The Social Fund Maternity and Funeral Expenses (General) Regulations 2005

Made - - - - 2th November 2005
Laid before Parliament 8th November 2005
Coming into force - 5th December 2005

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SCHEDULE—Revocations

The Secretary of State for Work and Pensions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by sections 138(1)(a) and (4) and 175(1), (3) and (4) of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992(a), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and after agreement by the Social Security Advisory Committee that proposals in respect of these Regulations should not be referred to it(b), hereby makes the following Regulations:

(a) 1992 c. 4. Section 138(4) is an interpretation provision and is cited because of the meaning ascribed to the word “prescribed”. Section 175(1) and (4) was amended by section 2 of, and Schedule 3, paragraph 29(1), (2) and (4) to, the Social Security Contributions (Transfer of Functions, etc.) Act 1999 (c. 2).

(b) See section 173(1)(b) of the Social Security Administration Act 1992 (c. 5).
Citation and commencement

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Social Fund Maternity and Funeral Expenses (General) Regulations 2005 and shall come into force on 5th December 2005.

Revocation

2. The Regulations specified in the Schedule are revoked to the extent specified there.

Interpretation

3.—(1) In these Regulations—

“the Act” means the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992;

“the 1995 Act” means the Jobseekers Act 1995(a);

“the 2007 Act” means the Welfare Reform Act 2007(b);

“the 2012 Act” means the Welfare Reform Act 2012(c);◆

“the Employment and Support Allowance Regulations” means the Employment and Support Allowance Regulations 2008;◆

“the Income Support Regulations” means the Income Support (General) Regulations 1987(d);

“the Jobseeker’s Allowance Regulations” means the Jobseeker’s Allowance Regulations 1996(e);

“adoption agency” has the meaning given in section 2 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002(f);

“adoption order” means an order made under section 46 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002(g);

“absent parent” means a parent of a child who has died where—

(a) that parent was not living in the same household with the child at the date of that child’s death; and

(b) that child had his home, at the date of death, with a person who was responsible for that child for the purposes of Part IX of the Act;

“child” means a person under the age of 16 or a young person within the meaning of regulation 14 of the Income Support Regulations(h) or, as the case may be, of regulation 76 of the Jobseeker’s Allowance Regulations(i);

“child tax credit” means a child tax credit under section 8 of the Tax Credits Act 2002(j);

“claimant” means a person claiming a social fund payment in respect of maternity or funeral expenses;


“confinement” means labour resulting in the birth of a living child, or labour after 24 weeks of pregnancy resulting in the birth of a child whether alive or dead;

(a) 1995 c. 18.
(b) 2007 c. 5.
(c) 2012 c. 5.
(d) S.I. 1987/1967.
(e) S.I. 1996/207.
(f) 2002 c. 38.
(g) Relevant amending instruments are S.I. 1988/1445 and 2001/3070.
(h) A relevant amending instrument is S.I. 2001/3070.
(i) 2002 c. 21.
“couple” means—
(a) a man and woman who are married to each other and are members of the same household;
(b) a man and woman who are not married to each other but are living together as husband and wife;
(c) two people of the same sex who are civil partners of each other and are members of the same household; or
(d) two people of the same sex who are not civil partners of each other but are living together as if they were civil partners,
and for the purposes of paragraph (d), two people of the same sex are to be regarded as living together as if they were civil partners if, but only if, they would be regarded as living together as husband and wife were they instead two people of the opposite sex;
“family” means—
(a) a couple and any children who are members of the same household and for whom at least one of the couple is responsible;
(b) a person who is not a member of a couple and any children who are members of the same household and for whom that person is responsible;
(c) except where the claimant is in receipt of universal credit, persons who are members of a polygamous marriage who are members of the same household and any children who are also members of the same household and for whom a member of the polygamous marriage is responsible;
“family element” means—
(a) in a case where any child in respect of whom child tax credit is payable is under the age of one year, the amount specified in regulation 7(3)(a) of the Child Tax Credit Regulations 2002(a), or
(b) in any other case, the amount specified in regulation 7(3)(b) of those Regulations, but subject to calculations of that amount made in accordance with the Tax Credits (Income Thresholds and Determination of Rates) Regulations 2002(b);
“funeral” means a burial or a cremation;
“funeral payment” has the meaning given in regulation 7(1);
“guardian” means a person appointed as a guardian or special guardian under section 5 or 14A of the Children Act 1989(c); 1
“health professional” means—
(a) a registered medical practitioner, or
(b) a registered nurse or registered midwife;
“immediate family member” means a parent, son or daughter;
“income-based jobseeker’s allowance” has the same meaning as it has in the Jobseekers Act 1995 by virtue of section 1(4) of that Act(d);
“income-related employment and support allowance” means an income-related allowance under Part 1 of the Welfare Reform Act 2007 (employment and support allowance); 2
“occupational pension scheme” has the same meaning as in the Pension Schemes Act 1993(e);
“parental order” means an order made under section 30 of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 1990(f) or section 54 of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 2008(g); 2

