DMG Chapter 03.

Note 3: The guidance comes into effect¹ from 8.4.13 for PIP and from 29.4.13 for UC, JSA and ESA. DMs should note that mandatory reconsideration is being introduced from 8.4.13 for PIP, 29.4.13 for UC and 28.10.13 for JSA and ESA

[1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 1\(2\) & 1\(3\)](#)

A3002 The revision process allows the DM to re-examine the facts of the case, take any further evidence into consideration, the law used and other issues such as how discretion was applied when making a decision. Revising a decision can avoid the need for cases to proceed to the FtT.

A3003 Where a decision is challenged, the DM reconsiders it, and revises the decision if it is appropriate to do so. Where it cannot be revised, supersession may be appropriate. The DM should always consider revision first.

A3004 The revision process applies to

1. UC, PIP, JSA and ESA

2. decisions on credits

A3005 Where a claimant or other eligible person wants to challenge a decision, they should be encouraged to contact DWP to discuss the decision or ask for an explanation. If they want to challenge the decision formally they **must** apply for a revision so that the DM reconsiders the decision. This is known as mandatory reconsideration – see A3014. It is only after this has been considered that the claimant can exercise their right of appeal. An appeal made directly to DWP before a mandatory reconsideration has been requested will be treated by the DM as a request for mandatory reconsideration. Reconsideration is the process by which

1. an application for revision of a decision is considered **or**
2. a decision is looked at again following an appeal application.

The process includes making a record that a reconsideration has been carried out and what the result is.

Note: When a claimant or other eligible person wishes to appeal a decision, notice of the appeal will be sent directly to HMCTS rather than DWP. If an appeal is lodged with HMCTS which has not been subject to the mandatory reconsideration process then it will be treated as invalid and the claimant will be advised to request reconsideration.

A3006 At the end of the mandatory reconsideration process the DM

1. revises favourably and issues a new outcome decision **or**
2. revises unfavourably and issues a new outcome decision **or**
3. refuses to revise, i.e. makes a decision not to revise (this is not an outcome decision)

A decision not to revise is **not** appealable, but its effect will be to renew the appeal rights arising from the original decision (see A3075).

4. refuses to give a decision (**See ADM Annex A**).

Note: There is no limit to the number of times that a decision (including a supersession decision) can be revised.

A3007 A decision cannot be revised where claimants report a change of circumstances after the decision was made. The claim or supersession rules apply instead (see A3019 et seq).

A3008 There is no limit to the number of times a claimant can apply for a decision to be revised. The timing of the further application may affect the reconsideration process. For example, if the further application is made outside the application period, only the limited revision provisions apply (see A3096).

A3009 Where

1. an application was made within the application period (see A3049) **and**
2. the DM has not revised the original decision **and**
3. a further application is made outside the application period **and**
4. the DM finds no grounds to revise the original decision **and**
5. the extended time limit for an appeal (see ADM Chapter A5) has not expired

the claimant should be reminded about the right of appeal against the original decision when the refusal to revise is notified.

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Which decisions can be revised

A3010 The revision process applies to all the decisions of the Secretary of State that can be superseded or appealed. A list of the decisions that can be appealed¹ is at Annex D. A list of decisions and determinations that are not appealable² is at Annex E.

¹ [SS Act 98, s 12\(1\) & Sch 3; UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 50 & Sch 2;](#)

² [SS Act 98, Sch 2; UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, Sch 3](#)

A3011 Decisions of the FtT and UT **cannot** be revised. For guidance on superseding decisions of the FtT and UT see ADM Chapter A4.

A3012 DMs can also make corrections to accidental errors in decisions of the Secretary of State. Further details are at A3041 et seq.

When should the DM consider revision

A3013 The DM should reconsider a decision when a claimant challenges it by applying for revision for example by asking for it to be looked at again. This should not be confused with the occasions when a claimant is looking for clarification of a decision by asking for more information. Where a claimant has asked for, and been given, an explanation of a decision, the DM should ensure that the claimant is satisfied with the explanation and is not challenging it.

Mandatory reconsideration before an appeal can be made

A3014 Where the conditions are potentially met for an award of ESA pending a LCW appeal, mandatory reconsideration is not required¹(see [ADM U7020 - U7023](#)). A person has a right of appeal in relation to a decision **only**²if the DM has considered, on application, whether the decision should be revised. The claimant must be given a notice that informs them³

- 1.** of the decision, whether as originally made or as revised **and**
- 2.** of the time limit for making an application for revision **and**
- 3.** that where the notice does not include a statement of reasons for the decision, the person may, within one month of the date of notification of the decision, request that a written statement is provided for the reasons for the decision **and**
- 4.** that there is a right of appeal against the decision but this can be exercised only if the Secretary of State has considered an application for revision.

Note: The mandatory reconsideration process was introduced in April 2013 for UC and PIP and October 2013 for ESA and JSA. There is no time limit within which the DM must carry out the mandatory reconsideration. Once a decision has been subjected to mandatory reconsideration, further dispute rights are not dependent upon a further mandatory reconsideration.

1 [2020] EWHC 1999 (Admin); 2 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 7\(2\)](#); 3 [reg 7\(1\) & 7\(3\)](#)

A3015 Where a claimant makes a late application for revision and the reasons for lateness are not accepted by the DM, a decision refusing to revise should be given and the claimant will have appeal rights against the decision as not revised¹. See A3046 for guidance on the time limits for making an application.

1 [R\(CJ\) and SG v SSWP \(ESA\) \[2017\] UKUT 0324 \(AAC\) \[2018\] AACR5](#)

A3016 The normal time limit for applying for a reconsideration can be extended if certain conditions are met (see A3050) which includes satisfying the “tests” of “reasonableness” and “special circumstances”. These tests are not defined in legislation but should be interpreted broadly. DMs should therefore allow an application for an extension of time where the person is able to explain why their application for a

revision is late. Applicants are **not** expected to show unexpected or exceptional circumstances. But, if an applicant cannot explain why their application was not made in time, then the DM may not be able to consider their case. When considering whether to extend the time limit DMs should also have regard to the claimant's rights under article 6 of the ECHR – see Annex G.

A3017 Where a written statement of reasons is requested it must be provided within 14 days of receipt of request or as soon as practicable afterwards¹. If the notification of the decision contains a statement of reasons then any further requests for a written notification has no effect.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 7\(4\)](#)

A3018 Where there is no right of appeal against a decision as there has been no request for reconsideration then the purported appeal may be treated as an application for revision¹.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 7\(5\)](#)

Reporting changes during the application period

A3019 During the application period where

1. a claimant reports a change of circumstances **or**
2. evidence or information is received indicating that there has been a change of circumstances

the DM may **only** revise the decision to take account of the change where it occurred **before** the decision had effect¹.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 5\(2\)](#)

However, a decision by a DM or FTT that reinstates a disallowed qualifying benefit is **not** a change of circumstances in this context. The DM **can** take the reinstatement into account even if it had occurred **after** the decision under reconsideration had effect².

2 [MW v SSWP \(IS\) \[2022\] UKUT 59 \(AAC\)](#)

A3020 Where the change occurs **after** the original decision had effect, the DM cannot revise to take account of the change. The action to take depends on

1. whether the original decision disallowed or made an award of benefit **or**
2. in the case of disallowance, when the change occurs.

