

COUNCIL TAX

ATTACHMENT OF EARNINGS ORDERS (AEO)

A GUIDE FOR EMPLOYERS

Council Tax Attachments of Earnings Orders (AEOs)

Guidance for Employers

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Introduction

1. This note has been prepared to help employers with the administration of Council Tax Attachment of Earnings Orders (CTAEOs). CTAEOs may be issued by local authorities following the granting of a Liability Order in respect of a Council Tax debt, in accordance with the Council Tax (Administration and Enforcement) Regulations 1992 as amended by the Council Tax (Administration and Enforcement) (Amendment) Regulations 1992 (SI No. 3008) and the Council Tax (Administration and Enforcement) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 1993 (SI No. 773). This guide outlines the procedures involved and the roles of the employer, the debtor and the Local Authority.

2. A CTAEO is a legal document and places certain duties on the employer and the debtor alike. **Failure to carry these out could lead to a fine.**

3. If this is the first CTAEO that you have received you will note that while they follow the broad principles of AEOs arising from the Attachment of Earnings Act 1971, in that a regular deduction is to be made from net earnings, there are, however, a number of important differences. For instance, with CTAEOs the deduction is calculated by the employer rather than specified by the court. Although the advice that follows is specific to CTAEOs, much of it will be familiar to employers who have operated them before.

4. The Government recognises that CTAEOs will involve employers in extra work, however, employers are empowered to deduct £1 each time in respect of their administrative costs.

An Outline of the Procedure

5. The sequence of events leading to the issue of a CTAEO is as follows:-

(a) when a Local Authority issues a Council Tax bill and a reminder but does not receive payment, it may apply to a Magistrate's Court for a Summons directing a person to appear before the court to explain why the Council Tax has not been paid;

(b) if non-payment is proved, the court issues a Liability Order for Council Tax payable plus the costs incurred by the Local Authority in obtaining the Liability Order. Once it has obtained a Liability Order, the Local Authority has a number of options, including attachment of earnings, for recovering the unpaid amount;

(c) if it considers attachment of earnings is the appropriate course, the Authority will issue a CTAEO to the employer whom it believes has the debtor in his employment, sending a copy of the order to the debtor. The order sets out the amount of Council Tax outstanding and requires that deductions are calculated in accordance with the regulations and made from net earnings. The order is in a standard form prescribed in regulations to ensure a consistent presentation of information. It must include the prescribed deduction tables and a copy of the regulations which deal with attachment orders. These are included in Section 2 of this leaflet.

Statutory Duties Placed On Employers

A CTAEO is a legal document and places certain duties on employers and debtors. A summary of these legal duties is below.

What the employer must do

6. On receiving a CTAEO, the employer MUST:

- seek to make deductions from the employee's net earnings under the CTAEO as soon as possible;
- calculate the deductions using the tables in the regulations (Section 2 of this leaflet);
- tell the employees the total deductions made under the order, normally at the same time as his pay statement is issued; and
- pay the deductions to the Local Authority no later than the 18th day of the month following the month in which the deduction was made.

7. The employer may deduct an additional £1 from his employee's pay in respect of each deduction towards his own administrative costs.

Notifications

8. The employer is required to notify the Local Authority about certain matters and may be fined for failing to do so. Where the employer receives an order relating to someone who he does not employ he should, within 14 days, tell the Local Authority. Likewise he should tell the Authority when a debtor for whom a CTAEAO is in place leaves his employment, again within 14 days. The employer should also tell the relevant Local Authority if anyone subject to an Attachment of Earnings Order becomes his employee. This should be done within 14 days of the debtor becoming the employee, or of the date when the employer becomes aware that an order is in force against the employee, whichever is latest.

An employer could be liable for a fine if they:

(a) fail to comply with the order unless he can prove all reasonable steps were taken to comply;

(b) fail to give all required notifications relating to the Council Tax Attachment of Earnings Order;

(c) in giving notification makes a statement which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly makes a statement which is false in a material particular.

What the debtor must do

9. A debtor must tell the Authority which made the CTAEAO if he changes employment. In notifying such a change the debtor should give details, in so far as he is able, of his earnings; expected deductions from such earnings in respect of income tax, national insurance and superannuation; the name and address of the employer and his work or identity number. This information must be given within 14 days of the change of employment. Debtors could be subject to a fine if they fail to notify Local Authorities in this way.

Debtors could be liable for a fine for:

(a) failure, without reasonable excuse, to supply information;

(b) making a statement which they know to be false in a material particular.