1Words added to defns. of “family” in reg. 3 by reg. 2(b) of S.I. 2013/247 as from 1.4.13.
2Defs. of “guardian” & “parental order”, inserted by reg. 2(2)(b) of S.I. 2010/2760 as from 13.12.10.
2Defs. of “income-related employment & support allowance” inserted by reg. 8(2)(a)(ii) of S.I. 2008/1554 as from 27.10.08.

(b) S.I. 2002/2008.
(c) 1989 c. 41. Section 14A was inserted by section 115 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002.
(d) 1995 c. 18. Section 1(4) was amended by section 59 of, and paragraph 2 of Schedule 7 to, the Welfare Reform and Pensions Act 1999 (c. 30).
(e) c. 48.
(f) 1990 c. 37. Section 30 has been repealed by the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 2008 from 6 April 2010, subject to transitional provisions.
(g) 2008 c. 22.
“partner” means where a person—
(a) is a member of a couple, the other member of that couple;
(b) is married polygamously to two or more members of his household, any such member except that paragraph (b) does not apply where the claimant is in receipt of universal credit;

“person affected by a trade dispute” means a person—
(a) to whom section 126 of the Act applies; or
(b) to whom that section would apply if a claim for income support were made by or in respect of him;

“placed for adoption” has the meaning given in section 18 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002;

“prescribed time for claiming” means the appropriate period during which a Sure Start Maternity Grant or, as the case may be, a funeral payment, may be claimed pursuant to regulation 19 of, and Schedule 4 to, the Social Security (Claims and Payments) Regulations 1987;

“qualifying order” has the meaning given in regulation 3A(6);

“residence order” means a residence order as defined in section 8, and made under section 10 of the Children Act 1989;

“responsible person” has the meaning given in regulation 7(1);

“still-born child”, in relation to England and Wales, has the same meaning as in section 12 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1926 and, in relation to Scotland, has the same meaning as in section 56(1) of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965;

“Sure Start Maternity Grant” is to be construed in accordance with regulation 5;

“universal credit” means universal credit under Part 1 of the 2012 Act;

“working tax credit” means a working tax credit under section 10 of the Tax Credits Act 2002.

(2) For the purposes of Part III of these Regulations, persons shall be treated as members of the same household where—
(a) they are married to each other, or in a civil partnership with each other, and are living in the same care establishment, or
(b) they were partners immediately before at least one of them moved permanently into such an establishment,

and at least one of them is resident in a care establishment as at the date of death of the person in respect of whom a funeral payment is claimed.

(3) In paragraph (2), “care establishment” means—
(a) a care home,
(b) an Abbeyfield Home, or
(c) an independent hospital,

as defined in regulation 2(1)(d) of the Income Support Regulations or regulation 2(1) of the Employment and Support Allowance Regulations.

(4) For the purposes of these Regulations—
(a) persons are to be treated as not being members of the same household in the circumstances set out in regulation 16(2) and (3)(a), (b) and (d) of the Income Support Regulations, in regulation 156 of the Employment and Support Allowance Regulations, or, as the case may be, in regulation 78(2) and (3)(a) to (c) of the Jobseeker’s Allowance Regulations;

(a) S.I. 1987/1968. S.I. 1997/792 is a relevant amending instrument.
(b) 1926 c. 48. Section 12 was amended by section 1 of the Still-Birth (Definition) Act 1992 (c. 29).
(c) 1965 c. 49. Section 56(1) was amended by section 1 of the Still-Birth (Definition) Act 1992.
(d) S.I. 2005/2687 is a relevant amending instrument.
(e) Regulation 16(3)(c) was revoked by regulation 2(2) of, and paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 to, S.I. 1992/3147.
(b) except where the claimant is in receipt of universal credit, a person shall be treated as a member of a polygamous marriage where, during the subsistence of that marriage, a party to it is married to more than one person and the ceremony of marriage took place under the law of a country which permits polygamy.

