

Priority Debt Strategy Chart

Compiled by the Information Team at Money Advice Trust.
Last updated May 2026.

MONEY
ADVICE TRUST

BUSINESS
DEBTLINE

NATIONAL
DEBTLINE

WISER
ADVISER



Institute of
Money Advisers

Assuring quality in the money advice profession

QUARTERLY
ACCOUNT

THE JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF MONEY ADVISERS

Using this list of sanctions as a guide, it is usually fairly easy to identify which are priority debts.

The chart sets out:

- the main priority creditors;
- gives typical repayment term information;
- suggests negotiation tactics; and
- sets out the final creditor sanctions.

Always consider whether it would benefit your client to enter a breathing space moratorium. We do not cover breathing space in this chart.

Priority debts Normally money advisers will treat a debt as a priority where non-payment can result in the client:

- being disconnected;
- losing their home;
- losing essential goods or services; or
- being imprisoned.

Abbreviations

CMS	–	Child Maintenance Service
CCA	–	Consumer Credit Act 1974
CMP	–	Current monthly payment
CRA	–	Credit reference agency
CTR	–	Council Tax Reduction
DEA	–	Direct Earnings Attachment
DEO	–	Deduction from Earnings Order
DWP	–	Department for Work and Pensions
FCA	–	Financial Conduct Authority
FOS	–	Financial Ombudsman Service
HB	–	Housing Benefit
HMRC	–	HM Revenue and Customs
HTS	–	Help to Stay
LGSCO	–	Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman
MCOB	–	Mortgage Conduct of Business rules
MRS	–	Mortgage Secure Scheme
PCP	–	Personal Contract Purchase
PSOW	–	Public Services Ombudsman for Wales
SMI	–	Support for Mortgage Interest
SRB	–	Sale or rent back scheme
UC	–	Universal Credit
VAT	–	Value Added Tax

From April 2014, bailiffs are called Enforcement Agents. We use 'bailiffs' throughout.

Disclaimer

England and Wales only

The strategies and tactics in this chart do not constitute an exhaustive list as there may be further options to consider. Always base advice on the circumstances and wishes of the client. The information is accurate as of May 2026. We cannot be held responsible for changes in the law or developments in case law since this was published.

Debt type	Typically, what will the creditor want?	Strategies and tactics	Possible actions
Mortgage, second mortgage or secured loan	Arrears cleared or repossession of property	● Offer CMP plus amount to clear the arrears over a “reasonable period” up to life time of mortgage (<i>Cheltenham and Gloucester v Norgan</i>) ● Apply for time order if a regulated mortgage contract under FSMA (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 and eligible under s.126 of CCA 1974 ● There are some mortgage rescue or SRB schemes operating in Wales through local authorities and housing associations. There is also HTS in Wales. Where available, each scheme will have its own rules and eligibility criteria ● Check if there are any local authority or charitable funds available to help prevent repossession ● Check if can claim SMI loan. Be aware that unless in receipt of UC, most secured loans will not be eligible for SMI help ● Direct deductions from benefits for arrears ● Lender forbearance options, such as a payment holiday, interest only for a time, extending the term or capitalization of arrears if appropriate and in the client's best interests as per updated MCOB guidance ● Is there scope to re-mortgage on better terms or to find a cheaper mortgage deal elsewhere? ● Sell property or assisted voluntary sale ● Consider downsizing and buying a cheaper property ● Consider equity release but need independent financial advice ● Commercial SRB. A last resort and a good option in very few cases. Ensure SRB firm is FCA authorised ● Is the lender complying with updated FCA MCOB rules. Also check Mortgage Charter compliance where appropriate ● Check any grounds to make a complaint with escalation to FOS if necessary. Also bear in mind the FCA's Consumer Duty ● If a regulated secured loan was taken out before 21 March 2016, are there grounds for bringing an unfair relationship claim?	Repossession and eviction from home through county court possession procedure
Rent	● Social landlord: minimum rate direct deduction from benefit ● Assured Periodic tenancy or Standard occupation contract: if tenant/contract-holder has more than 2/3 months arrears can get mandatory/absolute possession	● Check the type of tenancy/occupation contract and which mandatory/absolute or discretionary grounds for possession apply ● Check if can claim Universal Credit (UC), housing costs element or Housing Benefit (HB) and entitlement is accurate ● Ask for a Discretionary Housing Payment if entitled to UC with a housing element award or HB ● Check if can get UC housing cost element paid direct to landlord. If receiving HB payment, get paid direct to landlord ● Direct deductions from benefits for arrears but this is usually at 15% under UC although argue the minimum rate of 10% on hardship grounds ● Check if there are any local funds or charitable payments available to help stay in home ● Pay ongoing rent and make offer to pay back the arrears at amount client can afford ● If social/community landlord, check that the rent Pre-action Protocol has been followed ● Check whether property is fit for human habitation ● Check for disrepair counterclaim ● Check whether the benefit cap applies ● Does bedroom tax apply and, if so, are there more affordable properties with fewer bedrooms available in the area? ● If affordability is an issue, check whether there are more affordable properties available locally	Eviction from home through county court possession order

