



# Agricultural Credits Act 1928

## 1928 CHAPTER 43

An Act to secure, by means of the formation of a company and the assistance thereof out of public funds, the making of loans for agricultural purposes on favourable terms, and to facilitate the borrowing of money on the security of farming stock and other agricultural assets, and for purposes connected therewith. [3rd August 1928.]

BE IT ENACTED by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

### PART I

#### LONG TERM CREDITS

#### **1 Power to make advances, & c. to agricultural mortgage loan company**

- (1) With a view to the incorporation of a company having for its principal objects—
- (a) the making of loans on mortgages of agricultural land;
  - (b) the making of loans under the Improvement of Land Acts, 1864 and 1899, for agricultural purposes;

and with a view to securing that loans by such a company shall be made on terms most favourable to the borrowers, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as the Minister) with, the approval of the Treasury to undertake that, if such a company having such objects and complying with the provisions hereinafter contained is incorporated, he will—

- (i) make advances to the company (for the purpose of establishing a guarantee fund), not exceeding in the aggregate seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and not at any time exceeding in the aggregate the amount at that time of the paid-up share capital of the company; such advances—
  - (a) to be payable in instalments so, however, that the aggregate amount paid shall not exceed—

---

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).*

---

On incorporation of the company	£250,000
By 30th April 1929	£500,000
By 30th April 1930	£750,000

- (b) to be free from interest for a period of sixty years, and thereafter to carry interest at such rate, not exceeding the average yield of such Government funded stocks, as the Treasury from time to time may determine;
- (ii) make payments of ten thousand pounds per annum for ten years as contributions towards the cost of the administration of the company.
- (2) The Treasury may agree to procure the underwriting of debentures to be issued by the company as hereinafter mentioned to such aggregate amount as may be necessary to raise a sum not exceeding five million pounds.
- (3) The Treasury may subscribe to debentures to be issued by the company to an amount not exceeding one fourth of each issue of debentures, and not exceeding in the aggregate one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and any such subscriptions shall be deemed to be a local loan within the meaning of the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887, and that Act shall apply accordingly.
- (4) Such sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of eight hundred and twelve thousand five hundred pounds as may be required for the purpose of making such advances as aforesaid or for procuring the underwriting of debentures as aforesaid shall be issued out of the Consolidated Fund or the growing produce thereof at such times and to such amounts as the Treasury think fit.
- (5) The sums payable towards the cost of the administration of the company shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.
- (6) Any sums paid by the company by way of repayment of or interest on advances made by the Minister shall be paid to the Exchequer.

## 2 Provisions as to company

- (1) The company to be so formed as aforesaid shall be a company limited by shares and registered under the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1917.
- (2) The Memorandum and Articles of the company shall be subject to the approval of the Minister, and shall contain such provisions as are hereinafter mentioned, and shall not be alterable without the approval of the Minister.
- (3) The Memorandum or Articles of the company shall make provision—
- for securing that, of the directors, one shall be a person nominated by the Treasury, so long as any part of the advances made by the Minister remains outstanding;
  - for restricting the dividends on the share capital of the company to five per cent. per annum;
  - for regulating the loans to be made by the company on mortgage, so that a loan shall in no case exceed two-thirds of the estimated value of the mortgaged property at the time of the loan, and that the loans shall be repayable by equal yearly or half-yearly instalments of capital and interest spread over a

---

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).*

---

- period not exceeding sixty years, or repayable on such other terms as may be authorised by the said Memorandum or Articles;
- (d) for empowering the company for the purpose of making loans to raise money by means of the issue of debentures;
  - (e) for the creation of suitable reserve funds, and as to the investment and application of the sums standing to the credit of those funds;
  - (f) for regulating the use of the guarantee fund to which the advances made by the Minister are to be carried;
  - (g) for requiring the company to supply to the Minister copies of balance-sheets and profit-and-loss accounts;
  - (h) for the repayment of the advances made by the Minister; so however that provision shall be made—
    - (i) that, if at the expiration of fifteen years from the incorporation of the company, the advances made by the Minister to the guarantee fund exceed seven-and-a-half per cent. of the aggregate amount of the loans made by the company on mortgages and land charges up to that date, the excess shall, if the Minister so requires, be repaid;
    - (ii) that in any year, after thirty years from the incorporation of the company, in which the total reserves including the guarantee fund (but excluding the share capital) exceed seven-and-a-half per cent. of the liabilities (other than share capital and guarantee fund), there shall be allocated to the repayment of the guarantee fund one-half of the profits remaining after paying the maximum dividend on the share capital;
  - (i) for providing that in the event of the company being wound up, the liability of the company to the Minister for the amount of the advances outstanding shall rank after other liabilities of the company to creditors, and that if, after the discharge of such other liabilities, the sum available is insufficient to pay the sums so outstanding and the paid up share capital in full, the sum so available shall be divided between the Minister and shareholders in the proportion which the amount of the outstanding advances of the Minister bears to the amount of the paid up share capital of the company.
- (4) For the purposes of this Part of this Act references to debentures shall include references to debenture stock and references to shares and share holders shall include references to stock and stock holders.