Provision against double payment: Sure Start Maternity Grants

3A. —(1) In this regulation—
(a) “C” is the child in respect of whom a Sure Start Maternity Grant has been claimed;
(b) “first grant” is a first Sure Start Maternity Grant in respect of C;
(c) “second grant” is a second Sure Start Maternity Grant in respect of C.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), a second grant may not be awarded if a first grant has been awarded.

(3) A second grant may be awarded to a person (“P”) if the following conditions are satisfied.

(4) The first condition is that P—
(a) alone, or together with another person, has been granted a qualifying order; or
(b) falls within regulation 5(3)(b), (d), (e) or (f).

(5) The second condition is that P—
(a) has not already received a first grant; or
(b) was not, at the time a first grant was claimed, a member of the family of a person to whom a first grant has been paid.

(6) A qualifying order is one of the following types of order—
(a) an adoption order;
(b) a parental order;
(c) a residence order.

Provision against double payment: funeral payments

4.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), no funeral payment shall be made under these Regulations if such a payment has already been made in respect of any funeral expenses arising from the death of the same person.

(2) A further funeral payment may be made in respect of any funeral expenses arising from the death of a person in respect of which such a payment has already been made where—
(a) the decision pursuant to which the funeral payment was awarded has been revised; and
(b) the further amount of the award as revised, together with the amount of the funeral payment already paid in respect of the death of that person, does not exceed the amount of the funeral payment which may be awarded pursuant to regulation 9.
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PART II
PAYMENTS FOR MATERNITY EXPENSES

*Persons to be treated as responsible for children*

4A.—(1) For the purposes of this Part, subject to paragraph (4), a person (“P”) is to be treated as responsible for a child if paragraph (2) or (3) applies.

(2) This paragraph applies if—
   (a) P is receiving child benefit in respect of the child, unless P is a child in respect of whom another person is receiving child benefit; or
   (b) no one is receiving child benefit in respect of the child but the child usually lives with P.

(3) This paragraph applies where P is receiving child benefit in respect of a child who is in receipt of child benefit in respect of another child in which case P is to be treated as responsible for both children.

(4) P is not to be treated as responsible for a child if the child is—
   (a) being looked after by a local authority within the meaning of section 22 of the Children Act 1989(a), or section 93 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995(b), unless the child usually lives with P; or
   (b) detained in custody pending trial or sentence upon conviction or under a sentence imposed by a court.♣

*Entitlement*

5.—(1) Subject to regulations 5A and 6♣, a payment of £500 to meet maternity expenses (referred to in these Regulations as a “Sure Start Maternity Grant”) shall be made in respect of a child or still-born child where the following conditions are satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that the claimant or the claimant’s partner has, in respect of the date of the claim for a Sure Start maternity Grant, been awarded—
   (a) income support;
   (b) state pension credit;
   (c) an income-based jobseeker’s allowance;
   (d) working tax credit where the disability element or the severe disability element of working tax credit as specified in regulation 20(1)(b) and (f) of the Working Tax Credit (Entitlement and Maximum Rate) Regulations 2002(c) is included in the award;
   (e) child tax credit payable at a rate higher than the family element; ♣
   (f) an income-related employment and support allowance ♣; or
   (g) universal credit.♣

(3) The second condition is that—
   (a) the claimant or, if the claimant is a member of a family, one of the family is pregnant or has given birth to a child or still-born child;
   (b) the child’s parents are not partners at the date of the claim and the claimant—
      (i) is the parent (but not the mother) of the child (who must not exceed the age of twelve months at the date of claim), or is responsible for that parent, and
      (ii) is responsible for the child; ♣
   (c) the claimant or the claimant’s partner—
      (i) has been granted a qualifying order in respect of a child who does not exceed the age of twelve months at the date of the claim, and
      (ii) is responsible for the child;

(a) 1989 c. 41.
(b) 1995 c. 36.
(c) S.I. 2002/2005.
(d) the claimant or the claimant’s partner—
   (i) has been appointed the guardian of a child who does not exceed the age
       of twelve months at the date of the claim, and
   (ii) is responsible for the child;

(e) a child who does not exceed the age of twelve months at the date of the claim
    has been placed for adoption with the claimant or the claimant’s partner by
    an adoption agency and the claimant or the claimant’s partner is responsible
    for the child; or

(f) the claimant of the claimant’s partner has adopted a child who does not
    exceed the age of twelve months at the date of the claim and that adoption
    falls within section 66(1)(c) to (e) of the Adoption and Children Act 2002
    (meaning of adoption).

