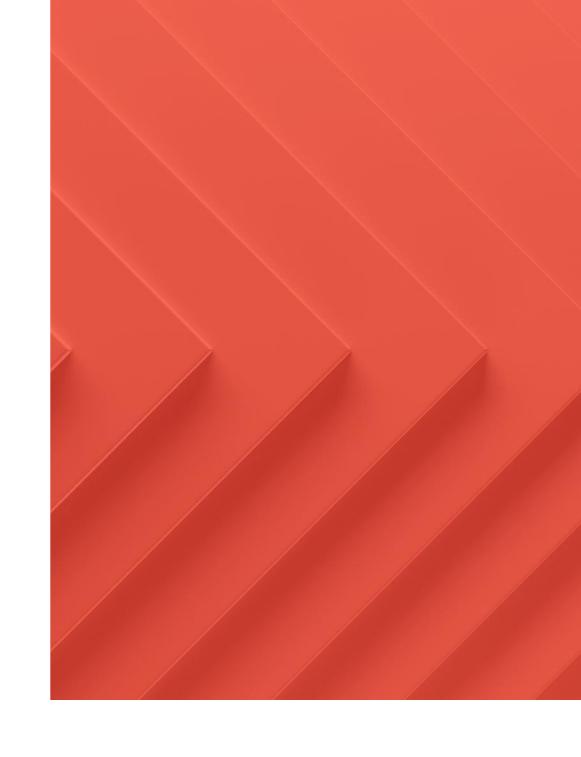
Ashurst

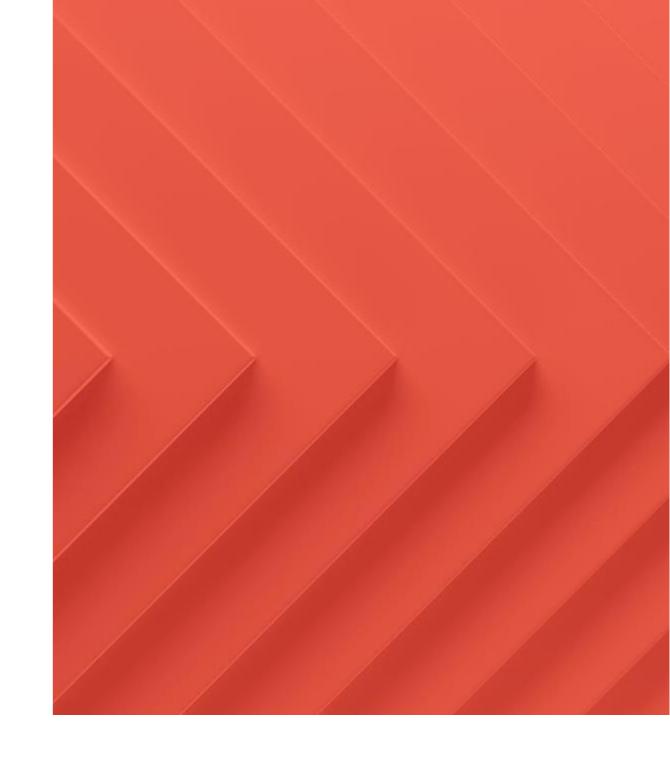
Personal Property Security Act & Register (PPSA/PPSR) fundamentals

PNG continuing legal education for mediation and commercial law



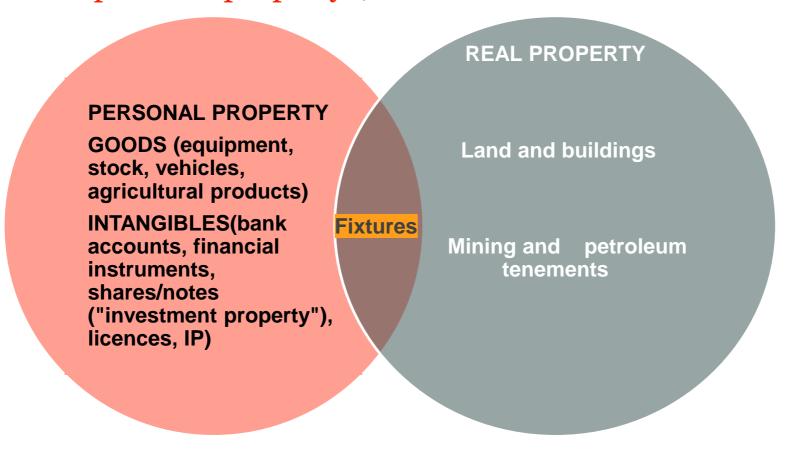
Overview

- New code- covers buying and financing of goods
- Super priority of purchase money security interests
- ³ How to use the PPSR registry