### **3 Debentures of the company to be authorised trustee investment**

Debentures issued by the company shall be included amongst the securities in which a trustee may invest trust funds under the powers of section one of the Trustee Act, 1925, or section ten of the Trusts (Scotland) Act, 1921.

### **4 Application of excess reserves**

If after the repayment of the advances made by the Minister to the guarantee fund the reserves increase more rapidly than is required for the maintenance of the reserves as provided for in the Memorandum or Articles of the company, the company shall apply such part of the excess reserves for the benefit of borrowers in accordance with a scheme or schemes to be prepared by the company to the satisfaction of the Minister.

## PART II

### AGRICULTURAL SHORT-TERM CREDITS

#### 5 Agricultural charges on farming stock and assets

- (1) It shall be lawful for a farmer as defined by this Act by instrument in writing to create in favour of a bank as so defined a charge (hereinafter referred to as an agricultural charge) on all or any of the farming stock and other agricultural assets belonging to him as security for sums advanced or to be advanced to him or paid or to be paid on his behalf under any guarantee by the bank and interest, commission and charges thereon.
- (2) An agricultural charge may be either a fixed charge, or a floating charge, or both a fixed charge and a floating charge.
- (3) The property affected by a fixed charge shall be such property forming part of the farming stock and other agricultural assets belonging to the farmer at the date of the charge as may be specified in the charge, but may include—
  - (a) in the case of live stock, any progeny thereof which may be born after the date of the charge; and
  - (b) in the case of agricultural plant, any plant which may whilst the charge is in force be substituted for the plant specified in the charge.
- (4) The property affected by a floating charge shall be the farming stock and other agricultural assets from time to time belonging to the farmer, or such part thereof as is mentioned in the charge.
- (5) The principal sum secured by an agricultural charge may be either a specified amount, or a fluctuating amount advanced on current account not exceeding at any one time such amount (if any) as may be specified in the charge, and in the latter case the charge shall not be deemed to be redeemed by reason only of the current account having ceased to be in debit.
- (6) An agricultural charge may be in such form and made upon such conditions as the parties thereto may agree, and sureties may be made parties thereto.
- (7) For the purposes of this Part of this Act—

" Farmer " means any person (not being an incorporated company or society) who, as tenant or owner of an agricultural holding, cultivates the holding for profit; and " agriculture " and " cultivation " shall be deemed to include horticulture, and the use of land for any purpose of husbandry, inclusive of the keeping or breeding of live stock, poultry, or bees, and the growth of fruit, vegetables, and the like;

" Bank " means any firm, incorporated company, or society, carrying on banking business and approved by the Minister;

" Farming stock " means crops or horticultural produce, whether growing or severed from the land, and after severance whether subjected to any treatment or process of manufacture or not; live stock, including poultry and bees, and the produce and progeny thereof; any other agricultural or horticultural produce whether subjected to any treatment or process of manufacture or not; seeds and manures; agricultural vehicles, machinery, and other plant; agricultural tenant's fixtures and other agricultural fixtures which a tenant is by law authorised to remove;

" Other agricultural assets " means a tenant's right to compensation under the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1923, for improvements, damage by game, disturbance or otherwise, and any other tenant right.

## **6 Effect of fixed charge**

- (1) A fixed charge shall, so long as the charge continues in force, confer on the bank the following rights and impose upon the bank the following obligations, that is to say :—
  - (a) a right, upon the happening of any event specified in the charge as being an event authorising the seizure of property subject to the charge, to take possession of any property so subject;
  - (b) where possession of any property has been so taken, a right, after an interval of five clear days or such less time as may be allowed by the charge, to sell the property either by auction or, if the charge so provides, by private treaty, and either for a lump sum payment or payment by instalments;
  - (c) an obligation, in the event of such power of sale being exercised, to apply the proceeds of sale in or towards the discharge of the moneys and liabilities secured by the charge, and the cost of seizure and sale, and to pay the surplus (if any) of the proceeds to the farmer.
- (2) A fixed charge shall, so long as the charge continues in force, impose on the farmer the following obligations :—
  - (a) an obligation whenever he sells any of the property, or receives any money in respect of other agricultural assets comprised in the charge, forthwith to pay to the bank the amount of the proceeds of the sale or the money so received, except to such extent as the charge otherwise provides or the bank otherwise allows; the sums so paid to be applied, except so far as otherwise agreed, by the bank in or towards the discharge of moneys and liabilities secured by the charge;
  - (b) an obligation in the event of the farmer receiving any money under any policy of insurance on any of the property comprised in the charge, or any money paid by way of compensation under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, in respect of the destruction of any live stock comprised in the charge, or by way of compensation under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 to 1927, in respect of the destruction of any crops comprised in the charge, forthwith to pay the amount of the sums so received to the bank, except to such extent as the charge otherwise provides or the bank otherwise allows; the sums so paid to be applied, except so far as otherwise agreed by the bank, in or towards the discharge of the moneys and liabilities secured by the charge.
- (3) Subject to compliance with the obligations so imposed, a fixed charge shall not prevent the farmer selling any of the property subject to the charge, and neither the purchaser, nor, in the case of a sale by auction, the auctioneer, shall be concerned to see that such obligations are complied with notwithstanding that he may be aware of the existence of the charge.
- (4) Where any proceeds of sale which in pursuance of such obligation as aforesaid ought to be paid to the bank are paid to some other person, nothing in this Act shall confer on the bank a right to recover such proceeds from that other person unless the bank proves that such other person knew that the proceeds were paid to him in breach of such obligation as aforesaid, but such other person shall not be deemed to have such knowledge by reason only that he has notice of the charge.