Debt type	Typically, what will the creditor want?	Strategies and tactics	Possible actions
Council tax	● Annual bill usually payable in ten monthly instalments but you can ask to pay over 12 instalments ● Arrears cleared by end of financial year	● Offer to pay arrears in instalments depending upon ability to pay (in early stages ask to add missed payments to the end of the council tax year if appropriate) ● Check if can claim Council Tax Reduction (also called Council Tax Support) or a discount or exemption ● If getting certain benefits and council has a liability order, ask council if they will make direct deductions from benefits ● Consider including any ongoing council tax in budget where appropriate ● Dispute liability order if appropriate. From 1st April 2026, Welsh authorities need to allow more time (at least 9 weeks) before requesting a liability order ● Check adherence to local authority policy on debt collection (will set standards for both in-house and external bailiff collection). Also consider whether the Council tax collection: best practice guidance for local authorities in England or the Council Tax Protocol for Wales can help support a client's case ● If bailiffs collecting, use the ECB's standards or Taking Control of Goods: National Standards guidance where appropriate ● Will local authority use their discretion to reduce the council tax under section 13A of the Local Government Finance Act 1992? ● Complain to LGSCO in England or the PSOW in Wales ● Complain to the ECB if appropriate	● Liability order in magistrates' court ● A fine if do not comply with request to provide certain financial information ● Bailiffs ● Deduction from wages or benefits ● Bankruptcy if the debt is £5,000 or more ● Charging order if debt is £1,000 or more ● Imprisonment (England only)
Gas or electricity	Payment before next bill is due	● Check liability for the bill ● Check for estimated bills and backbilling ● Under Standard Licence Condition (SLC) 27.8, suppliers must consider ability to pay when agreeing a debt repayment plan ● Fuel Direct scheme – consider paying directly from benefits if client receives a qualifying benefit ● Vulnerable – check if supplier is signed up to Energy UK's Vulnerability Commitment ● Check eligibility for Warm Home Discount, Winter Fuel Payment and Cold Weather Payment ● Contact the energy company to see whether they have a trust fund or support scheme that can help ● Priority Services Register if client needs extra support ● Complaints can be made to supplier, with escalation to the Energy Ombudsman if necessary ● Energy saving advice ● Can client switch to a better value supplier or tariff? Signpost to comparison websites accredited by Ofgem's Confidence Code ● Disconnection: ■ SLC 27 provides protection for particular groups of customers during October to March inclusive ■ Further protection may exist if Energy UK's Vulnerability Commitment applies ■ Prepayment meter, if practicable, to avoid being disconnected ■ Self-disconnection and prepayment meter - ask supplier for Additional Support Credit ● Reconnection: apply to local council welfare assistance scheme for help with reconnection costs	● Involuntary prepayment meter if requirements under SLC 28.7 are met. Not allowed if no one in the household can use the meter, or if the household includes a child under 2, a person aged 75+ without support or anyone with a health condition or disability that makes a prepayment meter unsafe ● Disconnection of supply (Warrant to enter property required if client refuses entry) ● County court recovery and enforcement action

