

Resolving Debt Problems

Understanding your options for dealing with a debt situation

Webinar





Canada's first and longest-standing credit counselling agency

Providing you with the knowledge, skills, and confidence to make responsible financial decisions.







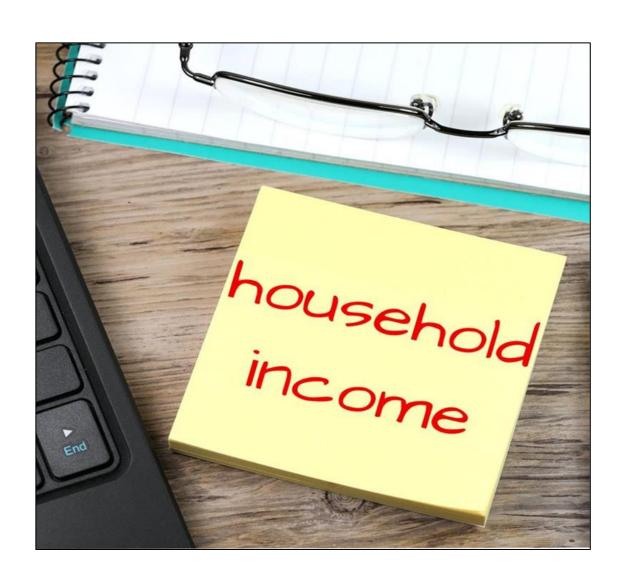


Diagnosis first

What do we need to determine, before we can even start to talk about Solutions?







INCOME

Does the client have an income?

Is it adequate to meet their basic

living needs?

Is it a dependable income, or is it precarious?





EXPENSES

Does the client have a good understanding of where their money is currently going?

What do the expenses look like, overall?





ASSETS

Does the client have any significant assets? If so, can these be used in any way to mitigate their current financial situation?





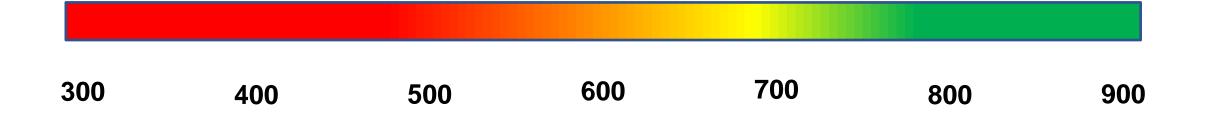
DEBTS

How bad is their current debt situation?

Are their debts with the original creditor, or have they been sent to a third party collection agency?



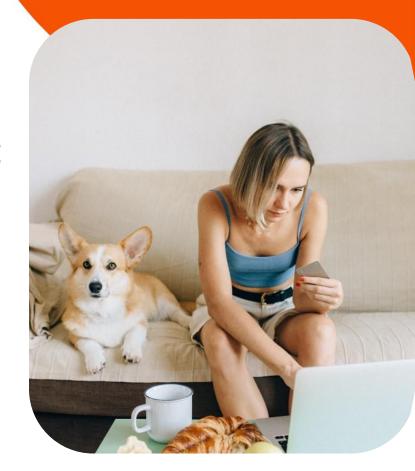
CREDIT SCORE





OTHER ISSUES?

- What is the root problem, and is it resolvable or not?
- Is the client behind on any monthly budget items, in particular rent or utilities?
- What is the current payment status for their credit accounts? Up-to-date or in collections? Are they in the payday loan cycle?
- Are their debts secured or unsecured?