## **7 Effect of floating charge**

- (1) An agricultural charge creating a floating charge shall have the like effect as if the charge had been created by a duly registered debenture issued by a company:

Provided that—

- (a) the charge shall become a fixed charge upon the property comprised in the charge as existing at the date of its becoming a fixed charge—
- (i) upon a receiving order in bankruptcy being made against the farmer;
  - (ii) upon the death of the farmer;
  - (iii) upon the dissolution of partnership in the case where the property charged is partnership property;
  - (iv) upon notice in writing to that effect being given by the bank on the happening of any event which by virtue of the charge confers on the bank the right to give such a notice;
- (b) the farmer, whilst the charge remains a floating charge, shall be subject to the like obligation as in the case of a fixed charge to pay over to the bank the amount received by him by way of proceeds of sale, in respect of other agricultural assets, under policies of insurance, or by way of compensation, and the last foregoing section shall apply accordingly : Provided that it shall not be necessary for a farmer to comply with such obligation if and so far as the amount so received is expended by him in the purchase of farming stock which on purchase becomes subject to the charge.

## **8 Supplemental provisions as to agricultural charges**

- (1) An agricultural charge shall have effect notwithstanding anything in the Bills of Sale Acts, 1878 and 1882, and shall not be deemed to be a bill of sale within the meaning of those Acts.
- (2) Agricultural charges shall in relation to one another have priority in accordance with the times at which they are respectively registered under this Part of this Act.
- (3) Where an agricultural charge creating a floating charge has been made, an agricultural charge purporting to create a fixed charge on, or a bill of sale comprising any of the property comprised in the floating charge shall, as respects the property subject to the floating charge, be void so long as the floating charge remains in force.
- (4) Farming stock subject to an agricultural charge shall not, for the purposes of section thirty-eight of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, be deemed to be goods in the possession, order, or disposition of the farmer, in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner thereof, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof.
- (5) Where a farmer who is adjudged bankrupt has created in favour of a bank an agricultural charge on any of the farming stock or other agricultural assets belonging to him, and the charge was created within three months of the date of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition and operated to secure any sum owing to the bank immediately prior to the giving of the charge, then, unless it is proved that the farmer immediately after the execution of the charge was solvent, the amount which but for this provision would have been secured by the charge shall be reduced by the amount of the sum so owing to the bank immediately prior to the giving of the charge, but without prejudice to the bank's right to enforce any other security for that sum or to claim payment thereof as an unsecured debt.

- (6) Where after the passing of this Act the farmer has mortgaged his interest in the land comprised in the holding, then, if growing crops are included in an agricultural charge, the rights of the bank under the charge in respect of the crops shall have priority to those of the mortgagee, whether in possession or not, and irrespective of the dates of the mortgage and charge.
- (7) An agricultural charge shall be no protection in respect of property included in the charge which but for the charge would have been liable to distress for rent, taxes, or rates.
- (8) An instrument creating an agricultural charge shall be exempt from stamp duty.