Debt type	Typically, what will the creditor want?	Strategies and tactics	Possible actions
Magistrates' court fines	● Court: payment of fine in full or within fixed time ● Bailiffs: payment of fine and charges in full, within fixed time or seizure of goods	Court: ● Ask for time to pay in instalments or vary the terms of the existing order ● Ask for deduction from benefit at a set amount. The amount will depend on the type of benefit your client receives. The maximum deduction could make this an unattractive option in some cases ● Ask for attachment of earnings order using fixed deductions but be careful as the court can choose to make deductions using a sliding scale ● Ask for a means enquiry and submit statement of means (or personal budget) ● Ask for fine to be remitted (written off) if circumstances have changed since fine was issued or the court was not aware of circumstances Bailiffs: ● Ask for time to pay ● Try and negotiate instalments using a personal budget ● Ask the bailiff to return the fine to the court so they can deal with it (especially if on benefits as court can organise direct deduction or if client is vulnerable) ● Use the ECB's standards or Taking Control of Goods: National Standards guidance where appropriate ● Check adherence to local court's guidance and procedures on dealing with what they term 'vulnerable defaulters'. Guidance intended to be followed both by the court itself and by the bailiff company ● Complain to ECB if appropriate	● Deduction from wages or benefits ● Bailiffs (with the right to force entry – if reasonable to do so) ● Include the fine on the Register of Judgments, Orders and Fines and on CRA files ➤ Clamping order (if the court thinks client is able to pay and if the vehicle is worth more than the fine plus costs of clamping and sale) ● County court or High Court enforcement ● Imprisonment
Maintenance through the Child Maintenance Service (CMS)	● CMS payments calculated using a set formula ● Arrears preferably paid within two years ● Deductions from earnings, benefits or bank accounts	● Challenge liability and/or level of arrears if not been worked out properly ● Try to negotiate a payment or collection schedule based on personal budget ● Argue hardship if welfare of children affected, ill health or special circumstances ● Deduction of earnings order decision is discretionary and can appeal to magistrates' court or raise a complaint with CMS ● If liability order registered in the county court use normal procedures against charging orders and third party debt orders	● Deduction from earnings or benefits without a court order ● Deduction order to make regular payments or a lump sum from a bank account without a court order ● Liability order in magistrates' court ● Include the order on the Register of Judgments, Orders and Fines and on CRA files ● Penalty payments can be imposed but the power is not currently used ● Bailiffs ● Third party debt order ● Charging order ● Order preventing disposal of assets ● Disqualification from driving for up to two years ● Disqualification from holding or obtaining a passport for up to two years ● Imprisonment for up to six weeks if deliberately not paying

Debt type

Typically, what will the creditor want?

Strategies and tactics

Possible actions

Benefit overpayments and Universal Credit budgeting advance or Universal Credit advance

Warning: the specific rules for the recovery of legacy benefits, Housing Benefit and Universal Credit are all different

- Direct deductions from benefits at fixed amount
- Deductions from earnings using a Direct Earnings Attachment
- Instalments if not on benefits

- Ask for a mandatory reconsideration (MR) and then appeal if the decision is wrong or the overpayment has been worked out incorrectly. HB only: consider whether to go to appeal straight away as MR not required
- Universal Credit budgeting advance: if the budgeting advance was taken out from December 2024 the repayment will be taken from UC over 24 months. If taken out before December 2024 then repayment will usually be over 12 months. However, you can ask for this to be extended for up to 18 months.
- If a temporary problem, ask for deductions to be suspended
- Universal Credit Advance: If it's for a new UC claim then maximum able to repay is 24 months
- Use the DWP – Benefit Overpayment Recovery Guide to argue for a lower level of deduction (not HB or CTR)
- If instalment recovery, make an offer based on a personal budget and explain why higher payments will cause hardship
- Ask DWP to use its discretion to remit (write off) on cost grounds, abandonment rules or waiver due to detriment to health and welfare or extreme hardship. See Ch5, Ch8 and Appendix 5, DWP – Benefit Overpayment Recovery Guide (not HB or CTR)
- Is an offset possible due to an underlying entitlement to an income-related benefit which had not been claimed?