A3021 If the original decision awarded benefit, the supersession provisions apply instead¹.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 33](#)

A3022 Where the original decision was a disallowance, and the change occurred

1. before the decision was made, the supersession provisions apply **or**
2. after the decision was made, a further claim is required¹.

See also A3028 where the change is notified in an application for revision.

1 [SS Act 98, s 8\(2\)\(b\)](#)

Advance award

A3023 This rule does not apply in the same way where the DM makes an advance award¹. The DM can revise to take account of changes which occurred before the decision was made². See also A3131 for changes removing entitlement which occur before the relevant date, but are notified after that date. Any changes which occur after the date the decision was made, but before the relevant date, and are notified before that date, should be considered under the supersession rules. See ADM Chapter A4 for guidance on supersession.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(C&P\) Regs, reg 32-34](#); 2 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 5\(2\)](#); [R \(DLA\) 4/05](#)

Example

The claimant made an advance claim for PIP on 14.11.15, and the DM awarded the standard rate daily living component and the standard rate mobility component from 12.4.16. The decision was made and notified on 9.3.16, and a week later the claimant reported that his condition had deteriorated following a stroke on 7.12.15. The DM revises the decision made on 9.3.16 to award enhanced rate daily living component and enhanced rate mobility component. The DM also considers whether the existing award should be superseded on a relevant change of circumstances.

A3024 For the purposes of advance awards, the **relevant** date is the date the claim is treated as made where the DM is satisfied that the claimant¹

1. does not satisfy the conditions of entitlement at the date of claim **but**
2. will do so within
 - 2.1 one month for UC **or**
 - 2.2 three months for ESA and JSA

after the date of claim **or**

3. will do so within three months for PIP

after the date of the decision.

Revision and supersession

A3025 Decisions should not be superseded where they can be revised instead. This rule does not apply where

1. the decision could be revised **and**
2. further circumstances arise which are not in the revision rules, but are in the supersession rules¹.

In these cases, the decision should be revised as appropriate, and then superseded to take account of the supersession rules.

Example

The claimant has been awarded the enhanced rate of the mobility component of PIP. He challenges the decision, as he feels the period of the award is too short. He also notifies that his condition has deteriorated, and applies for the daily living component. The DM revises the decision to extend the period of the award, and supersedes the decision as revised to award the standard rate of the daily living component.

What if an application for revision is not accepted/admitted

A3026 Where the DM is unable

1. to accept an application for revision because it is late please see A3015 and **ADM Annex A Example 1**

or

2. to admit an application for revision outside the maximum period (see A3049 et seq)

the DM should consider whether the provisions allowing revision at any time apply (see A3096 et seq).

A3027 If it is not possible to revise the decision at any time, the DM should consider the supersession rules instead. The application for revision can be treated as an application for supersession¹. The outcome of the supersession depends on whether the DM considers the original decision is correct. The DM should

1. supersede the decision on the grounds that it was erroneous in law or based on ignorance of or a mistake as to a material fact where the outcome is changed **or**

2. make a decision not to supersede the original decision²**or**

3. exceptionally, make no decision and notify the claimant that no decision has been made² ([See ADM Chapter A4](#)).

Note: It is still important to record and notify that no decision has been made in response to the application for revision (**see ADM Annex A, Examples 2 and 3**) The decisions at 3027 **1.** and 3027 **2.** only carry the right of appeal.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg; 33](#); 2 [R\(DLA\) 1/03; Wood v Secretary of State for Work and Pensions \[2003\] EWCA Civ 53](#)

A3028 Where the DM considers that the application for revision should be dealt with as an application for supersession for a relevant change of circumstances, it is still important to record and notify that the decision is not revised or that no decision has been made in response to the application for revision (**see ADM Annex A**).

A3029 Where A3027 **1.** applies, the new decision is effective from

1. the date of the application¹**or**

2. the date of the relevant determination where appropriate².

1 [SS Act 98, s 10\(5\)](#); 2 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 35\(5\)](#)

Example

The claimant's appointee asks for a PIP award to be looked at again because the claimant has mental health problems that were not mentioned when the claim was made 18 months earlier. There was nothing on the claim form or the medical report suggesting mental health issues. Had the DM had this information at the outset, they would have made a higher award. The award can now be superseded on the grounds of ignorance of a material fact, but the effective date can only be the date on which the application was received

How are applications for revision made

A3030 A claimant can ask for a decision to be revised, for example by asking for it to be looked at again, either orally or in writing. There is no application form for a revision. Where the application is made orally the Department must keep a record of the conversation. The Secretary of State can also instigate revision of decisions where an appeal is received. See A3102 for guidance on revision for official error.

A3031 Where a claimant applies for a decision to be revised on any ground the application or notification must be made at an appropriate office¹.

A3032 An appropriate office is¹

1. in the case of a contribution decision, any National Insurance Contributions Office of HMRC or any office of DWP **or**
2. the DWP office or other place whose address is shown on the original decision

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 2 & reg 5\(1\)\(b\)](#)

Who reconsiders decisions

A3033 DMs can reconsider a decision that they or another DM has given¹. Where possible, although not a legal requirement, the expectation is that the mandatory reconsideration should be carried out by a different DM.

See ADM Chapter A1 for guidance on revision and supersession of decisions of former authorities.

1 [SS Act 98, s 9 & s 10](#)

How are decisions revised

A3034 The DM should

1. clarify the grounds for reconsideration where appropriate
2. identify the decision to be reconsidered
3. identify the evidence used by the DM to make the original decision
4. telephone the claimant to ensure all available evidence has been considered
5. obtain further evidence as appropriate
6. keep a record of all the main steps taken during the reconsideration process such as requests for evidence and any conversations with the claimant
7. decide whether the decision needs to be revised and, if so, on what grounds where appropriate and when the decision takes effect
8. consider whether any offset is appropriate and whether there is any overpayment (further details are in [ADM Chapter D1](#)).

Note: There is no need to look at the whole decision again (but see A3065).

A3035 Where a claimant makes an application for revision, the result will be either a

1. revision of the original decision (whether favourable or otherwise) or
2. decision not to revise that decision i.e. a change or no change or
3. refusal to give a decision. Whatever the resulting decision, it **must** be recorded properly. There is no legal prescription about the format the record should take, but whether the decision is given clerically or via IT, offices must follow the procedures laid down in the relevant procedural guidance.

A3036 On receipt of an appeal response request from HMCTS, in response to a decision made following mandatory reconsideration, the DM should, in every case, consider whether the decision can be revised. If it can be revised to the appellant's advantage the DM should revise the decision and the appeal may lapse. However, where revision will not address all that has been asked for in the appeal see A3100. This paragraph gives guidance on when a decision should not be revised. The claimant can

1. apply for the decision as revised to be revised again **or**
2. make a further appeal.

Note: The claimant, and HMCTS, **must** be notified if an appeal is lapsed.

A3037 The appeal proceeds if

1. the decision is not revised **or**
2. the decision is revised, but not in the appellant's favour **or**
3. the DM considers that the decision could be revised partially in the claimant's favour but it has not been possible to contact the claimant to establish if they wish their appeal to continue, and so the decision is not revised **or**
4. the decision is superseded. In this case the appeal proceeds against the period from the date of the decision under appeal to the date of the superseding decision.