What is personal property

PPSR applies to personal property (and fixtures- but not to real estate)



Transactions concluded before 16 May 2016

 "Buyer Beware" principle (no one can give what they do not have- nemo dat) s21 Goods Act meant that a mortgagee cannot get better title than mortgagor in goods

 Mortgagee of goods would have to prove they are a purchaser for value in good faith without notice of prior interest

 These laws continue to apply to transactions concluded before 16 May 2016 (s119 of PPSA)

Post-PPSA- the new key principles

A complete legal code protecting buyers and financiers from hidden security interests

- Buyer or lessee of consumer or farm* goods under K5,000 protected (except with knowledge** of prior interest)
- Buyer or lessee of any goods sold or leased in ordinary course of business protected (except with knowledge** of prior interest)
- Buyer of motor vehicle MUST search register and can rely on it
- Lender of money to purchase goods is protected

^{*} Farm probably includes garden?

^{**} Knowledge is objective test (s5- information acquired under circumstances in which a reasonable person would take cognizance of it)

The new language of buying and securing personal property

(in comparison to legal concepts before 16 May 2016)

Collateral – goods subject to mortgage or charge

Debtor - borrower

Secured Party – lender, chargee, mortgagee, lessor

Attach – documenting OR creating, in substance, a security interest

(for example through retention of title or leasing)

Perfected/ perfection – registered OR enforceable in order to obtain priority. This can occur by registration in the PPSR OR by obtaining possession/control of the collateral

Purchase Money Security Interest ('pimsi') – 'super priority' for financing the purchase or lease of goods by the debtor

Security Agreement ('specific OR general')— chattel mortgage, equipment lease etc

Security Interest – chattel mortgage, hire purchase, pledge, equipment lease

Transactions that are subject to the PPSA (s 10)

The underlying transaction is the main thing; title is a separate question, priority rules exist





Transaction/in
substance
(Does not have to be documented)

To secure payment (or performance of an obligation)

Deemed Security Interests

These are transactions that are equivalent to security

There is no underlying payment or performance obligation (so could be outside the normal definition, but economic effect is like security)



Transfer of a bank account or hire purchase agreement Account or "chattel paper" as defined



consignment
Consignee has
possession but is not the
owner

Sale of goods on



Lease (term exceeding one year)

By a financier

(Lease of real property with fixtures excluded)

Examples of security interest transactions included in the PPSA (s10(b))

Conditional sales Chattel Leases of goods agreements mortgages (including RoTs) Hire purchase Fixed charges Assignments agreements Floating charges Pledges Consignments

Excluded transactions (s 11)

NOT subject to the PPSA (so general legal principles apply)

1	Liens Eg holding goods for repair- automatic priority under s 53
2	Authority to deduct from pay
3	Debt collection by assignment ("factoring")
4	Tenements (mining & petroleum) creation or transfer of interest HOWEVER security holders typically do register under "both" registers

5	Registered ship mortgages (s 75(a))
6	Implied warranties This is covered by Goods Act
7	Seller of shipped goods reserving title in negotiable bill of lading (made to the order of the seller) (Normal shipping procedure; not registrable under PPSA, Goods Act applies)

Perfection

3 main ways for enabling enforcement and obtaining priority by the Secured Party after the Security Interest has attached to the collateral







Register in the PPSR (s24)

- Can be registered in advance, if authorised
- No general time constraint (except for PMSI)

Possession taken (for tangible assets) (s25)

Control taken (mostly for intangible assets like shares or a Deposit Account) (s26)