POSSIBLE ACTIONS

- Referrals to community agencies or community legal clinics
- For student loans not in default, referral to National Student Loans Service Centre
- GOLD Financial Coaching Program a 6 week virtual coaching program to provide personalized support to meet individual goals





Consider the effect across 3 areas:

- Current living standards (cash flow)
- Current credit position, and how the client is viewed by creditors (credit score)
- Future credit position, including the effect of present damage, whether it can be rebuilt, and how long that will take





Budget-based

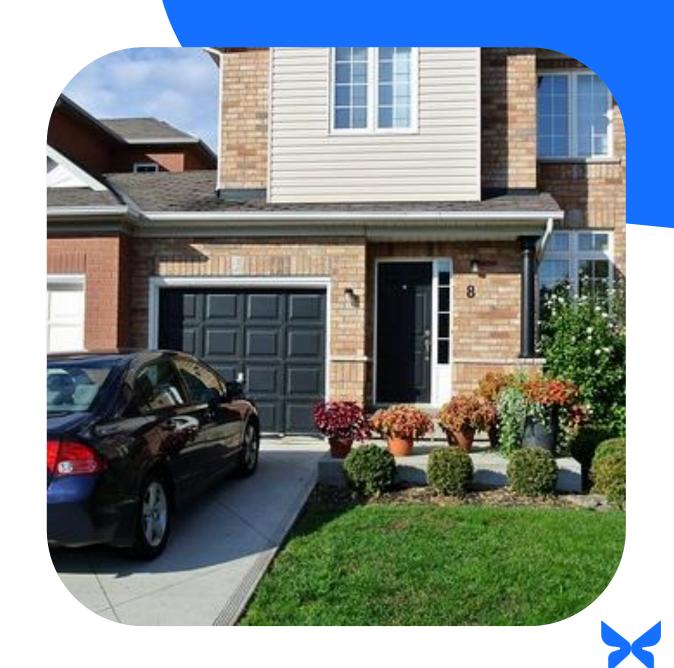
In some cases, rebalancing income and expenses may be enough to put the client on a better path.



Using Assets

Disposing of an asset could provide a useful one-time lump sum payment.

In some cases, selling an asset that is being financed could lighten the burden on an overstretched budget e.g. car loan on an unaffordable vehicle.



Options for Debts: Balance Transfers

Doing a balance transfer onto a low interest rate card will allow more of the payment to go to principal reduction.

* This assumes that the client is eligible for a low-rate credit card, or already has one.



Options for Debts:

HELOCs

Mortgage Refinancing

In this case, the client is trading their accumulated home equity for the opportunity to greatly reduce their interest cost on their debt.

* This assumes credit is good enough to qualify for refinancing.



Options for Debts:

Personal Loans

Good credit is an essential in this area.

High-interest lenders will definitely offer

loans to consolidate credit card debt, but

at what cost?



Options for Debts: Family Loans

Depending on a particular individual's circumstances, borrowing from family members may be their best remaining option.



Hardship Options



The "Hardship" options are those where the client (or their representative) ask that the lender TAKE A LOSS on the credit they have extended. This could include a partial or total loss of their expected income (the interest), or a partial or total loss of the actual credit extended (the principal). Hardship Options are used when the nonhardship options would not work. This is usually very damaging to a credit history, assuming that the credit history is not already damaged.



Direct with Creditors: Internal Hardship Programs

Some creditors may have their own internal hardship programs, to assist debtors in getting back on track. The impact on the credit history will be determined by how quickly the debtor can get back on track



Direct with Creditors:

Debt Settlements

If the debtor would be able to access a significant lump of cash quickly, and would be able to clear a significant percentage of the debt all at once, a debt settlement offer could be considered by a creditor or creditors.



Hardship Options:

Debt Consolidation Program

A Debt Consolidation Program is done through a credit counselling service.

Typically, the interest is reduced or eliminated entirely, and the principal is repaid over an extended period of time.



Hardship Options:

Consumer Proposal

A Consumer Proposal is a legal proceeding done by a Licensed Insolvency Trustee (LIT). The interest is removed entirely, and a negotiated portion of the debt is repaid over a number of years.





Hardship Options:

Bankruptcy

A Bankruptcy is a legal proceeding done by a Licensed Insolvency Trustee (LIT).