Note: Special rules apply where the decision is revised, but not in the appellant's favour (see ADM Chapter A5).

Burden of proof

A3038 The person who wants to change the decision has the burden of proving, where necessary, that it should be changed. The claimant has the responsibility of proving the case if they apply for a revision¹. The onus is on the DM if the Secretary of State initiates revision. In a case where documents have been lost or destroyed the burden of proof does not alter².

Consideration of previous law

A3039 The DM may need to consider the effect of law previously in force. If questions arise involving the revision of awards for past periods, decisions must be made in accordance with the law as it was at that time¹. If particular rates are to be applied, the rates are those which applied at the period of time. Any erosion in value, for example old benefit rates compared to new, is not considered².

1 [R\(SB\) 48/83.pdf](#) ; 2 [R\(I\) 1/86.pdf](#)

Can revision apply to abolished benefits

A3040 Decisions on benefits which have been abolished can still be revised in limited circumstances¹ (see ADM Chapter A1).

1 [SS A Act 92, Sch 10; Inte Act 78, s 16](#)

Correction of accidental errors

A3041 DMs can correct accidental errors, including slips of the pen, in their own decisions or those of other DMs¹.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 38](#)

What is an accidental error

A3042 An error is only accidental when the intended decision is clear, and it is obvious that the error occurred when recording it. Accidental errors include

1. slips of the pen
2. arithmetical mistakes
3. errors in the text
4. text entered in the incorrect place.

How are accidental errors corrected

A3043 A decision can be corrected by striking out the wrong words or date, inserting the correct ones, and signing and dating the correction. If the correction is more complex a fresh decision should be given and clearly identified as a corrected decision. If the correction is made after a copy of the decision has been sent to the claimant then a written notice of the correction should be given to the claimant¹.

[1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 38\(3\)](#)

A3044 Where a decision of a DM is corrected, the time for applying for revision and for making an appeal begins on the day the corrected decision is notified¹.

[1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 38\(4\)](#)

A3045 Where the error is made by the FtT it should be returned to the FtT to consider correction. Further details are in ADM Chapter A5.

Time limits for revision A3046 - A3060

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Introduction

A3046 Claimants can apply for revision of decisions if they think they are wrong or unfair. The timing of the application determines how it is dealt with by the DM. For appeals to the FtT, UT and the Courts see ADM Chapter A5.

A3047 Where an application is made outside the time limits as in A3049 et seq , the DM should consider the 'any time' revision procedure. Where this is not applicable the DM should consider whether the decision can be superseded.

A3048 See A3074 for guidance on what happens when a decision is not revised.

What is the application period

A3049 For claimants, the period begins on the day following the date of notification of a decision by the Secretary of State on a claim or supersession¹. A decision may be revised where the application is made

- 1.** within one month of notification of the original decision (subject to A3041 – correction for accidental errors) **or**
- 2.** where a written statement of reasons is requested and is provided within the one month period, within 14 days of expiry of the one month period **or**
- 3.** where a written statement is provided after the one month period, within 14 days of notification of the written statement **or**
- 4.** within the appropriate period where a late application is accepted (see A3050).

Note: A month means a calendar month².

Examples of one month period

Example 1

On 18 November a claimant is notified of the decision on his claim for ESA. The one month period is 19 November to 18 December.

Example 2

On 31 December a claimant is notified of the decision on her claim for JSA. The one month period begins on 1 January. The calendar month ends on 31 January.

Example 3

On 29 January a claimant is notified of the decision on his claim for JSA. The calendar month ends on the last **date** of the following month - 28 February. In a leap year use 29 February.

Note: The DM can only determine the date of posting on the balance of probabilities. Unless the DM is certain that a notification was posted on a particular date, the one calendar month must always be extended by one day where the claimant makes an application on the day following the end of the one month period.

Late applications

A3050 The one month time limit for applying for revision can be extended where all of the conditions in A3051 – A3054 are met¹.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 6](#)

A3051 The first condition is that an application for an extension of time has been made to an appropriate office¹. The application need not be in writing, it may be made in person or by telephone.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 6\(2\)](#)

A3052 The second condition is that the application must

1. explain why the extension is sought **and**
2. include sufficient information to enable the decision to be revised to be identified **and**
3. be made within 12 months of the latest date by which the application for revision should have been received¹ as in A3049.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 6\(3\)](#)

Example 1

On 12.11.14 a claimant is notified of the decision on his claim for JSA. The application period is 13.11.14 to 12.12.14 (ordinarily, a late application might be possible up to 12.12.15). The claimant requested a statement of reasons within the one month period, and this was provided on 10.12.14. A late application, where appropriate, can be made up to and including 26.12.15 (the 13 month late application period is extended by 14 days).

Example 2

On 9.2.15 a claimant is notified of the decision on his claim to ESA. The application period is 10.2.15 to 9.3.15 (ordinarily, a late application might be possible up to 9.3.16). The claimant requested a statement of reasons. This was not provided until 15.3.15 (some 6 days after the initial one month application period ended). A late application, where appropriate, can be made up to and including 29.3.16 (i.e. the 13 month late application period is extended by a total of 20 days, being 14 days plus 6 days for the delayed issue of the written statement of reasons).

A3053 The third condition which must be satisfied for a late application to be accepted is that it is reasonable to grant the application for the extension of time¹.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 6\(4\)](#)

A3054 The fourth (and final) condition is that¹

1. there are special circumstances for the lateness **and**
2. as a result of the special circumstances the application for revision could not be made within the time limit.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 6\(5\)](#)

A3055 The term “special circumstances” is not defined in legislation and should be interpreted broadly. It can include factors such as

1. the applicant, partner or dependant has died or suffered serious illness
2. the applicant is not resident in UK
3. normal postal services were adversely affected.
4. the claimant has learning or language difficulties
5. the claimant has difficulty in obtaining evidence or information to support their application
6. ignorance or misunderstanding of the law or time limits

The list is not exhaustive, and each application should be considered on its merits. For example, where

the application concerns a benefit awarded because of LCW or disability, it may be appropriate to accept serious illness as a special circumstance.

A3056 Note that the later the application the more compelling the special circumstances for lateness must be¹ although applicants are not expected to show that their circumstances are exceptional. Where the delay is not excessive, the person's circumstances can be less compelling.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 6\(6\)](#)

Example 1

A claimant is awarded PIP at the standard rate of the daily living component. Three months after the decision was notified the claimant contacts the Department asking for that decision to be reconsidered on the basis that they have been waiting for a written report from a hospital consultant which, in their view, supports the case for an award at the enhanced rate. They say that they could not obtain this evidence earlier as the consultant was unable to provide it. The DM considers that the reasons for the late application are reasonable and that there are special circumstances. The DM reconsiders the decision

Example 2

A UC claimant contacts the Department nine months after their award was made querying the date from which UC was first awarded. They say that they had heard from a neighbour that they could receive extra money if they made an application for revision. They explained that they had not contacted the Department earlier as they were too busy and had sufficient money to live off. The DM decides not to allow an extension of time (**see ADM Annex A, Example 1**)

A3057 Where a late application has not been accepted, an application for an extension of time cannot be renewed¹.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 6\(7\)](#)

Revision instigated by the DM

A3058 The DM can instigate a revision within one month of notification of the original decision, and revise it in the same way as for a claimant's application¹.