(4) The third condition is that the claimant or the claimant’s partner has received
   advice from a health professional—
   (a) on health and welfare matters relating to the child (but this requirement does
       not apply where the claim is made after the birth of a still-born child); and
   (b) where the claim is made before the child is born, on health and welfare
       matters relating to maternal health.

(5) The fourth condition is that the claim is made within the prescribed time for
    claiming a Sure Start Maternity Grant.

1Entitlement where another member of the claimant’s family is under the age of
16

5A.—(1) In this regulation—
   (a) “C” means the child or still-born child in respect of whom a Sure Start
       Maternity Grant is claimed; and
   (b) “existing member of the family” has the meaning given in paragraph (2) or,
       as the case may be, (3).

(2) Where a parent of C (“P”) is under the age of 20 and a member of the claimant’s
    family, “existing member of the family” means any member of the claimant’s family
    who is also a child of P, apart from C or any other child born as a result of the same
    pregnancy as C.

(3) In any other case, “existing member of the family” means any member of the
    claimant’s family apart from—
    (a) C;
    (b) any other child born as a result of the same pregnancy as C;
    (c) any child whose parent is under the age of 20 and a member of the claimant’s
        family.

(4) Subject to the following provisions of this regulation, a Sure Start Maternity
    Grant shall not be awarded if, at the date of claim, any existing member of the family
    is under the age of 16.

(5) Where C is one of two or more children—
   (a) born or still-born as a result of the same pregnancy, or
   (b) (if the claim is made before the confinement in a case where regulation 5(3)(a)
       applies) who are expected to be born as a result of the same pregnancy,
   (c) the number of Sure Start Maternity Grants to be awarded is to be determined
       in accordance with paragraphs (6) and (7).

(6) Where at the date of claim no existing member of the family is under the age of
    16 a Sure Start Maternity Grant is to be awarded in respect of each of the children
    mentioned in paragraph (5).

(7) Where at the date of claim any existing member of the family is under the age of
    16 then—
    (a) where each of those existing members of the family under the age of 16 was
        born as a result of separate pregnancies, a Sure Start Maternity Grant is to be
        awarded for all but one of the children mentioned in paragraph (5); and
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(b) where two or more of those existing members of the family under the age of
16 were born as a result of a single pregnancy, the number of Sure Start Maternity Grants to be awarded in respect of the children mentioned in paragraph (5) is the number of children mentioned in paragraph (5) minus the maximum number of existing members of the family born as a result of a single pregnancy.

Persons affected by a trade dispute

6.—(1) Where the claimant or the claimant’s partner is a person affected by a trade dispute, a Sure Start Maternity Grant shall be made only if—

(a) in the case where the claimant or the claimant’s partner is in receipt of income support or income-based jobseeker’s allowance, the trade dispute has, at the date of the claim for that payment, continued for not less than six weeks; or

(b) in the case where the claimant or the claimant’s partner is in receipt of—

(i) working tax credit where the disability element or the severe disability element of working tax credit as specified in regulation 20(1)(b) and (f) of the Working Tax Credit (Entitlement and Maximum Rate) Regulations 2002 is included in the award, or

(ii) child tax credit payable at a rate higher than the family element,

the “relevant claim” was made before the beginning of the trade dispute.

(2) In paragraph (1)(b), the relevant claim means the claim in respect of which a tax credit of the type referred to in head (i) or (ii) of that sub-paragraph was awarded.

PART III

PAYMENTS FOR FUNERAL EXPENSES

Funeral payments: entitlement

7.—(1) In these Regulations—

(a) “funeral payment” means a social fund payment to meet funeral expenses of a deceased person;

(b) “responsible person” means the person who accepts responsibility for the funeral expenses.

(2) Subject to regulation 8, a funeral payment shall be made where each of the conditions referred to in paragraphs (3) to (9) is satisfied.

(3) The first condition is that, in respect of the date of the claim for a funeral payment, the responsible person or his partner is a person to whom paragraph (4) applies.