- Deductions from most benefits with maximum recovery amounts (these may be higher for UC)
- Direct Earnings Attachment (no court involved, amount of deduction depends on earnings, is doubled if fraud)
- Debt collection agency
- County court action
- Bailiffs
- Third party debt order
- Charging order
- Recovery from deceased's estate
- Civil penalty
- Suspension of benefit, financial penalty or prosecution for fraud

Tax credit overpayments

- Deductions from some benefits
- Amendment to PAYE code
- Pay in instalments over 12 months

- Tax Credit ended on 5th of April 2025. Most people will have transferred to Universal Credit and so the overpayment will be collected by the DWP in the same way as a Universal Credit overpayment. Maximum of 15% can be deducted from Universal Credit Standard Allowance.
- Check if the tax credits award is correct and ask for a mandatory reconsideration and then appeal if entitlement is worked out incorrectly
- Is there a complaint to make about the way in which HMRC has used its discretion in making the decision to recover?
- Ask HMRC to accept an affordable payment and explain circumstances with the support of a personal budget
- Dispute recovery if there is official error
- Can the overpayment be written off or suspended? Contact the Debt Management Telephone Centre if payment will cause hardship due to serious illness, being on benefits long-term, caring responsibilities or if there is a mental health issue
- Check the tax credits code of practice (COP26) 'What happens if we've paid you too much tax credit?'

- Payment directly to HMRC by instalments (from 12 months up to ten years in exceptional circumstances)
- Direct recovery of debt from bank accounts (if debt over £1,000 - minimum of £5,000 must be left in the account)
- Taking control of goods without court order
- Debt collection agency
- County court action
- Bankruptcy if the debt is £5,000 or more
- Amendment to PAYE code – unlikely at the present time

Debt type	Typically, what will the creditor want?	Strategies and tactics	Possible actions
Income tax, National Insurance and VAT	Payment by instalments over as short a period as possible	● Ask for a payment arrangement if PAYE code deductions are too high ● Check all returns are up-to-date ● Are all tax allowances and reliefs being used to reduce the bill? ● Check the correct tax code has been applied ● Has HMRC processed the return correctly? ● If simple assessment received, check the amount of tax owed is correct? ● Check that any penalties and interest charged are correct ● A new penalty system will apply to any self-assessment that falls under Making Tax Digital for Income Tax rules ● Can payments on account for self-assessment tax be reduced to free up money to pay arrears? Get specialist advice from TaxAid on how to make a realistic estimate of a tax bill ● Can client deregister for VAT if below the threshold? If so, check that this is appropriate and signpost to accountant if needed ● Try to negotiate payment by instalments (time to pay) and check if client can apply online ● Let HMRC know if there are mental health issues or vulnerable circumstances as they have guidance and extra support that may lead to a flexible approach	● Amendment to PAYE code to pay over 12 months out of wages and pension income (if debt from previous year with deductions on a sliding scale depending upon earnings) ● Debt collection agency ● Bailiffs without court order ● County court action which can lead to the standard county court enforcement options (this includes a judgment summons, although this is rare) ● Direct recovery of debt from bank accounts (if debt is £1,000 or more – minimum of £5,000 must be left in the account) ● Summary proceedings in magistrates' court if debt less than £2,000 (although this is rare) ● Bankruptcy if the debt is £5,000 or more ● HMRC can ask for security, such as a payment or performance bond, against existing and future VAT payments
Hire purchase Personal contract purchase (PCP) or conditional sale	CMP plus offer on arrears over short period	● Check if paid over a third of the total agreement ● Check terms of agreement - if it is for a car, think about the balloon payment, excess mileage charges and charges for damage to the vehicle ● Consider voluntary termination under Section 99 of the CCA if suitable ● Ask the lender for permission for the client to sell the goods themselves as in some circumstances this will lead to a smaller shortfall than terminating under Section 99 ● Hand the goods back so the lender can sell if in the circumstances this would lead to a smaller shortfall than terminating under section 99 ● Offer affordable instalments even if less than contractual monthly payment ● Apply for a time order if received an arrears notice, termination notice or default notice ● If agreement for vehicle and paid less than one third, don't park on the road ● Check any grounds to make a complaint (including any affordability complaint) with escalation to the FOS if necessary. Also bear in mind the FCA's Consumer Duty ● Consider FCA compensation scheme if high/unfair or hidden commission. See FOS, FCA, CAB website for eligibility details.	● Repossession of goods by the lender (without court order) if less than a third paid ● Return of goods order through county court ● Enforcement of judgment through county court

