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All asset security interests revisited

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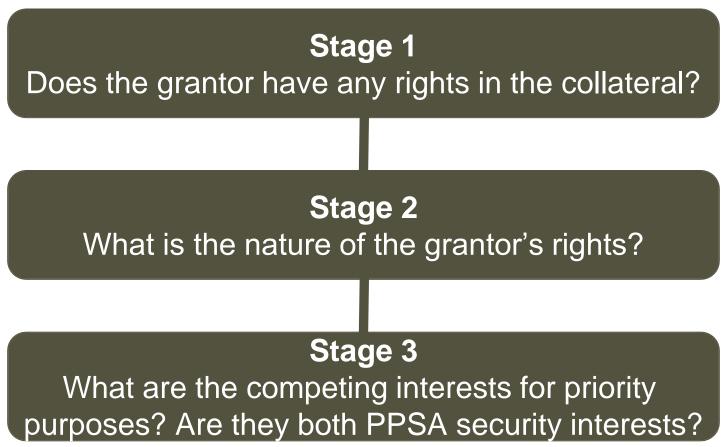


Key Issues

- Changing attachment rules and resulting priority consequences
- Is PMSI "super priority" available under an ALLPAP?
- New concepts circulating and non-circulating assets

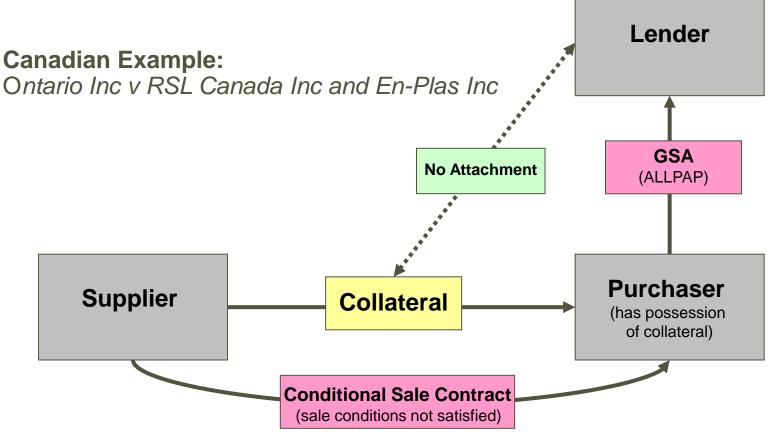


Attachment and priority – 3 Stages of enquiry:





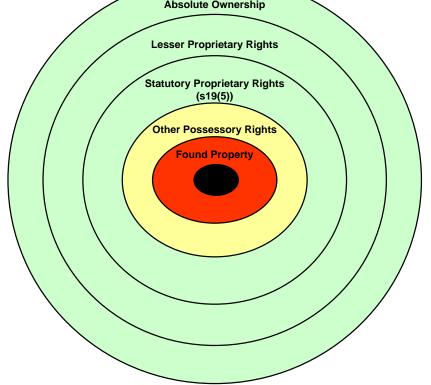
Stage 1: Does the grantor have any right in the collateral?



Nemo dat quod non habet can still apply



Stage 2: Assessing nature of grantor rights

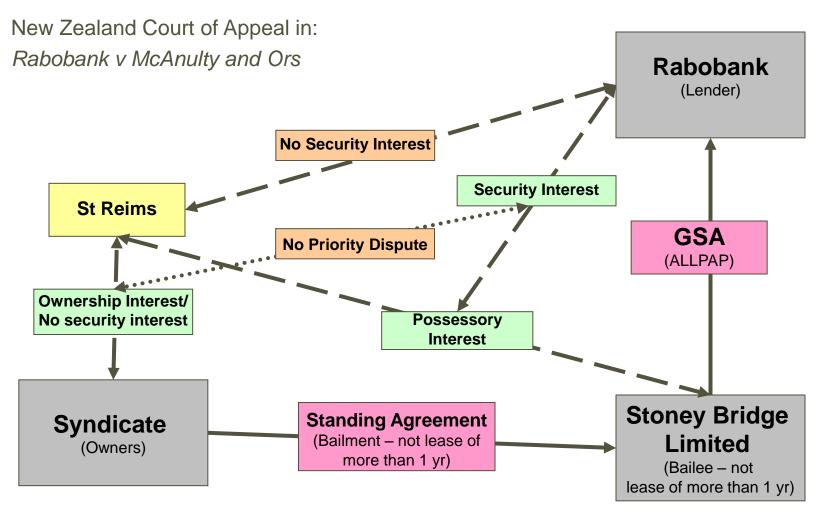


•What rights are sufficient to support attachment to the whole collateral?