Note: In cases where a DM considers that the decision may be subject to revision on their own initiative then a note to this effect should be made on the case.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 5\(1\)\(a\)](#)

A3059 Decisions can also be revised at any time on the DM's own initiative in limited circumstances. For example, where an award of benefit is affected by an award of or change to another benefit which takes

effect from the date of the original decision, or the decision is based on official error, the any time revision provisions apply. For further advice, see A3096 et seq.

Challenging a revised decision

A3060 Where an existing decision is revised, following a mandatory reconsideration, there are fresh appeal rights and a fresh application period. A claimant can challenge the revised decision provided the application is lodged within the time limit¹. A further application for revision is not required by the claimant who can appeal the decision as revised immediately.

1 [TP \(FtT\) \(SEC\) Rules, rule 22\(2\)\(d\)\(i\) & rule 22\(8\)](#)

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Introduction

A3061 Decisions challenged during the application period can be revised by the DM on any ground. Where the claimant appeals directly to DWP before mandatory reconsideration has been considered then the appeal should be treated as an application for mandatory reconsideration and the claimant is advised that the appeal has been treated as a request for mandatory reconsideration. The claimant has a right to appeal the decision as revised. See [ADM Chapter A5](#) for further guidance.

A3062 Where the decision is revised but not to the claimant's advantage, the appeal proceeds, but the appeal will be treated as against the decision as revised¹. The appellant will be given a further month in which to make representations against the revised decision². See [ADM Chapter A5](#) for further details.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 52\(1\) & 52\(2\)](#); 2 [reg 52\(3\)](#)

A3063 The DM should always reconsider decisions challenged during the application period. Claimants do not have to give reasons why they think the decision is wrong when making an application for revision. The DM may need further evidence or information to establish if it was based on incorrect facts or law.

A3064 Where the DM notices an error, the decision can be looked at again even if it is noticed outside the time limits (see A3096 et seq).

When should a decision be revised

A3065 The DM looking at a decision during the application period need not examine all the facts and circumstances of the case again¹. For example, only one fact may be at issue. The DM should exercise discretion depending on the circumstances of each case when deciding what determinations embodied in a decision need to be looked at again. If the DM notices an obvious error which is not mentioned in the claimant's application it should be dealt with as part of the revision process.

Example 1

A person claims UC as a single claimant. She works P/T in the evenings in a call centre. The DM awards UC taking gross earnings into account. The claimant disputes the amount of the award. The DM revises the original decision because the amount of earnings has not been reduced to take account of tax and NI deductions. No other changes are made to the decision.

Example 2

A jobseeker leaves employment. The DM decides that good reason has not been shown, and a 156 week sanction is imposed. The jobseeker disputes the period of the sanction because there has been no previous sanctionable failure. The DM decides to change the sanction to 13 weeks. No other aspect of the decision is considered.

A3066 The original decision can be revised during the application period on any ground. This includes if the DM

1. reaches a different conclusion about the facts of the case
2. decides that the original decision was based on a mistaken view of the facts
3. considers the original decision was based on an incorrect interpretation of the law
4. considers the original decision was based on insufficient evidence
5. decides that there are new relevant facts which were not known at the time the decision was made.

Example

A jobseeker fails to attend as required. She makes a statement in writing within five working days about the failure to attend. The DM supersedes and terminates entitlement to JSA because it is not accepted that good cause was shown. Following a request to reconsider the decision, it later comes to light that there was additional evidence in the claimant's verbal explanation to a member of staff in the Jobcentre. Taking this additional evidence into account, the DM accepts that good cause was shown within five working days, and revises the disallowance to reinstate benefit.

What if more information is needed

A3067 DMs are not bound by what the previous DM concluded about the facts, but they need to consider cases thoroughly and conscientiously in order to make the reconsideration process a reality. In particular they must make sure that all existing evidence is looked at carefully and, where necessary, further evidence obtained. If the claimant provides any fresh evidence that also must be looked at carefully. However, in looking at the decision afresh the DM need only look at issues raised by the

application for revision or the appeal (see A3065).

A3068 Although it is **not** a requirement to obtain any further evidence, there will be occasions when further evidence is necessary. For example if a decision is not revised wholly in the claimant's favour. In such cases it should be obtained and looked at carefully along with the existing evidence.

A3069 Should further evidence be required the claimant should be contacted by the most appropriate method such as by telephone, letter, office interview or visit.

A3070 Where further evidence or information is required from the claimant in order to deal with an application for revision, the claimant is notified what information or evidence is required, and given one month to supply it. The one month period can be extended where the DM thinks it is reasonable to do so¹.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 20\(3\)\(a\) & reg 20\(3\)\(b\)](#)

A3071 The decision may be revised on the basis of the

1. evidence where this is supplied within one month of the notification (or within any extended period) **or**
2. original application where no response is received within the time allowed¹.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 20\(3\)\(b\) & 20\(3\)\(c\)](#)

Which decisions cannot be revised

PIP and ESA - Special rules for the terminally ill

A3072 A decision on PIP or ESA cannot be revised where the application is made within the one month time limit, on the grounds that the person is terminally ill¹, unless the application for revision contains an express statement that the person is terminally ill¹.

Note 1: Evidence of terminal illness submitted by or on behalf of the claimant enables the decision to be revised on these grounds.

Note 2: Legislation uses the terminology '**terminally ill**' but for operational purposes and communications in ESA the term '**end of life**' is used. DMs may see reference to either terminology but both have the same meaning as defined in [U1305](#).

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 5\(2\)\(c\)](#)

A3073 This applies even though the original claim may not have been made expressly because the person was terminally ill¹.

What happens when a decision is not revised

A3074 Although the DM should always look again at a decision following an application for revision, there may not be any reason to revise it. Where

- 1.** the claimant has requested mandatory reconsideration of the decision **and**
- 2.** the application is within the time limits or a late application is accepted **and**
- 3.** there is no reason to revise it

the claimant is notified that the DM has decided not to revise the decision¹.

A3075 The decision not to revise does not of itself carry the right of appeal, although the claimant has a further period of one month to appeal the original decision¹. See A3026, point 1, for action to take when a late application is not accepted.

1 [TP \(FtT\) \(SEC\) Rules, rule 22\(2\)\(d\)\(i\) & rule 22\(8\)](#); R(IB) 2/04;R(CJ) and SG v SSWP (ESA) [2017] UKUT 0324 (AAC) [2018]

Please see ADM Annex A, Example 1 which sets out the determinations and decisions that should be made and subsequent appeal rights.

A3076 Where the DM is reconsidering a case because the claimant has appealed following a reconsideration, and it is decided that revision is not appropriate but supersession is then the claimant must be notified of this decision.

Example

On 4.11.15 the DM awards the enhanced rate of the mobility component from 22.06.15, the date of the PIP claim. The claimant asks for the decision to be reconsidered. The DM does not revise the decision and the claimant subsequently appeals on 18.11.15 on the grounds that he is also entitled to the daily living component. He sends in a consultant's report with his appeal. The DM considers that the evidence shows that the claimant's condition has got worse since the award began. He treats the appeal as an application for supersession, and supersedes the awarding decision on the grounds that there has been a relevant change of circumstances. The new decision awarding the standard rate of daily living component in addition to the mobility component is effective from 31.10.15, after the qualifying period is satisfied. The appeal goes ahead, and the FtT is limited to considering whether the daily living component should be awarded for the period 22.06.15 to 30.10.15. If the FtT awards an enhanced rate of the daily living component, the supersession decision may be revised to take account of the FtT decision (see A3114 - A3115).

