

Uganda

Deeds of Arrangement Act Chapter 75

Legislation as at 31 December 2000

Note: This Ordinance was **repealed** on 2013-07-01 by [Insolvency Act, 2011](#) (Act 14 of 2011).

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Uganda

Deeds of Arrangement Act Chapter 75

Commenced on 1 January 1931

[This is the version of this document at 31 December 2000.]

[Note: This legislation was revised and consolidated as at 31 December 2000 and 31 December 2023 by the Law Reform Commission of Uganda. All subsequent amendments have been researched and applied by Laws.Africa for ULII.]

[Repealed by [Insolvency Act, 2011 \(Act 14 of 2011\)](#) on 1 July 2013]

An Act to regulate deeds of arrangement

Part I – Preliminary

1. Interpretation

- (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—
 - (a) “**creditors generally**” includes all creditors who may assent to, or take the benefit of, a deed of arrangement;
 - (b) “**prescribed**” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
 - (c) “**property**” has the same meaning as in the Bankruptcy Act.
- (2) For the purpose of determining the number of creditors for whose benefit a deed is made, any two or more joint creditors shall be treated as a single creditor.

2. Deeds of arrangement to which Act applies

- (1) A deed of arrangement to which this Act applies shall include any instrument of the classes hereafter mentioned, whether under seal or not, which is—
 - (a) made by, for or in respect of the affairs of a debtor for the benefit of his or her creditors generally;
 - (b) made by, for or in respect of the affairs of a debtor who was insolvent at the date of the execution of the instrument for the benefit of any three or more of his or her creditors, otherwise than in pursuance of the law relating to bankruptcy.
- (2) The classes of instrument referred to in subsection (1) are—
 - (a) an assignment of property;
 - (b) a deed of, or agreement for, a composition; and
 - (c) in cases where creditors of the debtor obtain any control over his or her property or business—
 - (i) a deed of inspectorship entered into for the purpose of carrying on or winding up a business;
 - (ii) a letter of licence authorising the debtor or any other person to manage, carry on, realise or dispose of a business with a view to the payment of debts; and
 - (iii) any agreement or instrument entered into for the purpose of carrying on or winding up the debtor’s business, or authorising the debtor or any other person to manage,

carry on, realise or dispose of the debtor's business with a view to the payment of his or her debts.

Part II – Avoidance of deeds of arrangement where statutory conditions not complied with

3. Avoidance of unregistered deeds of arrangement

A deed of arrangement shall be void unless it is registered with the registrar of bills of sale under this Act within seven clear days after the first execution of the deed of arrangement by the debtor or any creditor, or if it is executed in any place out of the city of Kampala, then within seven clear days after the time at which it would, in the ordinary course of post, arrive in Kampala, if posted within one week after its execution, and unless it bears such ordinary and ad valorem stamp as is provided by this Act.

4. Avoidance of deeds of arrangement unless assented to by a majority of the creditors.

- (1) A deed of arrangement, which either is expressed to be or is in fact for the benefit of a debtor's creditors generally, shall be void unless, before or within twenty-one days after its registration, or within such extended time as the High Court or the court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy where the debtor resided or carried on business at the date of the execution of the deed may allow, it has received the assent of a majority in number and value of the creditors of the debtor.
- (2) The list of creditors annexed to the affidavit of the debtor filed on the registration of the deed of arrangement shall be *prima facie* evidence of the names of the creditors and the amounts of their claims.
- (3) The assent of a creditor for the purposes of subsection (1) shall be established by his or her executing the deed of arrangement or sending to the trustee his or her assent in writing attested by a witness, but not otherwise.
- (4) The trustee shall file with the registrar of bills of sale at the time of the registration of a deed of arrangement, or, in the case of a deed of arrangement assented to after registration, within twenty-eight days after registration or within such extended time as the High Court or the court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy where the debtor resided or carried on business at the date of the execution of the deed may allow, a statutory declaration by the trustee that the requisite majority of the creditors of the debtor have assented to the deed of arrangement, which declaration shall, in favour of a purchaser for value, be conclusive evidence, and in other cases, be *prima facie* evidence, of the fact declared.
- (5) In calculating a majority of creditors for the purposes of this section, a creditor holding security upon the property of the debtor shall be reckoned as a creditor only in respect of the balance, if any, due to him or her after deducting the value of such security, and creditors whose debts amount to sums not exceeding two hundred shillings shall be reckoned in the majority in value but not in the majority in number.

