

# Council Tax Protocol

Revised Collection of Council Tax Arrears Good Practice Protocol



## Agreed by:

Citizens Advice, June 2017

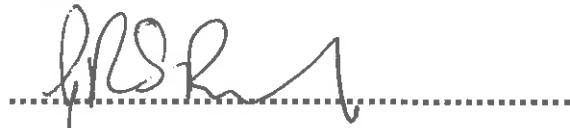
Local Government Association, June 2017



# Council Tax Protocol

We agree to adopt this protocol in Rutland County Council as our public commitment to its principles of fairness, partnership working and transparency in local authority debt collection:

**Signature**



**Local authority  
representative**

**Signature**



**Local Citizens Advice  
representative**

**Date:**

21-2-19

# Council Tax Protocol

## Revised collection of council tax arrears good practice protocol

Council tax payers receive a better level of service when local authorities<sup>2</sup>, enforcement agencies and debt advice agencies work closely together. Early intervention and proactive contact with people struggling with bill payments can help prevent them incurring further charges and help alleviate stress. It can also potentially help reduce both collection costs and calls on local public services, particularly mental health services.

This good practice protocol makes a number of suggestions on how local partnerships can be strengthened and residents better supported. Developed through partnership work between the national bodies representing advice agencies, local government and enforcement agencies throughout England and Wales, it builds upon the previous protocol, which government recommended local authorities adopt in their 2013 guidance. The protocol reflects best practice at local level and is intended to facilitate regular liaison on practices and policy concerning council tax debt collection. In setting down clear procedures and keeping them regularly under review, all parties can ensure that cases of arrears are dealt with appropriately whilst complaints are handled efficiently.

By signing the protocol and adopting the practices set out below, local authorities, enforcement agencies and advice agencies can help taxpayers pay their council tax bills while accessing debt advice when needed.

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<sup>2</sup> Where we use the term 'local authorities', this should also be read to cover a local authority's external contractors, where the local authority has contracted out the administration of some or all of its council tax collection process.

# Partnership

## To foster more effective partnership working:

1. Local authorities, enforcement agencies and advice agencies should meet regularly to discuss practical and policy issues with a recommendation to meet quarterly at officer level and annually with elected members.
2. All parties should have dedicated contacts accessible on direct lines and electronically so that issues can be taken up quickly.
3. All parties should promote mutual understanding by providing training workshops, undertaking exchange visits and sharing good practice.
4. As local authorities are responsible for the overall collections process, they should ensure all their staff, external contractors and enforcement agencies receive the appropriate training, particularly on vulnerability and hardship.
5. Advice agencies, enforcement agencies and local authorities should work together to develop a fair collection and enforcement policy, highlighting examples of vulnerable people or those who find themselves in vulnerable situations, and specifying clear procedures in dealing with them. Contractual arrangements with enforcement agents should specify procedures for the local authority to take back cases involving vulnerable people.
6. Local authorities should consider informal complaints as debtors may be afraid to complain formally where enforcement agent activity is ongoing. Informal complaints received from advice agencies can indicate problems worthy of further investigation both locally by the local authority and by referral to national bodies.

# Information

**To improve the information supplied to council tax payers about the billing process, how to get support and debt advice and to promote engagement:**

1. All parties should work together to produce letters that clearly and consistently explain how council tax bills have been calculated (including any Council Tax Support award). Council tax bills should make clear council tax is a priority debt and explain the consequences of not making payment by the date specified. As far as possible within the constraints of systems, where a taxpayer has council tax arrears, the letters should explain how the debt has been accumulated and over which time period, the layout and language of bills and letters should be easy to understand, with any letters including a contact phone number and email address. All information should also be made available online in a clear format.
2. Local authorities should consider reviewing payment arrangements and offer more flexible options, including, subject to practicality, different payment dates within the month, spreading payments over 12 months and, potentially, different payment amounts to assist those on fluctuating incomes. This can allow people to budget more effectively.
3. Local authorities and enforcement agents should publicise local and national debt advice contact details on literature and notices. Advice agencies can help by promoting the need for debtors to contact their local authority promptly in order to agree payment plans. Parties can work together to ensure the tone of letters is not intimidating but encouraging of engagement.
4. Local authorities should ensure that enforcement agencies have appropriate information about the council tax debts they are recovering, so they can put this in letters they send to debtors and answer any questions.
5. Local authorities should consider providing literature about concerns council tax debtors may have about enforcement agents and enforcement. Information could cover charges enforcement agencies are allowed to make by law, how to complain about enforcement agent behaviour or check enforcement agent certification and further help available from the local authority or advice agencies.
6. All parties should work together to review and promote better engagement by council taxpayers. This should include information on how bills can be reduced through reliefs, exemptions and council tax support schemes, advising taxpayers that they should contact the local authority if they experience financial hardship and the consequences of allowing priority debts to accumulate. Information and budgeting tools should be made available on local authority and advice agency websites, via social media and at offices of relevant agencies. This is an opportunity for joint campaign work.