What the Authority must do

10. An Authority must tell the employer when the whole amount to which a CTAEAO relates has been paid, including when the payment was not made by means of an AEO.

11. An Authority may, on its own account, or on application by the debtor or the debtor's employer, make an order discharging the AEO. Where a CTAEAO is discharged, the Authority should notify the employer.

Council Tax Attachment of Earnings Orders – Questions and Answers

1. How long does this order last?

Deductions should be made each pay day until the total amount specified on the order has been paid over to the Authority; until the person has left your employment, or until the order is discharged by the Authority. When the employee leaves your employment and you have notified the Local Authority, nothing further is required of you. The Local Authority will have to serve a copy of the order on the new employer which will state the amount remaining to be deducted.

2. How much should be deducted?

The amount to be deducted is dependent on the total net earnings received by the employee. For the purposes of these orders, net earnings means earnings after the deduction of income tax, primary Class 1 national insurance contributions, superannuation contributions and any deduction with a higher priority. A full statutory definition of “earnings” is included in Regulation 32 (Section 2 of this leaflet). Section 2 also includes tables which specify the percentage to be deducted according to the amount of net earnings and the frequency of pay period. If an employee receives holiday pay, deductions should be made as detailed below.

3. What are earnings?

Earnings are defined as:

- sums payable by way of wages of salary (including any fees, bonus, commission, overtime pay or other emoluments payable, in addition to wages or salary payable under a contract of service).

- Statutory Sick Pay.

Earnings do not include:

- sums payable by public departments of the Government of Northern Ireland or of a territory outside the United Kingdom;

- pay and allowances of members of the armed forces;

- benefit or allowances payable under any enactment relating to Social Security (this includes maternity pay);

- allowances payable in respect of disablement or disability; and

- wages payable to a person as a seaman, other than a seaman of a fishing boat

4. What are net earnings?

Net earnings are defined in Regulation 32 as the amount payable after deduction of income tax, national insurance, superannuation payments and any deduction with a higher priority.

5. Are youth training allowances earnings?

No

6. How do I use these tables?

Column 1 of each table details pay bands which correspond to net earnings. Column 2 details the percentage of earnings to be deducted. Locate the earnings band in column 1 and then read across to column 2 to find the percentage and then calculate the amount to be deducted.

7. How do I know which table to use?

Since the majority of people are paid at regular intervals, this should normally be straightforward but there will be cases of irregular payment. The examples listed below may help you to decide which deductions should be made.

Weekly

If the person is paid weekly, then deductions should be made in line with Table A.

Monthly

If the person is paid monthly, then deductions should be made in line with Table B.

Other weekly intervals

If the person is paid at intervals of a whole number of weeks, then the net earnings should be divided by the number of weeks in the pay period. Table A should then be used to work out the appropriate weekly deduction and the resulting amount multiplied by the number of weeks in the period.

More than one month

If a person is paid at intervals of a whole number of months, the net earnings should be divided by the number of months in the pay period. Table B should then be used to work out the appropriate monthly deduction and the resulting amount multiplied by the number of months in the period.

Regular intervals – not whole weeks or months

If a person is paid at regular intervals, but not at intervals of a whole number of weeks or months, the net earnings should be divided by the number of days. Table C should then be used to work out the appropriate daily rate, which should then be multiplied by the number of days in the period.

Two or more series of payments at regular intervals

If the person is paid in two or more series and payments are made at regular intervals then select the series with the shortest interval between payments and use the tables as described above. In addition, deduct 20% of the net earnings payable in every other series. If the person is paid in two or more series and all the intervals are the same length, then select one of these, make deductions as described above and in addition deduct 20% of the net earnings payable in every other series.

Example

An employee's net pay is £150 weekly and £600.00 monthly

A deduction of £7.50 is made for the weekly pay and £120.00 for the monthly pay (i.e. 20% of £600)

Irregular intervals

If the person is paid at irregular intervals, the net earnings should be divided by the number of days since the last payment and Table C should be used to work out the appropriate daily deductions, which in turn should be multiplied by the number of days in the period.

