Challenging the Assumption of Asset-Security Privileges: Some Thoughts?

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Reasons to Like Security

Greater Protection

Priority (including Legal over Equitable)

Carving Out (separate secured and general pools)

Over-Securing

In Rem Right (access to object or equivalent)

Tracing into 3P Hands

Reasons not to Like Security

Breach of Pari Passu

Costs (Imputed to Debtor)
Loss of Priority (Equitable (Moveable) Charges
Subordinated): Re Spectrum Plus; (Statute): s176A IA 1986
Negative Pledge Clauses Ineffective
De Jure Merger of Pools (IPs/Courts retaining collateral)
De Facto Merger of Pools (Quistclose)
Tracing Difficult

Path Dependency?

Security is Ancient/Good/Effective

The View of the International Institutions:

Access to Finance Enabled

Registration Systems instituted

Collateralisation of Assets promoted

Reforms to Asset-Security Frameworks Prevalent

Competition between Civil/CL/US Methodologies

"Alternative" Strategies/Adjustments

Write-Offs/Tax Breaks
Higher Interest/Punitive Conditions
Personal Guarantees

Mostly, in addition to conventional in rem security

Only adjustments: restrictions on types of collateral delays to enforcement/recovery subordination

Real "Alternatives"

Reconceptualising Ownership: no more *meum* et *tuum* Islamic Finance Model:

shared investment/risk: musharakah (joint investment); murabaha (agreement as to cost and markup: i.e. shared profits from increase in values), but riba' (no excessive interest)

influenced trusts law; "clogs and fetters"; equity of redemption etc.

The Way Forward

Is conventional security here to stay?

No harmonised treatment of security or priorities (creates comparative advantages and "forum-shopping"; also ties security types/availability to sources of credit, hence preference for US/CL)

But: new assets, new models?

Subjection of crypto-assets to property/security rules problematic