Super priority for Purchase Money Security Interests (PMSI)

(Purchase price and lease financing)

4 types of security interest in collateral have an overriding priority over other perfected security interests if:



It secures all or part of the purchase price



It was lent for the purpose of obtaining rights in the property



It is the interest of a lessor under a lease for a term of more than 1 year (except sale/leaseback)



It is the interest of a consignor in goods under "commercial consignment"

Previously in this scenario an existing financier would automatically get security (except for leased goods)

Super priority for Purchase-Money Security Interests (PMSI) (s41)

- Generally the financier can get priority over earlier registered/ perfected securities – but safest to register (describing the goods) within 7 days after debtor gets possession of goods
- (this has been interpreted to apply even if the debtor held the goods in some other capacity)



PMSI for inventory- special rules for the special priority (s42)

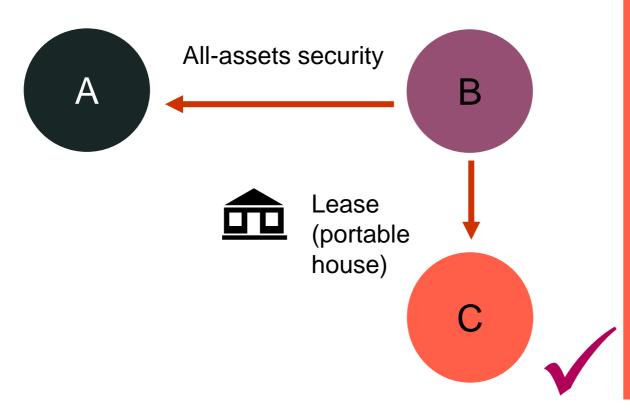
- For stock, equipment in a leasing/ service business, or work-in-progress in any), financier must register, describing the collateral
- To get priority over proceeds of the sale of the inventory, the financier needs to serve **notice in advance** on any existing registered financiers stating and describing the PMSI it has or expects to get (so to achieve this, the timing is stricter than registration within 7 days)



Lessor's super-priority over earlier registered security

Lessor registers within time





A (bank) registers all-assets security on 1 Feb

C (lessor) leases portable house to B (lessee) and registers on 8 Feb

A's interest attaches to house

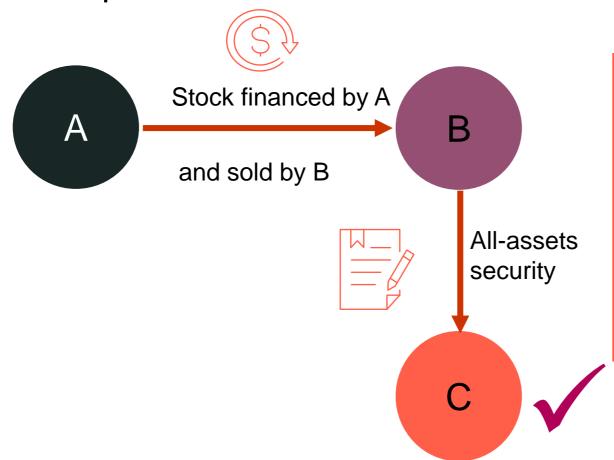
C has lease with term >1 year and perfected this security on 8 Feb

C has priority

Failed to obtain super-priority

Stock financier fails to register

Example:



A (financier) does not register

C (bank) perfects by registration

C's interest attaches

C has priority

If B defaults, C can take proceeds of sale of stock

General priority rules

Section 33 of the PPSA

In a competition between	who wins?
Perfected vs unperfected Security Interest	Perfected Security Interest
Perfected vs perfected	Based on earlier of registration or perfection
Unperfected vs unperfected	First to attach

Special priority rules

Various special priority rules by type of asset or transaction

1	Transferees of negotiable collateral These rules relate to proceeds of sale, purchasers of securities or other documents of title (ss55 – 59)
2	Assignment of accounts (ss60- 64)
3	Deposit accounts and investment property This includes rules where a third party has security over a bank account (ss 3, 4, 65-67)