Example

An employee's net pay:

(a) £90 (from 1st April to 9th April – 9 days)

(b) £120 (from 10th April to 19th April – 10 days)

(c) £176 (from 20th April to 30th April – 11 days)

The deductions to be made would be:

(a) $90/9 = £10$ Daily deduction = $£10 \times 3\%$ i.e. £0.30 Deduction to be made for period = $9 \times 0.30 = £2.70$

(b) $120/10 = £12$ Daily deduction = $£12.00 \times 3\%$ i.e. £0.36 Deduction to be made for period = $10 \times 0.36 = £3.60$

(c) $176/11 = £16$ Daily deduction = $£16 \times 3\%$ i.e. £0.48 Deduction to be made for period = $11 \times 0.48 = £5.28$

Regular and irregular intervals

If on the same pay day the person is to be paid regular period earnings and irregular period earnings, these amounts should be added together and treated as earnings payable at the regular interval, the appropriate table being used.

Example

An employee receives £250 as normal net weekly pay. In addition, £350 is received every 15 days for a different task. The deductions to be made would be for weekly earnings (table A) of $£250 + £350 = £600$.

The deduction rate for £600 is 17% of the first £370 plus 50% of the remainder, i.e. £62.90 + £115 = £177.90

8. What do I deduct if there is an advance for holiday pay?

The amount to deduct is the aggregate of:

(a) the amount that would have been deducted on the pay day if there had been no advance of pay; and

(b) the amounts that would have been deducted if the amount advanced had been paid on the normal pay day or days.

Example

An employee receives £800 on the pay day. This comprises £300 for the week in which the pay day falls and includes overtime of £100; and £500 for two weeks holiday advance, i.e. two weeks of standard pay at £250 per week. The amount to be deducted is:

(12% of £300 = £36.00) + (12% of £250 x 2 = £60) = £96.00

9. How should I deal with loans made for other purposes?

Loans made, for example, for the purchase of a season ticket or for helping with moving house, are not advances of pay and should not be counted as earnings. Where an amount is deducted for the repayment of such advances, net earnings will be as calculated in the normal way less the amount of this deduction.

10. What to do if there is an attachment of earnings already in force

See Annex A for full details of how to deal with multiple orders. The following examples will, however, cover most situations.

(a) If there is already a CT AEO in place, the new CT AEO is still applied, in date sequence, with the later order being applied to the residue of the earnings. However, if there are already two or more CT AEOs in payment, then no further CT AEO can be actioned and the Local Authority should be notified accordingly.

(b) If there is already an AEO in place, then the new CT AEO is still applied, in date sequence, with the later order being applied to the residue of earnings. However, please note that, unlike part (a) above, a single CT AEO should still be actioned irrespective of the number of non-council tax orders, already in force.

(c) Any 1971 Act non-priority orders are to be applied (in date order) after all other orders.

Annex A

Priorities between AEOs where all orders concerned are made post 31.03.93

	Action for Employer	Relevant Regulations
Council Tax AEO	Apply AEOs in date order, applying later order to residue of earnings (but see note (3))	Regulation 42(1) of Council Tax (Administration & Enforcement) Regulations (SI 1992/613 as substituted by SI1992/3008
And Council Tax AEO	Apply AEOs in date order, applying later order to residue of earnings (but see note (1))	Regulation 42(2) of Council Tax (Administration & Enforcement) Regulations (SI 1992/613 as substituted by SI1992/3008
And 1971 Act AEO	Apply AEOs in date order, applying later order to residue of earnings	Regulation 42(2) of Council Tax (Administration & Enforcement) Regulations (SI 1992/613 as substituted by SI1992/3008
And Child Support DEO	Apply AEOs in date order, applying later order to residue of earnings	Regulation 42(2) of Council Tax (Administration & Enforcement) Regulations (SI 1992/613 as substituted by SI1992/3008

Note (1) An employer shall not deal with a 'non-priority order' until he has dealt with the Council Tax AEO or AEOs and any other order under the Attachment of Earnings Act 1971 or section 31(2) of the Child Support Act 1991. In this context a 'non-priority order' is an order made on or after 1 April 1993 under the 1971 Act either wholly or in partly in respect of the payment of a judgement or payments under an administration order.

Note (2) An employer shall not deal with a 'non-priority order' until he has dealt with the Council Tax AEO or AEOs and any other order under the Attachment of Earnings Act 1971 or section 31(2) of the Child Support Act 1991. In this context a 'non-priority order' is an order made on or after 1 April 1993 under the 1971 Act either wholly or in partly in respect of the payment of a judgement or payments under an administration order.

Note (3) An employer shall not action a Council Tax AEO if there are already two orders in place.