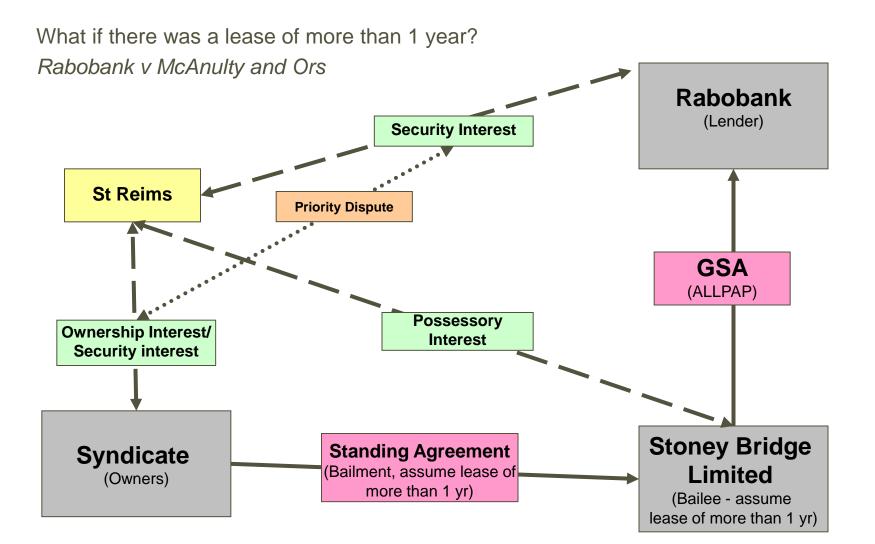
Stage 3: Priority Disputes

Is there a competition between two security interests?





Stage 3: Priority Dispute





Is PMSI priority available under an ALLPAP?

	Requirements	Issues to consider
1.	Giving value to enable the grantor to acquire rights in the collateral	 Undertaking to apply loan proceeds to acquire collateral
2.	Value is actually applied to acquire collateral	 Evidence that loan proceeds have in fact been applied What if the customer doesn't? Loss of PMSI status and defective registration
3.	Financing statement lodged claiming PMSI over collateral within time limits	 Cannot claim PMSI in ALLPAP registration Separate financing statement claiming PMSI Time limits

- Previously the PPS Regulations prohibited claiming PMSI in respect of an ALLPAP security interest
- Priority of PMSIs already recognised in Australian law



Circulating and non-circulating assets

- Policy decision to maintain status quo
- New definition of circulating security interest:
 "a security interest that is:
 - (a) a PPSA security interest, if:
 - (i) the security interest has attached to a circulating asset within the meaning of the Personal Property Securities Act 2009; and
 - (ii) the grantor (with the meaning of that Act) has title to the asset; or
 - (b) a floating charge"
- Relevance of distinction:
 - "Charges" in Commonwealth and State legislation
 - Post PPS security agreements



Circulating Assets

- Statutory codification of existing case law on floating charges
- Applies to all security interests not just all asset security interests

Presumed circulating assets	Catch-all
 Book debts which do not arise from sale of property Book debts that are the proceeds of sale of inventory ADI accounts which are not term deposits Currency Inventory (given ordinary meaning) Negotiable Instruments 	Express or implied authority to dispose in the ordinary course of business



Non-circulating Assets

- 1. Security interests in goods perfected by possessed
- 2. Deemed security interests arising from a transfer of account or chattel paper
- 3. Control of presumed circulating assets and registration claiming control
 - Control test does not apply to other non presumed circulating assets
- 4. Property to which the grantor does not have title
 - Conditional sale agreements
 - Commercial consignments
 - PPS leases



Corporations Act – floating charge

- Priority of employee entitlements and other preferred claims in receivership (s 433)
- Presumption of insolvency by reason of appointment of a receiver (s 459C(2)(c))
- Administrator's right to deal with property (s 442)
- Priority of administrator's rights of indemnity and lien (s 443E & 443F)
- Priority of employee entitlements and other preferred claims in winding up (s 561)
- Voidable security interests created within 6 months of insolvency (s 588FJ)



Corporations Act – Circulating Security Interest

- Is the status quo maintained?
 - Definition of "floating charge" negates crystallisation affecting preferential creditors
 - Definition of "circulating security interest" does not negate conversion to non-circulating asset
 - Is conversion of a circulating asset to a non-circulating asset possible?
 - Can this conversion by control be registered?



Time for attachment to circulating assets

- There are two possible times:
 - 1. Time when security interest first attaches to circulating assets
 - 2. Time when receiver or administrator appointed or when winding up commences
- First interpretation accords with legislative intent to maintain status quo
- Second interpretation is a black letter interpretation and may result in preferential creditors being defeated
 - High Court decision in Stein v Saywell