"The following is the text of the "Bill to provide for old-age pensions" brought in by Mr. Lloyd-George, and backed by Mr Asquith, Mr. Burns, and the Attorney-General [Bill 243]:-

1- (1) Every person in whose case the conditions laid down by this Act for the receipt of an old age pension (in this Act referred to as statutory conditions) are fulfilled, shall be entitled to receive a pension under this Act so long as those conditions continue to be fulfilled, and so long as he is not disqualified under this Act for the receipt of the pension.

(2) An old age pension under this Act shall be set at the rate of five shillings a week. Provided that where any persons are living together in the same house and any two or more of them are entitled to such a pension shall, in each case, be at the rate of three shillings and nine pence a week.

2- The statutory conditions for the receipt of an old age pension by any person are -

(1) The person must have attained the age of seventy.

(2) The person must, for at least twenty-two years up to the date of the receipt of any sum on account of a pension have been a British subject, and have had his residence... in the United Kingdom

(3) The means of the person, as calculated under this Act, must not exceed twenty-six pounds, five shillings a year.

3- (1) A person shall be disqualified for receiving or continuing to receive an old age pension under this Act, notwithstanding the fulfilment of the statutory conditions –

(a) While he is in receipt of any such parochial or other relief...

(b) If, before he becomes entitled to a pension, he has habitually refused to work or habitually refrained from working when he was physically able to work, or if he has been brought into a position to apply for a pension through his own wilful act or misbehaviour.

(c) While he is detained in any asylum within the meaning of the Lunacy Act, 1800, or while he is being maintained in any place as a pauper or criminal lunatic.

(d) During the continuance of any period of disqualification arising or imposed in pursuance of this section in consequence of conviction for an offence.

(2) Where a person has been before the passing of this Act, or is after the passing of this Act, convicted of any offence, and ordered to be imprisoned without the option of a fine or to suffer any greater punishment, he shall be disqualified for receiving or continuing to receive an old age pension under this Act while he is detained in prison in consequence of the order and for a further period of ten years after the date on which he is released from prison.

(3) Where a person of sixty years of age or upwards is convicted of any offence, and is not necessarily, by virtue of the provisions of this Act,
disqualified from receiving or continuing to receive an old age pension under this Act, the court may, if they think fit, order that the person convicted by so disqualified for such period, not exceeding ten years, as the court direct, and if the offence is one in the case of which an order for detention could be made under the Inebriates Act, 1898, shall make an order under this provision.

4-  (1) In calculating the means of a person for the purpose of this Act account shall be taken of –
    (a) The income which that person may reasonably expect to receive during the succeeding year in cash...
    (b) The yearly value of any advantage accruing to that person from the use or enjoyment of any property belonging to him...
    (c) The yearly income which might be expected to derive from any property belonging to that person which, though capable of investment or profitable use, is not so invested or profitably used
    (d) The yearly value of any benefit or privilege...

    (3) If it appears that any person has directly or indirectly deprived himself of any income or property in order to qualify himself for the receipt of an old age pension...

8-  (1) If for the purpose of obtaining an old age pension under this Act, any person makes false statement or false representation, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, with hard labour.
    (2) If it is found at any time that a person has been in receipt of an old age pension under this Act while the statutory conditions were not fulfilled in his case or while he was disqualified for receiving the pension, he, or in the case of his death, his personal representative, shall be liable to repay to the Treasury any sums paid to him in respect of the pension while the statutory conditions were not fulfilled, or while he was disqualified...