SECTION TWO

REGULATIONS 32 AND 38 TO 42 OF, AND THE SCHEDULE 4 TO, THE COUNCIL TAX (ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT) REGULATIONS 1992

Interpretation and application of Part VI

32 – (1) In this Part-

“attachment of allowances order” means an order under regulation 44; “attachment of earnings order” means an order under regulation 37; “charging order” means an order under regulation 50;

“debtor” means a person against whom a liability order has been made; “earnings” means sums payable to a person

(a) by way of wages or salary (including any fees, bonus, commission, overtime pay or other emoluments payable in addition to wages or salary or payable under a contract of service);

(b) by way of statutory sick pay;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“liability order” means an order under regulation 34; and

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

(a) income tax;

(b) primary Class 1 contributions under Part I of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992; and

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

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

(ii) to the personal representatives or the widows, relatives or dependants of such persons on their death or otherwise, whether with or without any further or other benefits and where an

order under regulation 32 (making of attachment of earnings order)

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

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

(3) Regulations 33 to 53 apply for the recovery of a sum which has become payable to a billing authority under Part V and which has not been paid; but their application in relation to a sum for which persons are jointly and severally liable under that Part is subject to the provisions of regulation 54 (joint and several liability).

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

(5) Any reference in this Part to the day on or time at which a notice is issued, is a reference- (a) if the notice is served in the manner described in section 233(2) of the Local Government Act 1972 by being left at, or sent by post to, a person's proper address, to the day on or time at which it is so left or posted, or

(b) in any other case, to the day on or time which the notices is served.

Deductions under attachment of earnings order

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Where the amount payable to the debtor on any pay-day is reduced by reason of an earlier advance of pay or by reason of the repayment by the debtor of a loan made to him by his employer for any purpose, the net earnings of the debtor on that day shall, for the purposes of paragraph (1), be the amount devised in regulation 32(1) less the amount of the deduction.

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

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

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

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

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

$A + B$

$C + D$

where –

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

B is the amount advanced

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) if all of the intervals are of the same length, whichever of paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) is appropriate shall apply to such series as the employer may choose and sub-paragraph (a)(ii) shall apply to every other series,

and paragraph (3) shall apply in relation to sub-paragraph (a) (ii) above as it applies in relation to paragraph (1).

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

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

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

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

(b) ascertaining the percentage (or percentages) specified in column 2 of Table C of Schedule 4 opposite the band in column 1 of that Table within which the notional net earnings calculated under subparagraph (a) fall; and

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

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

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

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

39 - (1) An employer who deducts and pays amounts under an attachment of earnings order may, on each occasion that he makes such a deduction, also deduct from the debtor's earnings the sum of one pound towards his administrative costs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment of earnings orders: duties of debtors

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

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

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

(i) in respect of income tax;

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

(iii) for the purposes of such superannuation scheme as is mentioned in the definition of „net earnings“ in regulation 32 (1).

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

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

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

Attachment of earnings orders: ancillary powers and duties of authority

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

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

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

Priority between attachment of earnings orders

42 – (1) Where an employer would, but for this paragraph, be obliged to make deductions on any pay-day under more than one attachment of earnings orders, he shall –

(a) deal with the orders according to the respective dates on which they were made, disregarding any later order until an earlier one has been dealt with; and

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

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

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

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

SCHEDULE 4
(Regulation 38)

DEDUCTIONS TO BE MADE UNDER AN ATTACHMENT OF EARNINGS ORDER

TABLE A - DEDUCTIONS FROM WEEKLY EARNINGS

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

TABLE B—DEDUCTIONS FROM MONTHLY EARNINGS

(1)	(2)
Net Earnings	Deduction Rate %
Not exceeding £300	0
Exceeding £300 but not exceeding £550	3
Exceeding £550 but not exceeding £740	5
Exceeding £740 but not exceeding £900	7
Exceeding £900 but not exceeding £1420	12
Exceeding £1420 but not exceeding £2020	17
Exceeding £2020	17 in respect of the first £2020 and 50 in respect of the remainder

TABLE C—DEDUCTIONS FROM DAILY EARNINGS

(1)	(2)
Net Earnings	Deduction Rate %
Not exceeding £11	0
Exceeding £11 but not exceeding £20	3
Exceeding £20 but not exceeding £27	5
Exceeding £27 but not exceeding £33	7
Exceeding £33 but not exceeding £52	12
Exceeding £52 but not exceeding £72	17
Exceeding £72	17 in respect of the first £72 and 50 in respect of the remainder