4	Security interests in fixtures (ss68-71)
5	Crops Crops can be secured separately from the land (s72)
6	Accessions (added to other goods) Generally, security extends to accessions (s73)
7	Commingled goods (eg manufacturing or storage) Generally, there is a pro-rata principle (s74)

Execution creditors

Specific circumstances where rights of a creditor are recognised and can be registered

01

Judgement creditor

(In relation to personal property or fixtures)

02

Landlord

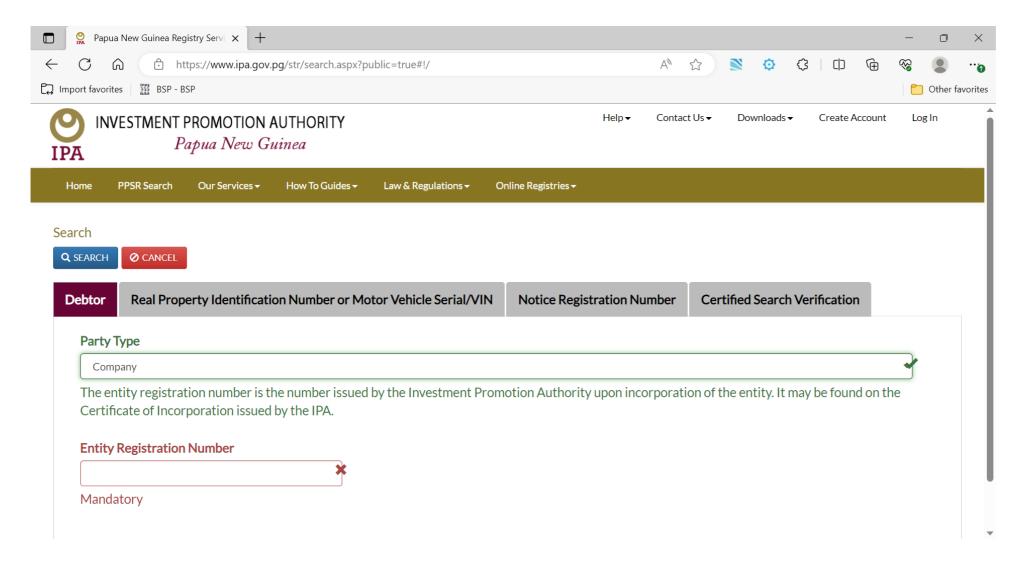
If it holds security rights under the lease to the tenant's own property (which would require express terms)

03

Liquidator or trustee in insolvency

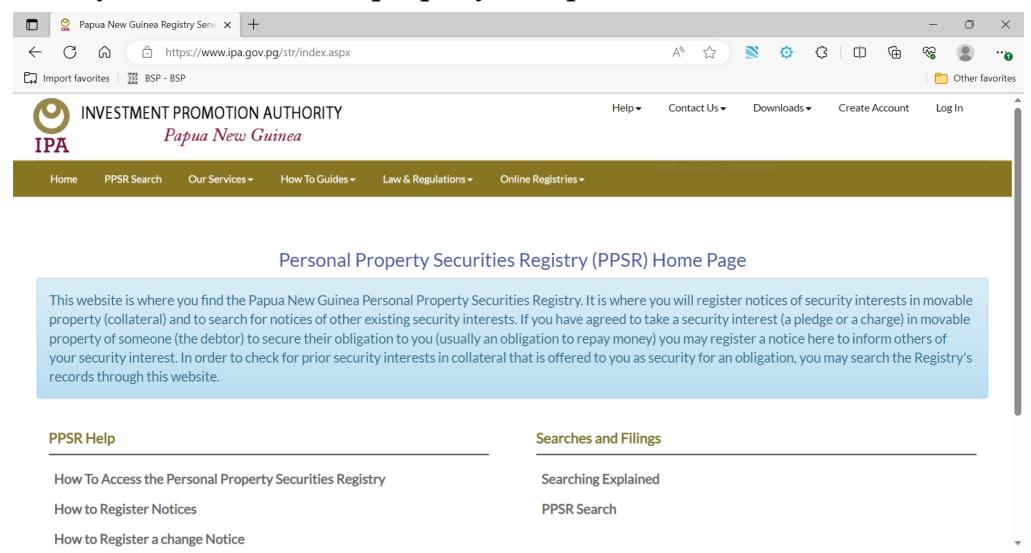
Search personal property... AND SAVE/ PRINT THE RESULT