Bankruptcies are done in cases where a "viable" Consumer Proposal cannot be filed, generally due to the debtor's low income situation.





The Do-Nothing Option Are you "judgement-proof"?

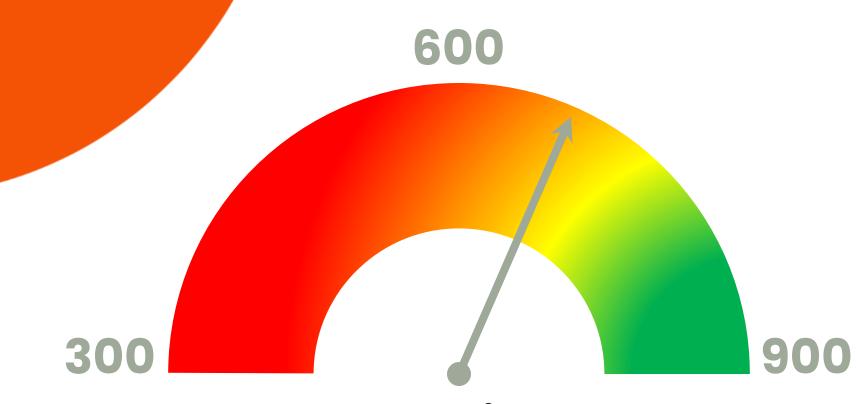
Your income is very low

You don't own any significant assets like property, and have little or no money in the bank

Your income is from sources called "public entitlements" e.g. social assistance, EI, OAS, CPP, etc.







Your Credit Score





Why your Credit History Matters

Who checks your credit?

- Banks and other Lenders
- Cell phone and other Utility companies
- Landlords





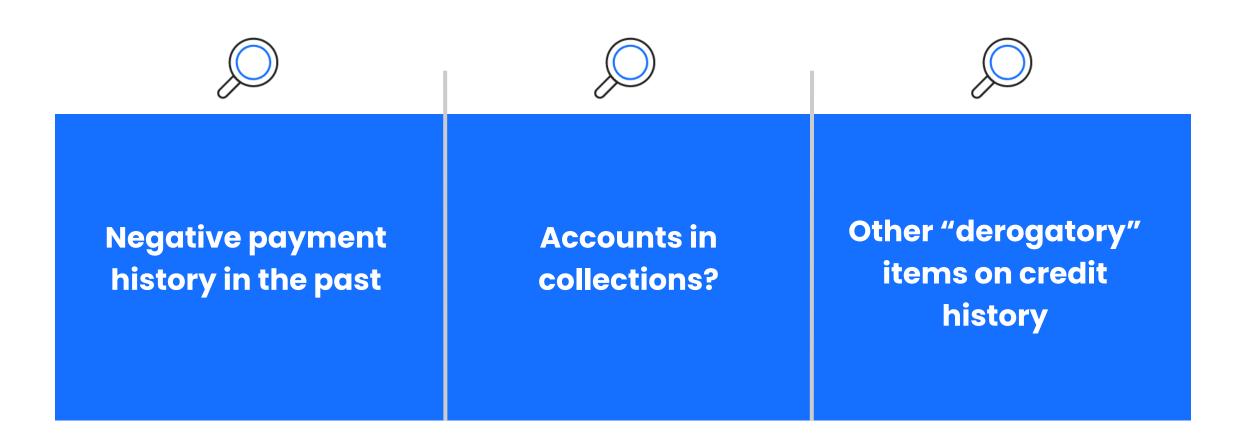
What is on your Credit Report?

- Personal Information
- Inquiries
- Accounts Reporting
- Public Record Information





What Makes Credit Bad?





How to Rebuild Bad Credit



6-year rule

Negative items will disappear from history eventually. Example - Bankruptcy

Proper credit usage in the present will eventually overcome past credit history. What will you have on your report?

You will need something that shows:

- Activity
- Payment
- Low % of credit usage





Questions Comments



Use the chat box to ask a question.



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