(4) This paragraph applies to a person—

(a) who has an award of—

(i) income support,

(ii) state pension credit,

(iii) income-based jobseeker’s allowance,

(iv) working tax credit where the disability element or the severe disability element of working tax credit as specified in regulation 20(1)(b) and (f) of the Working Tax Credit (Entitlement and Maximum Rate) Regulations 2002 is included in the award,

(v) child tax credit payable at a rate higher than the family element,

(vi) housing benefit,

(vii) [Only one line is shown.]

(viii) income-related employment and support allowance; or

(ix) universal credit.

(5) [Only one line is shown.]

(b) [Only one line is shown.]

1Words omitted in reg. 7(4)(a)(vi) and sub-para. (viii) added by reg. 8(4)(a) & (b) of S.I. 2008/1554 as from 27.10.08.
2Head 7(4)(a)(vii) & sub para. 7(4)(b) omitted & head 7(4)(a)(ix) added by reg. 2(5) of S.I. 2013/247 as from 1.4.13.
(5) The second condition is that the deceased was ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom at the date of his death.

(6) The third condition is that the claim is made within the prescribed time for claiming a funeral payment.

(7) The fourth condition is that the claimant is the responsible person or the partner of the responsible person.

(8) The fifth condition is that—
   (a) the responsible person was the partner of the deceased at the date of death; or
   (b) in a case where the deceased was a child and—
      (i) there is no absent parent, or
      (ii) there is an absent parent who, or whose partner, is a person to whom paragraph (4) applied as at the date of death,
      the responsible person was the person, or the partner of the person, responsible for that child for the purposes of Part IX of the Act as at the date of death; or
   (c) in a case where the deceased was a still-born child, the responsible person was a parent, or the partner of a parent, of that still-born child as at the date when the child was still-born; or
   (d) in a case where the deceased had no partner and neither sub-paragraph (b) nor (c) applies, the responsible person was an immediate family member of the deceased and it is reasonable for the responsible person to accept responsibility for those expenses; or
   (e) in a case where the deceased had no partner and none of sub-paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) applies, the responsible person was either—
      (i) a close relative of the deceased, or
      (ii) a close friend of the deceased,
      and it is reasonable for the responsible person to accept responsibility for the funeral expenses.

(9) The sixth condition is that the funeral takes place—
   (a) in a case where paragraph (10) applies, in a member State of the European Union, Iceland, Liechtenstein or Norway or Switzerland;
   (b) in any other case, in the United Kingdom.

(10) This paragraph applies where the responsible person or his partner is—
   (b) a self-employed person for the purposes of that Directive;
   (c) a person who retains a status referred to in sub-paragraph (a) or (b) pursuant to Article 7(3) of that Directive;
   (d) a person who is a family member of a person referred to in sub-paragraph (a), (b) or (c) within the meaning of Article 2 of that Directive; or
   (e) a person who has a right to reside permanently in the United Kingdom by virtue of Article 17 of that Directive.

**Funeral payments: supplementary**

8.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the claimant shall not be entitled to a funeral payment where the responsible person is an immediate family member, a close relative or a close friend of the deceased and—
   (a) there are one or more immediate family members of the deceased;
   (b) one or more of those immediate family members or their partners are not persons to whom regulation 7(4) applied as at the date of death; and
   (c) any of the immediate family members referred to in sub-paragraph (b) was not estranged from the deceased at the date of his death.

(a) OJL 158, 30.4.04, p. 77.
(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to disentitle the claimant from a funeral payment where the immediate family member who meets the description specified in subparagraph (c) of that paragraph is at the date of death—
   (a) a person who has not attained the age of 18;
   (b) a qualifying young person within the meaning of section 142 of the Act (child and qualifying young person);
   (c) a person who has attained the age of 18 but not the age of 19 and who is attending a full-time course of advanced education, as defined in regulation 61 of the Income Support Regulations, or, as the case may be, a person aged 19 or over but under pensionable age who is attending a full-time course of study, as defined in that regulation, at an educational establishment;
   (d) a person in receipt of asylum support under section 95 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999;
   (e) a member of, and fully maintained by, a religious order;
   (f) being detained in a prison, remand centre or youth custody institution and either that immediate family member or his partner is a person to whom regulation 7(4) applied immediately before that immediate family member was so detained;
   (g) a person who is regarded as receiving free in-patient treatment within the meaning of the Social Security (Hospital In-Patients) Regulations 1975, or the Social Security (Hospital In-Patients) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1975, and either that immediate family member or his partner is a person to whom regulation 7(4) applied immediately before that immediate family member was first regarded as receiving such treatment; or
   (h) a person ordinarily resident outside the United Kingdom.

