

Insolvency

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What is insolvency

Insolvency is where a person is unable to pay back debts and as a last resort they apply to The Insolvency Service to become insolvent.

There are many types of insolvency orders, but for Universal Credit they are treated the same way. The most common ones are:

- Debt Relief Order
- Individual Voluntary Arrangement
- Bankruptcy

The insolvency order will detail the type of insolvency, the start and end dates and which debts are included in the order.

All DWP debt recovery must be suspended when a claimant becomes insolvent regardless of whether DWP debts are included in the insolvency order.

Debt Management will make the decision whether to suspend recovery of all DWP debts except Universal Credit Advances. DWP debts may include for example, overpayments and Recoverable Hardship Payments.

Insolvency and Universal Credit Advances

The recovery of any Universal Credit Advances taken before the start of an insolvency order must be suspended until the end of the insolvency order. Those advances will then be written off at the end of the insolvency order.

A claimant can apply for any type of advance after the date their insolvency order began. This is recoverable in full as normal.

Insolvency and third party deductions

Third party deductions remain the responsibility of the creditor for that debt, such as landlords for rent arrears, utility companies for fuel bill arrears or the courts for fines. DWP **must not** assume these are included in the insolvency order and **must not** end deductions until instructed to do so by the creditor.

Insolvency and underpayments

Any underpayments identified during the insolvency order period **must** be paid to the claimant and not offered to Debt Management.

Insolvency in joint claims

How advances in joint claims are treated during an insolvency order depends on who is insolvent and the circumstances around the claim.

If a couple took a joint advance **before** the start date of one of them becoming insolvent, recovery of the advance would continue as the other member of the joint claim would be liable for repayments. If the couple then split, the joint advance would be split 50/50. Recovery would be suspended for the insolvent person. Recovery would continue for the other member of the joint claim.

If a couple took a joint advance **after** the start date of one of them becoming insolvent, recovery of the advance would continue as both claimants would be liable for repayments.

If recovery of an advance is suspended due to insolvency before two single claimants join, it remains suspended after they have joined.

If recovery of an advance is suspended due to insolvency before a split, it remains suspended after the split for the insolvent claimant.