Better still, get the Certified Search Verification



PPSR home page & account

Essential that your office has this properly set up with individual users

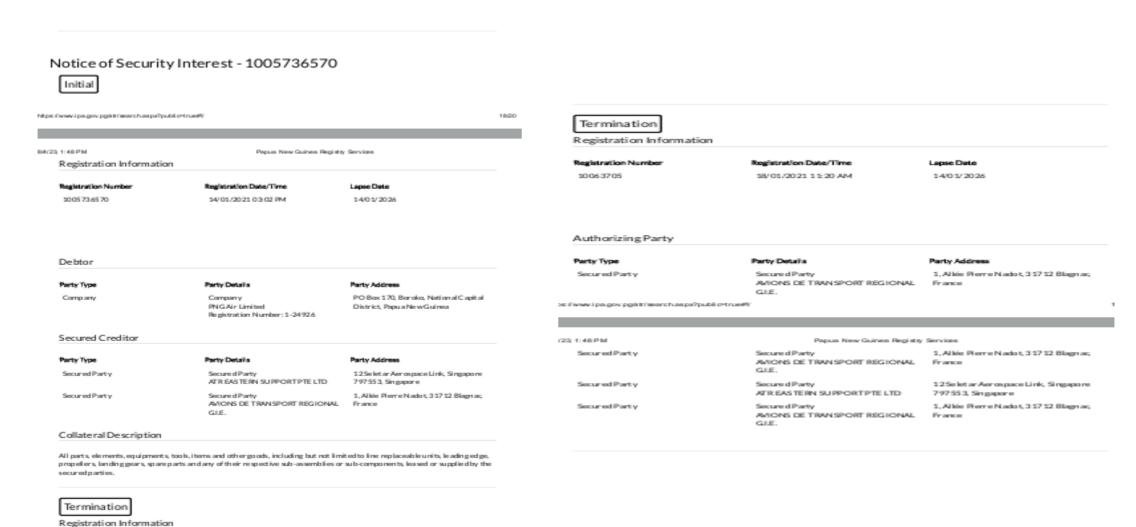


PPSR tips & tricks

- Aim is to identify the collateral (document descriptions might help but are not essential) or say "All of the Debtor's present and after-acquired property"
- Assumed expiry period is 5 years- can change to 20 years
- Inform Secured Party of expiry date & code (not the Debtor!)
- For fixtures, include Vol/Fol of the land that it is affixed to (gives priority)
- For motor vehicles, include VIN (gives automatic priority)

The art of reading a PPSR search

All notices appear whether current, lapsed or terminated- safest to print/save & mark



Enforcement of security interests

The PPSA Parts 4 (Rights and duties) and 8 (Enforcement) contain a full set of provisions dealing with enforcement, which are triggered on default







Main duties are:

- Preserve collateral (s17)
- Act in a commercially reasonable manner (s100)
- Give notices (s101)

Statutory regime is alternative/ additional to contractual regime (s96)

Enforcement rules do not apply to:

- Deemed security interests (s95(1)(a))
- Personal property under control of receiver (s110)

Key cases in Aust/ NZ

Case	Subject matter
Waller v New Zealand Bloodstock [2006] NZLR 629	Subsequent financier took priority over owner which had failed to register
Maiden Civil (P&E) Pty Ltd [2013] NSWSC 852	Similar to Waller
Allied Distribution [2017] SASC 163; StockCo Agricapital [2020] NSWSC 318	PMSI for refinancing of goods in possession
Dalian Huarui v Clyde & Co [2020] WASC 132	Intended beneficiary of funds in solicitor's trust account under escrow agreement

Questions and answers

890689340.3 These materials are for training purposes only and are not intended to be a comprehensive review of all developments in the law and practice, or to cover all aspects of those referred to. Please take legal advice before applying anything contained in these materials to specific issues or transactions. For more information please contact the presenters or your usual contact.