A3077 If the decision is revised to the detriment of the claimant, the notification to the claimant should make clear that the appeal will proceed unless the claimant asks for it to be withdrawn. For further details, see [ADM Chapter A5](#).

Note: The decision should always be notified where the DM revises the decision to the detriment of the claimant.

Revision where an appeal is pending before a court in another case

A3078

The DM may decide not to make a decision on a look-alike case while a lead case appeal is pending before the courts (see [ADM Chapter A4](#) for guidance on staying cases).

Issues for decision by HM Revenue and Customs A3079 - A3093

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[When to refer to HM Revenue and Customs](#) A3081 - A3083

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Introduction

A3079 HMRC is responsible for making decisions on NI contributions issues previously determined by the Secretary of State¹. A list of these, together with exceptions is at Annex C to this Volume.

1 [SSC \(ToF\) Act 99, s 8\(1\)](#)

A3080 Entitlement to ESA and JSA depends on the contribution conditions being satisfied. In practice the NI contribution record is usually obtained and any decision is based on the assumption that the record is factually correct. See ADM Chapter A1 for further guidance about making assumptions. However, where there is a dispute about the record, the matter must be referred by the Secretary of State to HMRC for a formal decision.

When to refer to HM Revenue and Customs

A3081 Where the DM considers that before deciding an application for revision of a decision made on an assumption of facts a formal decision by HMRC is required, the issue must be referred to HMRC¹.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 42\(1\)](#)

Example

A claim for JSA is disallowed because the NI record shows no contributions for the two tax years before the benefit year in which the date of claim fell. All other conditions of entitlement are satisfied. The claimant applies for the decision to be revised on the ground that she was employed for several years immediately before claiming benefit, and her wage slips show NI deductions. The DM refers the question of whether contributions should be treated as paid to HMRC. HMRC decides that contributions should be treated as paid for the period of employment. The DM revises the disallowance and awards JSA.

A3082 While a decision of HMRC is awaited, the DM can¹

1. determine any other matter on the application (leaving the application undecided)
2. decide the application on the basis of a preliminary opinion of HMRC on the issue referred to them
3. defer making a decision on the claim or application.

[1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 42\(3\)](#)

A3083 Where the referral was made following an appeal, it is not possible to make a further decision until HMRC's decision is received.

Action when HM Revenue and Customs decision received

A3084 Once the final decision of HMRC is received, the action depends on what decision had been made before it was received.

A3085 Where a decision had been made on an application for revision in accordance with A3084 **2.** the DM should consider whether to revise or supersede in the light of HMRC's final decision¹.

[1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 42\(4\)\(a\)](#)

A3086 Where no decision had been made on an application for revision in accordance with A3084 **1.** or **3.**, the DM should make a decision taking HMRC's decision into account¹. However, if HMRC's decision shows no error or change in the original decision, the DM should notify that the decision is not revised.

[1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 42\(4\)\(b\)](#)

Example

A claim for JSA is disallowed because the contribution conditions are not satisfied. The claimant applies for revision on the basis that some contributions from employment in the relevant tax years have not been included in his record. The DM defers making a decision pending HMRC's decision. HMRC decide that all appropriate contributions have been included. The DM notifies that the disallowance decision is not revised.

A3087 Where the referral was made following an appeal as in A3085 the DM should consider whether the decision under appeal can be revised or superseded. See ADM Chapter A5 for guidance.

A3088 A final decision of HMRC includes a decision on an appeal against a decision of HMRC¹.

[1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 42\(5\)](#)

Late award of contributions

A3089 A decision not to award a contributory benefit, or to award it at a different rate, may be revised at

any time. The decision may be revised if

1. on or after that decision is made a late paid contribution is treated as paid at the same time as or before the date on which the original decision not to award, or award at a lesser rate was made **and**
2. as a result of the late contribution the original decision would have awarded benefit or would have awarded it at a different rate¹.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 17](#)

Revision of ESA and JSA – effects of changes to collection of Class 2 National Insurance

A3090 As a consequence of the reform of the method of collection and payment of Class 2 NICs¹, the deadline for the payment of Class 2 NICs from the 2015/2016 tax year onwards is now 31st January of the following calendar year. For example Class 2 NICs due in the 2015/2016 tax year are due to be paid by 31.01.2017. This date falls after the start of the benefit year for ESA and JSA, which means that there is an increased possibility of a claim for these benefits being made in circumstances where entitlement relies on as yet unpaid contributions. Class 2 NICs are only relevant in JSA claims from share fishermen and volunteer development workers.

Example

A claim to ESA is made on 21.01.2017 in respect of a period of LCW which started on 14.01.2017. The claimant started self employment in June 2015. Entitlement to ESA relies on satisfaction of the contribution conditions in the tax years 2014/2015 and 2015/2016. The claimant was previously unemployed and has Class 1 credits for the whole of 2014/2015 and for the weeks in 2015/2016 before he started self employment. At the point the claim is made the claimant had not filed his self assessment return for 2015/2016 – he has until 31.01.2017 to do so. Consequently, it has not been established whether he has any Class 2 NIC liability for 2015/2016, and so no Class 2 NICs have been paid. Neither contribution condition is satisfied and the claim for ESA is disallowed.

A3091 In order to address this regulations provide for payments of Class 2 NICs which are made by 31st January to be treated as having been made at an earlier date, in appropriate cases, to ensure that claimants are not disadvantaged by the changes. In such cases a decision to disallow ES and JSA may be revised in the claimant's favour.

A3092 A decision on a claim to JSA or ESA may be revised¹ at any time where

1. on or after the date of the decision a contribution that is paid by the due date is treated as paid², in relation to JSA, before the week for which JSA is claimed, or in relation to ESA before the relevant benefit week **and**

2. as a result the person now satisfies the contribution conditions

Example

A claim to ESA is made on 21.01.2018 in respect of a period of LCW starting on 14.01.2018. Entitlement relies on the satisfaction of the contribution conditions for the tax years 2015/2016 and 2016/2017. The claimant started self-employment in April 2015. The claimant has previously paid his Class 2 NICs for 2015/16, but, at the point of claim, has not yet filed his self assessment return for 2016/2017. His Class 2 liability for this year has not yet been established and no Class 2 NICs have been paid. As a result, although the first contribution condition is satisfied, the second contribution condition isn't and his claim to ESA is disallowed. DWP is subsequently notified that the claimant has paid his Class 2 NICs for 2016/2017 on 31.01.2018. These NICs are treated as having been paid before 14.01.2018. Both contribution conditions are now satisfied and the original decision to award ESA is revised in the claimant's favour.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 17\(3\)](#); 2 [Social Security \(Crediting and Treatment of Contributions, and National Insurance Numbers\) Regulations 2001, reg 7A](#)

A3093 A decision to award JSA or ESA may be revised¹ at any time where contributions are repaid or returned to the contributor where this means the person no longer satisfies the contribution conditions of entitlement to the benefit.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 17\(4\) & 17\(5\)](#)

Example

ESA is awarded in January 2018 to a claimant who is self employed. The award was based on Class 2 NICs paid in respect of 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 RITYs. Class 2 NICs for 2016/2017 were paid on the basis of profits declared on a self assessment return filed on 31st January 2018. In March 2018 HMRC adjusts the declared profits for 2016/2017 to a figure below which no Class 2 liability actually arose. HMRC informs the claimant of this. The claimant pursues and accepts a refund of NICs. These NICs are removed from the claimant's NI record. As a consequence of this the claimant does not satisfy the contribution conditions for ESA. The decision is revised so as to disallow the award.