'Square Peg' Debts

We call some debts 'square peg' debts because they do not fit neatly into the priority or non-priority debt categories. This might be because of the type of debt or the circumstances of your client. It is important that you make clients fully aware of any potential consequences of prioritising what other creditors might see as a non-priority debt. You will also need to talk to your client about explaining this to other creditors.

Mobile/landline and broadband

Mobile/landline and broadband arrears will usually be a priority assuming that the client wants to keep the service.

Discuss with the client whether there is an option to switch provider or use data banks so they aren't reliant on the communications provider they owe money to.

If the client is no longer with the service provider, or they are not concerned about being disconnected, the arrears can be treated as a non-priority.

Personal debts to friends and family

Check for evidence of illegal money lending first. These should usually be treated in the same way as ordinary non-priority debts (unless the family member has agreed to put the debt on hold). Higher payments may be needed if the debt is causing hardship to the friend or family member; the relationship is going to suffer if the debt is not paid off fast or in cases of domestic or financial abuse, etc. For example, if your client is in debt to the person whose home they are living in – they may be at risk of homelessness if they do not prioritise repayments.

Parking penalty charges

Many local authorities enforce parking penalties under the Traffic Management Act 2004 using the Traffic Enforcement Centre. Parking penalties may typically need to be treated as a priority debt as there is often a risk of losing essential goods such as a car. They can be difficult to deal with because the local authority can ask the county court to use private enforcement agents (bailiffs) and if this is unsuccessful, other county court enforcement methods. There is no power to suspend bailiff action or request instalments using an N245. The amount owed can grow very quickly as the client will lose a 50% discount if the penalty is not paid within 14 days (sometimes 21 days), with the client given 28 days from service to pay the full amount. If the debt has not been paid after 28 days, a charge certificate can be issued; this can increase the debt by a further 50%. Enforcement fees will then also be added to this if passed to bailiffs.

However, as you cannot be sent to prison, it could be treated as a non-priority debt in some circumstances. If this debt is being treated as a non-priority, it is worth trying to get the bailiff or the local authority to accept repayment instalments.

Mortgage shortfall debt

In theory, this is a non-priority debt because the house the mortgage was secured on has now been repossessed. However, mortgage shortfalls are often very large and a pro-rata payment arrangement may not be appropriate because it may stop the client from making anything other than token offers to their other creditors. There

could be a limitations issue to explore if the property was repossessed some years ago. If the client has a new mortgaged property, the current home may be at risk from bankruptcy proceedings or a charging order if there is equity in the property. Consider treating shortfalls differently to other non-priority debts as they can be complex and specialist advice may be needed.

Credit union loans

These are usually a non-priority debt but it can be in the client's best interests to treat credit union debt differently. Clients may be reluctant to make reduced payments because it is their only form of affordable credit. The credit union may ask to be treated differently and this might not be appropriate. This can cause confusion for clients and advisers. Some credit unions may:

- argue that their repayments should be prioritised, or say that they will not accept token repayments;
- take action to bar members who are in arrears from membership services such as Christmas savings schemes.

'Child benefit' or 'family' loans are now the most common form of loan. This means the client will open a credit union account and have their child benefit paid into the account. The credit union will take the loan payment from the child benefit. This can cause potential issues for budgeting and paying their essential bills or other debts.