(3) Paragraphs (4) to (8) apply for the purposes of regulation 7(8)(d) and (e).

(4) The deceased shall be treated as having had no partner where the deceased had a partner at the date of death and—
   (a) no claim for funeral expenses is made by the partner in respect of the death of the deceased; and
   (b) that partner dies before the date upon which the deceased’s funeral takes place.

(5) Whether it is reasonable for the responsible person to accept responsibility for meeting the expenses of a funeral shall be determined by the nature and extent of his contact with the deceased.

(6) Paragraph (7) applies (subject to paragraph (8)) in a case where the deceased had one or more close relatives.

(7) If, on comparing the nature and extent of any close relative’s contact with the deceased and the nature and extent of the responsible person’s contact with the deceased, any such close relative was—
   (a) in closer contact with the deceased than the responsible person,
   (b) in equally close contact with the deceased and neither that close relative nor his partner, if he has one, is a person to whom regulation 7(4) applies,
the claimant shall not be entitled to a funeral payment.

(a) Section 142 was substituted by section 1(2) of the Child Benefit Act 2006 (c. 6).
(b) 1999 c. 33.
(c) S.I. 1975/555; the relevant amending instrument is S.I. 1992/2595.
(d) S.R. 1975 No. 109 (N.I.); the relevant amending instrument is S.R. 1992 No. 453.
(8) However paragraph (7) shall not apply where the close relative who was in—
(a) closer contact with the deceased than the responsible person, or (as the case
may be)
(b) equally close contact with the deceased,
is at the date of death of a description specified in any of sub-paragraphs (a) to (h) of
paragraph (2).

(9) In a case where the responsible person is the partner of the person who was a
close relative, immediate family member or (as the case may be) close friend of the
deceased, references in the preceding provisions of this regulation, and in regulation
7(8)(d) and (e), to the responsible person are to be construed as references to the
responsible person’s partner.

Amount of funeral payment

9.—(1) A funeral payment shall be an amount sufficient to meet any relevant
expenditure less any amount which falls to be deducted under regulation 10.

(2) In paragraph (1), “relevant expenditure” means any costs to which paragraph
(3) applies which fall to be met or have been met by the responsible person (or a person
acting on behalf of the responsible person), inclusive of any available discount on
those costs allowed by the funeral director or by any other person who arranges the
funeral.

(3) This paragraph applies to the following costs—
(a) where the deceased is buried—
(i) the necessary costs of purchasing a new burial plot for the deceased,
together with an exclusive right of burial in that plot;
(ii) the fees levied in respect of a burial by the authority or person responsible
for the provision and maintenance of cemeteries for the area where the
burial takes place, or the fees levied by a private grave-digger, in so far as
it is necessary to incur those fees;
(b) where the deceased is cremated—
(i) the fees levied in respect of a cremation by the authority or person
responsible for the provision and maintenance of crematoria for the area
where the cremation takes place in so far as it is necessary to incur those
fees;
(ii) the cost of any medical references;
(iii) the cost of any necessary registered medical practitioner’s certificates;
(iv) the fee payable for the removal of any device as defined for the purposes
of the Active Implantable Medical Devices Regulations 1992(a) save
that, where that removal is carried out by a person who is not a registered
medical practitioner, no more than £20 shall be met in respect of that fee;
(c) the cost of obtaining any documentation, production of which is necessary
in order to release any assets of the deceased which may be deducted from a
funeral payment pursuant to regulation 10;
(d) where the deceased died at home or away from home and it is necessary to
transport the deceased within the United Kingdom in excess of 80 kilometres
(approximately 50 miles) to the funeral director’s premises or to the place of
rest, the reasonable cost of transport in excess of 80 kilometres;
(e) where transport is provided by a vehicle for the coffin and bearers and by one
additional vehicle, from the funeral director’s premises or the place of rest to
the funeral and—
(i) the distance travelled, in the case of a funeral which consists of a burial
where no costs have been incurred under sub-paragraph (a)(i) above,
exceeds 80 kilometres; or

(a) S.I. 1992/3146.
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(ii) the distance travelled, in the case of any other funeral, necessarily exceeds 80 kilometres,
the reasonable cost of the transport provided, other than the cost in respect of
the first 80 kilometres of the distance travelled;
(f) the necessary cost of one return journey for the responsible person, either for
the purpose of making arrangements for, or for attendance at, the funeral; and
(g) any other funeral expenses which shall not exceed £700 in any case.