Revising decisions at any time A3094 - A3136

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Introduction

A3094 [\[See ADM Memo 13-25\]](#) In the following circumstances decisions made by the DM can be revised at any time either during or outside the application period without an application from the claimant¹.

¹ [SS Act 98, s 9\(1\); UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 8](#)

Revision while appeal is going on

A3095 The DM may revise at any time¹ **before** the appeal is determined where an appeal, including a late appeal, is made within the time limits (see ADM Chapter A5).

A3096 This allows the DM to revise the decision under appeal where action to revise does not start within the one month time limit. For example, the claimant may produce further evidence after an adjourned hearing which was not previously available to the DM, but which allows the decision to be revised.

A3097 Where new information is provided after the response has been written and sent to HMCTS, a revision should be considered. Where the decision is revised, HMCTS should be informed **immediately**, especially where the appeal is to be lapsed.

When should a decision not be revised

A3098 The purpose of lapsing an appeal is to prevent unnecessary appeals going ahead. The power to revise is discretionary rather than mandatory, and should not be used in order to prevent an appeal being heard. DMs are therefore advised to consider whether a decision under appeal should be revised.

You can revise and lapse an appeal where the decision will give the claimant everything they could get from the tribunal. For example:

- with PIP you can award enhanced/enhanced
- with ESA you can put the claimant in the support group
- with UC you can award the LCWRA element

Where the decision would not give the claimant everything as above, you would be making a 'partial revision' – see examples below. Before you make a partial revision you **must** contact the claimant and/or their representative, to discuss the new decision. You **must** refer to the “**Best Practice Memorandum**” which is found in your operational instructions.

Example 1

The DM decides that the claim for PIP should be disallowed. The award is reconsidered and the DM awards standard daily living but no mobility. On appeal the DM can award standard mobility. As the PIP award is still less than the maximum allowable, the DM contacts the claimant to discuss the potential revision.

Example 2

The DM disallows ESA. There is no change at MR. In his appeal the claimant says he should be in the support group. The DM decides that the claimant has LCW but not LCWRA. The DM contacts the claimant to discuss the potential revision.

Example 3

The DM decides that there is a UC overpayment of £3000. There is no change at MR. On appeal the DM decides that the overpayment should be £1000. Although this is a substantial reduction, as it has not reduced the overpayment to nil, the DM contacts the claimant to discuss the potential revision.

The following are examples where there is no need to contact the claimant:

Example 1

The DM decides that a claim for JSA should be disallowed from and including 17.1.07 on the grounds that the claimant's income exceeds. The decision is reconsidered on appeal, the issue being whether the claimant has income. The DM notices that the date of disallowance is incorrect, and should have been 19.1.07. The DM does not revise the decision, and the appeal goes ahead. The error in the disallowance date should be addressed in the appeal response.

Example 2

The DM decides that an overpayment of benefit of £10,855 is recoverable. The decision is reconsidered on appeal, the issue being whether the overpayment is recoverable. The DM notices that the amount of the overpayment has been incorrectly calculated, and should be £10,835. The DM does not revise, and the appeal goes ahead. The error in the amount should be addressed in the appeal response.

Example 3

The DM decides that an overpayment of benefit of £10,855 is recoverable. The decision is reconsidered on appeal, the issue being whether the amount of the overpayment is correct. The claimant contends that the amount of the overpayment is £5,000. The DM notices that the amount of the overpayment has been incorrectly calculated, and should be £10,835. The DM does not revise the decision as it is clear that the claimant will make a further appeal. The response to the FtT should point out the error in the calculation.

Example 4

The DM awards the standard rate of daily living and mobility components of PIP. The claimant appeals on the grounds that they satisfy the conditions for the enhanced rate of both components. The DM finds he could revise the decision awarding benefit at the same rate but 3 weeks earlier. The DM does not revise and the appeal goes ahead. The error in the date should be addressed in the appeal submission.

A3099 Where the decision is not revised, but the DM considers it to be incorrect, the submission should

- 1.** advise the FtT why the decision is not revised **and**
- 2.** request that the correct decision is substituted for that of the DM.

Revision for official error

A3100 [\[See ADM Memo 13-25\]](#) A decision made by the Secretary of State either initially or on a supersession can be revised at any time for official error¹.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 9\(a\)](#)

A3101 Where the claimant applies for a decision to be revised for official error outside the application period in A3049 et seq, and the DM does not accept that there was an official error, the decision not to revise **may** still renew appeal rights against the original decision. This will depend on whether the application for revision discloses an arguable case for official error¹. Please refer to **ADM Annex A**.

1 [PH v SSWP \(DLA\) \[2018\] UKUT 404 \(AAC\); \[2019\] AACR14](#)

Meaning of official error

A3102 An official error¹ is an error made by

1. an officer of the DWP or HMRC acting as such which was not caused or materially contributed to by any person outside DWP or HMRC **or**
2. a person employed by and acting on behalf of a designated authority which was not caused or materially contributed to by any person outside that authority.

Designated authority means the Secretary of State or a person providing services to the Secretary of State².

Example : A GP provides an incorrect report on a person who claims PIP. The GP is also employed part-time by the service provider to provide a report for the purposes of the PIP claim. The report from the GP in his capacity as an employee of the NHS cannot constitute an official error as the GP is not providing services to the Secretary of State.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 2](#); 2 [reg 2](#)

A3103 In considering whether a decision was based on an official error, DMs should note that

1. an official error refers only to a clear mistake of fact or law arising because an officer has failed to make a decision or take an administrative act that was required under SS legislation. The officer must not have been acting in a private capacity for example giving advice to a neighbour
2. the official error must have made the appropriate decision wrong
3. the error must lie in the decision and not merely in the circumstances surrounding its issue
4. “mistake” refers only to obvious mistakes made by officers on the facts told to them by claimants or

which they had reason to believe were relevant

5. officers of the Department, for example visiting officers, do not have a duty to interrogate claimants about their circumstances. It is up to the claimant to make the point about the circumstances to the visiting officers

6. DMs have a duty to consider whether the claimant has caused or contributed to any mistake

7. there is no general duty on an officer to keep all cases constantly under review in order to see whether a particular provision might apply in a particular case, even when that provision may be beneficial to a claimant

8. an alleged failure of consideration is not equivalent to a mistake of fact

9. the provision cannot apply where the mistake, act or omission occurred after the decision being reconsidered was made. To be relevant, it must have occurred before or have existed at the time of the decision

10. an error of law by a DM is an official error.

Note: Decisions which are found to be erroneous in law because of a later decision of a UT or Court cannot be revised on this basis as this does not constitute an official error¹. The decision should be superseded instead (see ADM Chapter A4).