If the client is struggling to afford their child benefit loans, they should ask the credit union to stop taking payments. If the credit union is refusing to do this, the client should

contact HMRC to get their Child Benefit paid into a different account.

Find out the type of loan and the contractual terms that apply. If your client wants to prioritise their credit union debt, make it clear that other creditors are likely to object and explain any other consequences. Prioritising payments may be viewed as a preference in bankruptcy or a debt relief order.

Benefit overpayment's, UC advances and UC budgeting advances

Because of the changes in recovery powers, it is likely that benefit overpayments and both UC advances and UC budgeting advances will need to be treated as priority debts. This is because they can become priority debts by default because repayments are deducted at source. The DWP can recover debts using a direct earnings attachment (DEA) which requires most employers to make deductions from earnings without the need for court action. If direct deductions are being made from benefits or wages this may mean that there is not enough money to cover normal outgoings or priority debts. Clients experiencing hardship due to deduction(s) can ask for a lower level of deduction to be made on a DEA, using a budget to argue their case.

New UC advances or budgeting advances will be repaid over 24 months from direct deduction from the claimants standard allowance. It may be possible to ask the DWP to repay over a longer period if this is causing hardship.

For a small number of clients – those with no

affected benefits and who are not employed and not on PAYE – benefit overpayments and social fund loans can be treated as a non-priority debt unless they become a priority due to recovery from the State Pension.

Tax credit overpayments

Tax Credits ended on 5th April 2025, with claimants moving to UC, if eligible. However it is still possible that someone is contacted about a Tax Credit overpayment from when they migrated to UC or before this.

Overpayments fall into the priority debt category because the debt can be recovered from ongoing tax credit awards, from certain benefits including Universal Credit, by reducing the tax code in PAYE or through the same enforcement methods as income tax. HMRC has a new power to take money from bank accounts in certain circumstances. For a small number of clients – those with no ongoing tax credit award, no affected benefits and who are not on PAYE – tax credit overpayments can be treated as a non-priority debt unless they

become a priority due to recovery from the State Pension.

Water

It is no longer possible to be disconnected for water charges debt so this is usually a non-priority debt. Water debt is a square peg debt because the ongoing charges need to be included as an essential item of expenditure in a financial statement. Arrears should normally be treated in the same way as other non-priority creditors. If you are dealing with water debt that is billed with rent, you may need to prioritise the arrears repayments. It will depend on the tenancy agreement and you may need specialist advice.

Water companies will usually use the county court to collect their debts but debts are often passed to High Court enforcement agents for collection. Challenge aggressive collection activity such as charging order applications, using the High Court to enforce the debt and issuing statutory demands (although this is less likely due to the rise in the bankruptcy petition limit).

Employers salary advance schemes

Check terms and conditions to establish the type of salary advance scheme that they are using.

If the client has had a salary advance that is not a loan, there will be no money owed. In these cases the employee has just accessed their wage early, rather than borrowed money. In these cases it is important to try and get the clients budget balanced so they aren't reliant on salary advances moving forward.

If the client has taken out a regulated loan that is being repaid through their wages, the debt should be treated as a non-priority debt. However, this can be difficult in practice as the repayments will be made from the client's wage.

The client should contact the loan provider in the usual way and ask for the deductions to be reduced to an affordable amount. If the loan provider is unwilling to do this then a complaint can be made and escalated

to FOS if needed. It is important to check whether not paying the loan repayments will affect the client's employment.

It is becoming more common for employees to be using third parties who provide Earned Wage Access.

The employee will need to have opened an account with the provider and their wage is paid into this account. The employee can then withdraw a small amount (typically £50-£100) before their salary is paid in. The provider will charge a fee for each time the employee requests an advance.

Any debt should be classed as a non priority.

Ask the provider to close the account. It is likely that the provider won't close the account whilst a debt is owed.

Ask the employer to pay the wages into a different account moving forward so that the money is safe.

As these types of debt are usually very small (£50 or less) they won't be FCA regulated.



Assuring quality in the money advice profession

MONEY
ADVICE TRUST



QUARTERLY
ACCOUNT

THE JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF MONEY ADVISERS