(4) Paragraphs (2) and (3) have effect subject to the following provisions.

(5) Paragraph (3)(a) does not apply to costs in connection with burial of the
deceased’s ashes (where he was cremated).

(6) All references to 80 kilometres shall be construed as applying to–
(a) in a case to which paragraph (3)(d) applies, the combined distance from the
funeral director’s premises or the deceased’s place of rest to the place of
death and of the return journey;
(b) in a case to which paragraph (3)(e) applies, the combined distance from the
funeral director’s premises or the deceased’s place of rest to the funeral and
of the return journey.

(7) The cost of items and services referred to in paragraph (3)(a), (b), (d) and (e)
shall not include any element in the cost of those items and services which relates to
a requirement of the deceased’s religious faith.

(8) Paragraph (3)(e)(i) includes costs only to the extent that, together with the costs
referred to under paragraph (3)(a)(ii), they do not exceed the costs which would have
been incurred under–
(a) paragraph (3)(a)(i) and (ii), and
(b) where appropriate, paragraph (3)(e)(ii).

if it had been necessary to purchase for the deceased a new burial plot with an exclusive
right of burial.

(9) Paragraph (3)(f) includes costs only to the extent that they do not exceed the
costs which would have been incurred in respect of a return journey from the home of
the responsible person to the location where the necessary costs of a burial or, as the
case may be, cremation referred to in paragraph (3)(a) or (b) would have been incurred.

(10) Where items and services have been provided on the death of the deceased
under a pre-paid funeral plan or under any analogous arrangement–
(a) no funeral payment shall be made in respect of items or services referred to in
paragraph (3) which have been provided under such a plan or arrangement;
and
(b) paragraph (3)(g) shall have effect in relation to that particular claim as if for
the sum “£700”, there were substituted the sum “£120”.

Deductions from an award of a funeral payment

10.—(1) There shall be deducted from the amount of any award of funeral payment
which would otherwise be payable–

(a) subject to paragraph (1A) the amount of any assets of the deceased which are
available to the responsible person (on application or otherwise) or any
other member of his family without probate or letters of administration, or
(in Scotland) confirmation, having been granted;
(b) the amount of any lump sum due to the responsible person or any other
member of his family on the death of the deceased by virtue of any insurance
policy, occupational pension scheme or burial club, or any analogous
arrangement;

1Words added to reg.
10(1)(a) by reg. 2(7) of
S.I. 2013/247 as from
1.4.13.
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(c) the amount of any contribution towards funeral expenses which has been received by the responsible person or any other member of his family from a charity or a relative of his or of the deceased;

(d) the amount of any funeral grant, made out of public funds, in respect of the death of a person who was entitled to a war disablement pension;

(e) in relation to a pre-paid funeral plan or any analogous arrangement–
   (i) where the plan or arrangement had not been paid for in full prior to the death of the deceased, the amount of any sum payable under that plan or arrangement in order to meet the deceased’s funeral expenses;
   (ii) where the plan or arrangement had been paid for in full prior to the death of the deceased, the amount of any allowance paid under that plan or arrangement in respect of funeral expenses.

1(1A) For the purposes of regulation 10(1)(a), arrears of the following benefits payable to the deceased as at the date of death are excluded from the assets of the deceased–