## **9 Registration of agricultural charges**

- (1) Every agricultural charge shall be registered under this Act within seven clear days after the execution thereof, and, if not so registered, shall be void as against any person other than the farmer:

Provided that the High Court on proof that omission to register within such time as aforesaid was accidental or due to inadvertence may extend the time for registration on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

- (2) The Land Registrar shall keep at the Land Registry a register of agricultural charges in such form and containing such particulars as may be prescribed.
- (3) Registration of an agricultural charge shall be effected by sending by post to the Land Registrar at the Land Registry a memorandum of the instrument creating the charge and such particulars of the charge as may be prescribed, together with the prescribed fee; and the Land Registrar shall enter the particulars in the register and shall file the memorandum.
- (4) The register kept and the memoranda filed under this section shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any person on payment (except where the inspection is made by or on behalf of a bank) of the prescribed fee, and any person inspecting the register or any such filed memorandum on payment (except as aforesaid) of the prescribed fee may make copies or extracts therefrom.
- (5) Any person may on payment of the prescribed fee require to be furnished with a copy of any entry in the register or of any filed memorandum or any part thereof certified to be a true copy by the Land Registrar.
- (6) Registration of an agricultural charge may be proved by the production of a certified copy of the entry in the register relating to the charge, and a copy of any entry purporting to be certified as a true copy by the Land Registrar shall in all legal proceedings be evidence of the matters stated therein without proof of the signature or authority of the person signing it.
- (7) The provisions of the Land Charges Act, 1925, as to official searches under that Act, shall apply as if they were herein re-enacted and in terms made applicable to this Part of this Act.
- (8) Registration of an agricultural charge under this section shall be deemed to constitute actual notice of the charge, and of the fact of such registration, to all persons and for all purposes connected with the property comprised in the charge, as from the date of registration or other prescribed date, and so long as the registration continues in force:

---

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).*

---

Provided that, where an agricultural charge created in favour of a bank is expressly made for securing a current account or other further advances, the bank, in relation to the making of further advances under the charge, shall not be deemed to have notice of another agricultural charge by reason only that it is so registered if it was not so registered at the time when the first-mentioned charge was created or when the last search (if any) by or on behalf of the bank was made, whichever last happened.

- (9) The Lord Chancellor may make regulations prescribing anything which under this section is to be prescribed, subject as respects fees to the approval of the Treasury, and generally as to the keeping of the register and the filing of memoranda, the removal of entries from the register on proof of discharge, and the rectification of the register.

## **10 Restriction on publication of agricultural charges**

- (1) It shall not be lawful to print for publication or publish any list of agricultural charges or of the names of farmers who have created agricultural charges.
- (2) If any person acts in contravention of this section, he shall in respect of each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds:

Provided that no person other than a proprietor, editor, master printer, or publisher, shall be liable to be convicted under this section.

- (3) No prosecution for an offence under this section shall be commenced without the consent of the Attorney-General.
- (4) For the purpose of this section, " publication " means the issue of copies to the public, and " publish " has a corresponding meaning, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing definition the confidential notification by an association representative of a particular trade to its members trading or carrying on business in the district in which property subject to an agricultural charge is situate of the creation of the charge shall not be deemed to be publication for the purposes of this section.

## **11 Frauds by farmers**

- (1) If, with intent to defraud, a farmer who has created an agricultural charge—
- (a) fails to comply with the obligations imposed by this Act as to the payment over to the bank of any sums received" by him by way of proceeds of sale, or in respect of other agricultural assets, or under a policy of insurance or by way of compensation; or
  - (b) removes or suffers to be removed from his holding any property subject to the charge;

he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and liable on conviction on indictment to penal servitude for a term not exceeding three years.

- (2) Section twenty-four of the Criminal Justice Act, 1925, shall have effect as if offences under this section were included amongst the offences specified in the Second Schedule to that Act.

## **12 Temporary provision as to advances outstanding at passing of Act**

—Until the first day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-one, the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Act shall be subject to the following modification :—



“Where a bank has before the passing of this Act made advances to a farmer, whether by means of an overdraft or otherwise, an agricultural charge created in favour of the bank shall be enforceable only in respect of moneys advanced in addition to and in excess of a sum equal to the amount of such advances outstanding at the passing of this Act.”

### **13 Rights of tenants**

Any farmer being the tenant of an agricultural holding shall have the right to create an agricultural charge notwithstanding any provision in his contract of tenancy to the contrary.

### **14 Provisions as to agricultural societies**

- (1) A debenture issued by a society registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893 to 1928, creating in favour of a bank a floating charge on property which is farming stock within the meaning of this Part of this Act, may be registered in like manner as an agricultural charge, and section nine of this Act shall apply to such a charge in like manner as it applies to an agricultural charge, and the charge if so registered shall as respects such property be valid notwithstanding anything in the Bills of Sale Acts, 1878 and 1882, and shall not be deemed to be a bill of sale within the meaning of those Acts :

Provided that, where any such charge is so registered, notice thereof signed by the secretary of the society shall be sent to the central office established under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, and registered there.

- (2) Any such debenture may create a floating charge on any farming stock the property in which is vested in the society.

## **PART III**

### **GENERAL**

### **15 Short title, commencement and extent**

- (1) This Act may be cited as the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928.
- (2) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of October, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.
- (3) This Act shall not (except as otherwise expressly provided) extend to Scotland or Northern Ireland.