[1 UC, PIP, ESA & JSA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 2](#)

A3104 Applications for supersession may be treated as applications for revision where it would be more appropriate to apply the revision rules¹.

[1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 20\(1\)](#)

A3105 This is most likely to be where the decision ought to be revised to the claimant's advantage because it was based on an official error. In these circumstances revision is more appropriate because the effective date of the revised decision is more advantageous to the claimant than the effective date of the superseded decision.

Revision for error of fact

A3106 Decisions can be revised at any time where the DM's decision was better for the claimant than it should have been, because it was made in ignorance of, or based on a mistake as to, a material fact¹. For guidance on the meaning of a material fact, see ADM Chapter A4.

[1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 9\(b\)](#)

Awards made to impostors

A3107 An award made in respect of a person can be revised if it is found that the person who made the claim was pretending to be the person in whose name the claim was made. The ground of revision is that the award was based on a mistake as to who made the claim. It is not necessary to consider the conditions of entitlement in A2149 when revising the award. A claim is inherently made in respect of the particular person who is stated to be the claimant when the claim is made¹. This means:

1. If the person in whose name the claim was made did not then exist (e.g. because they were dead or were a fiction), there was never any benefit entitlement in respect of them.
2. If the person in whose name the claim was made had their identity hijacked and a claim made without their knowledge, the claim was not properly made on their behalf. The stranger who took on their identity had no standing to make a claim for them. As a result, the condition of entitlement that requires a claim to be made² was never satisfied.

1 R(S) 2/70 & CP/1516/2004; 2 [SS A 92, s 1](#)

A3108 The circumstances in which it can be found that the person who made a claim is an impostor include the following:

1. On the basis of evidence that positively shows that the person who claimed was not the person in whose name the claim was made (e.g. a confession or identity documents obtained by a fraud investigation).
2. By way of an adverse inference from the claimant's failure to comply with a request for evidence as to their identity or answer questions about this matter. An adverse inference is not an automatic penalty for such non-compliance. It can only be made if the DM is satisfied that the most likely reason for the claimant's silence or failure to comply is that that the claimant is

2.1 seeking to hide damaging facts or

2.2 making assertions (for example as to why documentary evidence of their identity is not available) for which independent evidence should be available but has not been submitted.

3. By way of a finding that the most likely explanation for a claimant's inability accurately to answer questions about the past or present circumstances of the person they claim to be is that they are not the person they claim to be.¹

1 [Secretary of State for Work and Pensions v HS \(JSA\) \[2016\] UKUT 0272 \(AAC\); \[2017\] AACR 29](#)

A3109 When considering the most likely explanation for the way a claimant has acted for the purposes of A3108, the DM must always take into account any evidence that exists as to the claimant's illnesses, disabilities, domestic circumstances or other vulnerabilities. The DM should consider the extent to which

an explanation for the claimant's actions and inactions other than that they are an impostor is plausible in the particular circumstances of the person's case.

A 3110 The burden of showing that a claim was made by an impostor is on the DM. The DM should record the evidence that has been considered and why this shows that the claim was made by an impostor.

A3111 A decision to disallow a claim on revision because the claimant is an impostor is a decision against the impostor. The person found to be an impostor has the right to dispute the decision, first on mandatory reconsideration and afterwards on appeal.

ESA

A3112 A decision awarding ESA may be revised at any time¹ if

- 1.** the awarding decision was made on the basis that the claimant had made and was pursuing an appeal against a determination that they did not have LCW **and**
- 2.** the appeal to the FtT in relation to that original determination was successful

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 15\(2\)](#)

A3113 A decision awarding ESA may be revised at any time¹ if

- 1.** it incorporates a determination that treats a claimant as having LCW until a determination about LCW has been made² **and**
- 2.** the conditions for treating a claimant as having LCW as referred to in A3106 **1.** were not satisfied at the time the claim was made **and**
- 3.** there is a period before the award took effect which falls to be decided

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 15\(3\)](#); 2 [ESA Regs 2013, reg 26](#)

A3114 A decision awarding ESA may also be revised at any time¹ where the claimant's current period of LCW is treated as a continuation of another period of LCW by virtue of linking rules².

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 15\(4\)](#); 2 [ESA Regs 2013, reg 86](#)

A3115 Where a decision has been made to terminate ESA because the claimant has received 365 days benefit¹ and it is subsequently determined that, in relation to the period of entitlement before that decision was made that the claimant had or is treated as having had LCWRA then the decision to terminate ESA may be revised².

1 [WR Act 2007, s 1A](#); 2 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 15\(5\)](#)

A3116 A decision awarding ESA may be revised at any time where the decision

1. Immediately follows the last day of a period for which the claimant was treated as capable of work or as not having LCW under prescribed legislation¹ and that period lasted 13 weeks **and**

2. Is not a decision which embodies a determination that the person is treated as having LCW under specified legislation².

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 26\(1\); reg 35\(7\)](#); 2 [ESA Regs 13, reg 5\(4\)](#)

Revision following appeal against an earlier decision

A3117 The DM may revise a decision at any time following determination of an appeal against an earlier decision. These decisions may be a decision on a claim or supersession¹.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 11\(2\)\(a\)](#)

A3118 Where

1. the DM makes a decision, or revises or supersedes a decision (“decision A”) **and**

2. the claimant appeals against decision A **and**

3. after the appeal has been made but before it is decided the DM makes another decision (“decision B”)

3.1 which supersedes decision A **or**

3.2 on a further claim **and**

4. decision A is changed on appeal **and**

5. the DM would have made decision “B” differently if, at the time they had been aware of the FtT decision

the DM may revise decision B¹.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 11\(2\)](#)

Example

A claimant in receipt of indefinite awards of PIP daily living and mobility components at the standard rate notifies on 21.5.13 that he has more care needs. The DM does not accept that an enhanced rate of care is appropriate, and on 4.6.13 decides not to supersede the awarding decision. The claimant appeals. He also applies to the DM for an enhanced rate of mobility component following an accident on 28.6.13. On 18.7.13 the DM supersedes the awarding decision to award the enhanced rate mobility component for

two years from 28.9.13, but does not increase the daily living component. The FtT hears the appeal on 16.9.13, and awards the enhanced rate of the daily living component from 21.5.13. The DM revises the decision of 18.7.13 to award the enhanced rate of the care component from 28.9.13 and the enhanced rate of mobility component for the period 28.9.13 - 27.9.16.

Revising decisions on JSA

A3119 A decision awarding JSA may be revised at any time where a person claims JSA because

1. a “conversion” decision¹ has been made that they do not qualify for ESA **or**
2. a decision has been made terminating ESA² because they do not have LCW

and the claimant appeals and is successful at the FtT.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 16\(2\); ESA \(TP, HB & CTB\) \(EA\) \(No 2\) Regs, reg 5\(2\)\(b\);](#)

2 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 16\(3\)](#)

Revising decisions on PIP

A3120 An advance claim decision can be revised at any time if the circumstances expected at the effective date of the award do not materialise. This also applies to advance awards where the claimant does not satisfy the conditions or level of conditions at the date of claim but would be expected to do so within 3 months of the date of the DM’s decision¹.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 18\(1\) & reg 13](#)

A3121 A decision that PIP is not payable for any period may be revised at any time¹ where

1. a determination is made, on incomplete evidence, having made reasonable enquiries, as to whether the claimant meets the condition that they are a care home resident where the costs are met out of LA or public funds **and**
2. after that determination has been made any of the costs of the qualifying services are recovered from the person for whom they were provided².