(a) attendance allowance under Part 3 of the Act;
(b) bereavement allowance under Part 2 of the Act;
(c) carer’s allowance under Part 3 of the Act;
(d) child benefit under Part 9 of the Act;
(e) child tax credit under section 8 of the Tax Credits Act 2002(a);
(f) council tax benefit under Part 7 of the Act;
(g) disability living allowance under Part 3 of the Act;
(h) employment and support allowance under–
   (i) Part 1 of the 2007 Act as amended by Schedule 3, and Part 1 of Schedule 14, to the 2012 Act (to remove references to an income-related allowance); or
   (ii) Part 1 of the 2007 Act as it has effect apart from the amendments made by Schedule 3, and Part 1 of Schedule 14, to the 2012 Act;
(i) exceptionally severe disablement allowance under Part 5 of the Act;
(j) guardian’s allowance under Part 3 of the Act;
(k) housing benefit under Part 7 of the Act;
(l) incapacity benefit under Part 2 of the Act;
(m) income support under Part 7 of the Act;
(n) industrial death benefit under Part 5 of the Act;
(o) industrial injuries disablement benefit under Part 5 of the Act;
(p) jobseeker’s allowance under–
   (i) the 1995 Act as amended by Part 1 of Schedule 14 to the 2012 Act (to remove references to an income-based allowance); or
   (ii) the 1995 Act as it has effect apart from the amendments made by Part 1 of Schedule 14 to the 2012 Act;
(q) maternity allowance under Part 2 of the Act;
(r) personal independence payment under Part 4 of the 2012 Act;
(s) reduced earnings allowance under Part 5 of the Act;
(t) severe disablement allowance under Part 3 of the Act;
(u) state pension credit under section 1 of the State Pension Credit Act 2002(b);
(v) state retirement pension under Parts 2 or 3 of the Act;
(w) universal credit under Part 1 of the 2012 Act;

Reg. 10(1A) inserted by reg. 2(8) of S.I. 2013/247 as from 1.4.13.

(a) 2002 c. 21.
(b) 2002 c. 16.

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(x) war disablement pension under an instrument specified in section 639(2) of the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003(a) in respect of the death or disablement of any person;

(y) war widow’s pension under an instrument specified in section 639(2) of the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 in respect of the death or disablement of any person;

(z) war widower’s pension under an instrument specified in section 639(2) of the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 in respect of the death or disablement of any person;

(aa) widowed mother’s allowance under Part 2 of the Act;

(bb) widowed parent’s allowance under Part 2 of the Act;

(cc) widow’s pension under Part 2 of the Act;

(dd) winter fuel payment under Part 8 of the Act;

(ee) working tax credit under section 10 of the Tax Credits Act 2002;

(ff) armed forces independence payment under the Armed Forces and Reserve Forces (Compensation Scheme) Order 2011.

(2) The amount of any payment made under (a) or by (b) –

(a) the Macfarlane Trust,

(b) the Macfarlane (Special Payments) Trust,

(c) the Macfarlane (Special Payments) (No. 2) Trust,

(d) the Fund,

(e) the Eileen Trust,

(f) the Skipton Fund,

(g) a trust established out of funds provided by the Secretary of State in respect of persons who suffered, or who are suffering, from variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease for the benefit of persons eligible for payments in accordance with its provisions,

(h) the London Bombings Relief Charitable Fund,

(i) MFET Limited

(j) the Caxton Foundation

shall be disregarded from any deduction made under this regulation.

(3) In paragraph (2), “the Macfarlane Trust”, “the Macfarlane (Special Payments) Trust”, “the Macfarlane (Special Payments) (No. 2) Trust”, “the Fund”, “the Eileen Trust”, “MFET Limited”, “the Skipton Fund”, “the London Bombings Relief Charitable Fund” and “the Caxton Foundation” shall have the same meaning as in regulation 2(1) of the Income Support Regulations.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions.

James Plaskitt
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State,
Department for Work and Pensions

2nd November 2005
## SCHEDULE

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## Social Fund Maternity and Funeral Expenses (General) Regulations 2005

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations revoke and replace, with a few minor changes, the Social Fund Maternity and Funeral Expenses (General) Regulations 1987 and provisions amending those Regulations. They make provisions under section 138(1)(a) of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 for payments to be made out of the social fund to meet maternity expenses and funeral expenses (referred to in the Regulations as “Sure Start Maternity Grants” and “funeral payments” respectively).

In Part I, regulations 1 and 3 are formal and contain interpretation provisions. Regulation 2 revokes the 1987 Regulations and amending provisions. Regulation 4 provides that two payments shall not be made in respect of the same expenses.

Part II deals with maternity payments. Regulation 5 prescribes the circumstances in which such payments are to be made and the appropriate amount. Regulation 6 sets out special rules on entitlement which apply to persons affected by a trade dispute.

Part III makes provision for funeral payments. Regulations 7 and 8 set out the circumstances in which funeral payments are to be made. Regulation 9 prescribes how the amount of a funeral payment is to be arrived at. Regulation 10 prescribes certain deductions from such a payment.

A regulatory impact assessment has not been produced for this instrument as it has no impact on the costs of business.