# Recovery

**If a council tax bill is not paid, then the local authority's recovery process comes into play. While local authorities strive to make early contact with a debtor, the first point of engagement by a debtor often only occurs when an enforcement agent visits the premises. Greater effort should be made at or before the Tribunal Courts and Enforcement Act's compliance stage, including debt and money advice referrals and to assess whether vulnerability or hardship applies, so as to avoid escalating a debt. Therefore:**

1. Local authorities and enforcement agencies should work in partnership with advice agencies on the content, language and layout of all documents, produced by the local authority and agents acting on its behalf which are part of the enforcement process. This should aim to ensure that the rights and responsibilities of all parties, particularly those of the debtor, are clearly set out.
2. Enforcement agents should provide the debtor with a contact number and email address should they wish to speak to the local authority.
3. Local authorities should keep all charges associated with recovery under regular review to ensure they are reasonable and as clear and transparent as possible and reflect actual costs incurred. Enforcement agents should only make charges in accordance with council tax collection and enforcement regulations, particularly the Tribunal Courts and Enforcement Act.
4. Local authorities should periodically review their corporate policy on debt and recovery, particularly what level of debt (inclusive of liability order fees) should have accrued before enforcement agent action, as enforcement will add additional costs to a debt.
5. As part of their corporate policy on debt and recovery, local authorities should have a process for dealing with cases that are identified as vulnerable, bearing in mind that different local authorities may have different definitions of a vulnerable person or household. Any local definition of vulnerability should be developed in consultation with advice agencies and enforcement agencies and, wherever possible, the local authority should aim to publish clear guidelines on what constitutes vulnerability locally. Where a local authority's vulnerability criteria apply, In these cases, debts should be considered carefully before being passed to enforcement agencies. Where enforcement agents or other parties identify a vulnerable household, recovery action will be referred to the local authority.
6. Local authorities should regularly review and publish their policies which cover hardship, including how these relate to council tax arrears.

7. Where a household is in receipt of Council Tax Support, the local authority should consider matters carefully and determine whether to pass such cases to enforcement agents, based on the individual circumstances of the case.
8. The debtor may have outstanding claims for Universal Credit, Council Tax Support or other benefit(s) which are contributing to their arrears. Local authorities can suspend recovery once it is established that a legitimate and relevant claim is pending.
9. Local authorities and their enforcement agents should consider offering a 28 days hold or “breathing space” on enforcement action if debtors are seeking debt advice from an accredited advice provider.
10. Procedures should exist for debt advisers to negotiate payments on behalf of the taxpayer at any point in the process, including when the debt has been passed to the enforcement agent. In some cases, the debtor may only contact an advice agency following a visit from the enforcement agent.
11. Local authorities and enforcement agents should consider accepting and using the Standard Financial Statement (SFS) or Common Financial Statement in assessing ability to pay as long as this is consistent with securing value for money for all council tax payers.
12. Each case should be examined on its merits and repayment arrangements need to be affordable and sustainable, while ensuring that the debt is paid off within a reasonable period. Where appropriate, local authorities should provide the flexibility to spread repayments over more than a year, including beyond the end of a financial year.
13. Local authorities should prioritise direct deduction from benefits or attachment of earnings in preference to using enforcement agents. This avoids extra debts being incurred by people who may already have substantial liabilities.
14. Clarity should be provided to the debtor and enforcement agency as to which debts are being paid off, in what amounts and when, especially where a debtor has multiple liability orders. Where appropriate, debts should be consolidated before being sent to enforcement agents.
15. Local authorities should publish a clear procedure for people to report complaints about all stages of recovery action. Local authorities will regularly monitor and, subject to requirements of commercial confidentiality and the Data Protection Act, publish the performance (including complaints) of those recovering debts on their behalf and ensure that contractual and legal arrangements are met.

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