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 18\(2\); WR Act 12, s 85\(2\);](#)

2 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 39\(5\)](#)

Example

David is in receipt of PIP and goes into a care home. The DM, after making reasonable enquiries is unable to obtain all the evidence and determines that David’s costs are met out of LA funds. A decision is made that PIP is not payable. It later comes to light that David has his own property and has sold the house. The

LA recovers the qualifying costs from David. The decision that PIP is not payable is revised.

A3122 A decision may be revised at any time where that decision was made in consequence of a negative determination if it contains an error to which the claimant did not materially contribute¹.

[1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 18\(3\)](#)

Example

Gerard is in receipt of PIP. He is told to attend for a consultation with a HP. Gerard fails to attend the consultation and does not reply to letters asking him why he did not attend. The DM makes a negative determination and terminates Gerard's award. Gerard contacts DWP asking why his award of PIP has stopped. In the course of the conversation Gerard says that he notified a change of address some time ago and that is why he didn't receive the letter telling him to go for a consultation. The DM notes that a letter from Gerard was received but was never actioned. The decision to terminate PIP is revised.

Revising decisions on UC

A3123 A decision to apply a benefit cap to UC may be revised at any time¹.

[1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 19\(1\); UC Regs, reg 81](#)

Example

Kevin is awarded UC. The award is subject to a benefit cap as the award is in excess of the prescribed amount. Kevin contacts DWP to say that he thinks the decision to reduce his award is incorrect as when he made his claim to UC he incorrectly told DWP that he was in receipt of CHB for 4 children when in fact he was only entitled to CHB for 2 children. The DM determines that Kevin was in fact in receipt of UC for only one child and had become confused as to what benefits he was in receipt of. The DM decides that a benefit cap should not apply to Kevin and revises the awarding decision accordingly.

A3124 A decision which adopts a determination under prescribed legislation¹ may be revised at any time in consequence of a rent officer's re-determination. This applies when the re-determination resulted in an increase in the amount which represents rent for the purposes of calculating the housing costs element in UC².

[1 Rent Officers Order 2013; 2 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 19\(2\)](#)

Example

Warren is in receipt of UC. The award includes the housing costs element. A rent officer re-determines Warren's rent and increases it. The award of UC is revised to take into account this re-determination.

Revision of sanction decisions

A3125 A decision may be revised at any time¹ where

1. an ESA award is reduced as a result of the claimant's failure to participate in work related requirements² **or**
2. a JSA award is reduced as a result of a sanction³ **or**
3. a UC award is reduced as a result of a sanction⁴.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 14\(1\)\(a-c\)](#); 2 [WR Act 07, s 11J \(1\)](#);

3 [JS Act 95, s 6J & 6K \(1\)](#); 4 [WR Act 12, s 26\(1\) & 27\(1\)](#)

Revising decisions on sanctionable benefits (loss of benefit provisions)

A3126 Where a restriction is imposed on a person¹ as a result of

1. being convicted of an offence by a court **or**
2. agreeing to pay a penalty as an alternative to prosecution **and**

that conviction is quashed or set aside or the person withdraws the agreement to pay a penalty then a decision¹ that benefit ceases to be payable may be revised at any time².

1 [SS Fraud Act 2001, s 6B, s 7 & s 9](#); 2 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 14\(1\)\(d-f\)](#)

Revising decisions on linked benefits

A3127 Where

1. the DM awards entitlement to a benefit **and**
2. the claimant (or in the case of UC a member of their family¹) is awarded another relevant benefit or an increase in another benefit for a period which includes the date on which the award of the first benefit took effect

the first decision can be revised².

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 2](#); 2 [reg 12](#)

Example

A claimant is awarded UC. His child is entitled to DLA from a date prior to the award of UC. The award of UC can be revised to include the disabled child addition.

A3128 A relevant benefit¹ includes

1. IB
2. AA
3. SDA
4. DLA
5. CA
6. JSA
7. IS
8. CHB
9. SPC
10. ESA.
11. PIP
12. UC
13. SADLA
14. PADP
15. ADP²
16. CDP³

Note: Credits are not an award of a relevant benefit.

[1 SS Act 98, s 8\(3\)](#) [2 DAWAP\(S\)Regs, reg 2](#); [3 DACYP \(S\)Regs, reg 2](#)

Revising decisions and determinations with no appeal rights

A3129 Decisions and determinations which have no right of appeal¹ can be revised at any time. These are mostly administrative decisions such as timing and manner of payment. See ADM Chapter 1 for details.

[1 SS Act 98, Sch 2](#); UC, [PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 10 & 50\(2\)](#) & [Sch 3](#)

A3130 Decisions that are not appealable are listed in Annex E to this Volume. Where such decisions are challenged, the Secretary of State can look again at the decision, and revise or supersede it if it is reasonable to do so, but this is at the discretion of the Secretary of State. These decisions can also be challenged by means of judicial review. See ADM Chapter 1 for further guidance.

Decisions given without authority

A3131 Decisions given by DMs which are outside their jurisdiction are nevertheless effective and may be revised¹. The effect of the revision includes deciding that the decision should not have been made.

[1 R\(S\) 13/81.pdf](#)

A3132 A decision of a DM given without authority because no claim has been made for the period covered by the decision can be revised because of official error¹. It does not matter whether or not the error was a reasonable one to have made. The statutory provision is a wide one which is applicable as long as the error on which the revision was based is genuine.

[1 UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) Regs, reg 9\(a\)](#)

Revision of advance awards

A3133 An award on an advance claim is conditional on the claimant's circumstances at the relevant date. See A3021 for the meaning of relevant date. Changes of circumstances occurring and effective

1. after the date the claim is decided **and**
2. before the relevant date

can be dealt with by way of revision where the circumstances in A3127 apply. See also A3020 for revision where the change is advantageous to the claimant and occurred before the decision was made.

A3134 Where a change

1. is notified **after** the relevant date **and**
2. has the effect that the conditions of entitlement are not satisfied from that date the award can be revised¹.

The result of the revision is that the claim is disallowed from the date of claim. It is important to note that, whilst the effect is the same, revision in this context is done not under the normal rules² but under a free-standing provision. It must therefore be exercised with discretion and cases where a change is notified long after it occurred should be referred to DMA Leeds for advice. See also ADM Chapter A4 for guidance on supersession of advance awards.

Example

The current award of PIP expires 25 September. An advance award is decided on 14 April, effective from 26 September. An award is made for standard rate daily living component. On 4 June the claimant has a successful kidney transplant operation that is notified to the DM on 12 October. Although the claimant has limited care needs, the DM decides that these are insufficient for an award of PIP. The DM revises the decision made on 14 April to disallow the award from 26 September.

Effective date of a revised decision

A3135 A revised decision usually takes effect from the date of the original decision¹. For details of the exception to this general rule, see A3129.

1 [SS Act 98, s 9\(3\)](#)

A3136 When a decision is revised but the DM decides that the date of the original decision was wrong then the revision takes effect from the date on from which the original decision would have taken effect had the error not been made¹.

1 [UC, PIP, JSA & ESA \(D&A\) regs, reg 21](#)

A3137 – A3999

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