Part III – Registration of deeds of arrangement

5. Registrar for registration

The registrar of bills of sale shall be the registrar for the purposes of this Act.

6. Mode of registration

- (1) The registration of a deed of arrangement under this Act shall be effected in the manner prescribed by subsection (2).

- (2) A true copy of the deed, and of every schedule or inventory annexed to it, or referred to in it, shall be presented to and filed with the registrar within seven clear days after the execution of the deed (in like manner as a bill of sale given by way of security for the payment of money is required to be filed), together with an affidavit verifying the time of execution, and containing a description of the residence and occupation of the debtor, and of the place or places where his or her business is carried on, and an affidavit by the debtor stating the total estimated amount of property and liabilities included under the deed, the total amount of the composition, if any, payable under it and the names and addresses of his or her creditors.
- (3) No deed shall be registered under this Act unless the original of the deed, duly stamped with the proper stamp duty, and in addition to that duty a stamp denoting a duty computed at the rate of one shilling for every two thousand shillings or fraction of two thousand shillings of the sworn value of the property passing, or, where no property passes under the deed, the amount of composition payable under the deed, is produced to the registrar at the time of the registration.
- (4) Upon the registration of a deed, the registrar shall cause to be inserted in the *Gazette* and a local newspaper a notice containing the dates of the execution and registration of the deed, the names, addresses and descriptions of the debtor and the parties to the deed, and a short statement of the nature and effect of the deed; and the registrar shall, for this purpose, require the payment of such expenses of publication as shall be necessary.

7. Form of register

The registrar shall keep a register in which shall be entered, as soon as conveniently may be after the presentation of a deed for registration, an abstract of the contents of every deed of arrangement registered under this Act, containing the following and any other prescribed particulars—

- (a) the date of the deed;
- (b) the name, address and description of the debtor, and the place or places where his or her business was carried on at the date of the execution of the deed, and the title of the firm or firms under which the debtor carried on business, and the name and address of the trustee, if any, under the deed;
- (c) a short statement of the nature and effect of the deed and of the composition in the pound payable under it;
- (d) the date of registration;
- (e) the amount of property and liabilities included under the deed, as estimated by the debtor.

8. Rectification of register

The High Court, upon being satisfied that the omission to register a deed of arrangement within the time required by this Act or that the omission or misstatement of the name, residence or description of any person was accidental or due to inadvertence, or to some cause beyond the control of the debtor and not imputable to any negligence on his or her part, may, on the application of any party interested, and on such terms and conditions as are just and expedient, extend the time for registration, or order the omission or misstatement to be supplied or rectified by the insertion in the register of the true name, residence or description.

9. Time for registration

Where the time for registering a deed of arrangement expires on a Sunday, or other day on which the registration office is closed, the registration shall be valid if made on the next following day on which the office is open.

10. Inspection of register and registered deeds

Any person shall be entitled, at all reasonable times, to search the register on payment of one shilling or such other fee as may be prescribed, and, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed, shall be entitled, at all reasonable times, to inspect, examine and make extracts from any registered deed of arrangement, without being required to make a written application or to specify any particulars in reference to it, upon payment of one shilling, or such other fee as may be prescribed, for each deed of arrangement inspected; but the extracts shall be limited to the dates of execution and of registration, the names, addresses and descriptions of the debtor and of the parties to the deed, a short statement of the nature and effect of the deed and any other prescribed particulars.

11. Local registration of copy of deeds

- (1) Where the place of business or residence of the debtor who is one of the parties to a deed of arrangement, or who is referred to in it, is situate in some place within an area in respect of which a district registry of the High Court has been established, the registrar shall, within three clear days after registration in the principal registry, and in accordance with the prescribed directions, transmit a copy of the deed to the district registrar of the area in which the place of business or residence is situate.
- (2) Every copy so transmitted shall be filed, kept and indexed by the district registrar in the prescribed manner, and any person may search, inspect, make extracts from, and obtain copies of, the registered copy, in the like manner and upon the like terms, as to payment or otherwise, as near as may be, as in the case of deeds registered under this Act.

Part IV – Provisions as to trustees

12. Security by trustee

- (1) The trustee under a deed of arrangement shall, within fourteen days from the date on which the statutory declaration certifying the assent of the creditors is filed, give security in the prescribed manner to the court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy where the debtor resided or carried on business at the date of the execution of the deed, in a sum equal to the estimated assets available for distribution among the unsecured creditors as shown by the affidavit filed on registration to administer the deed properly and account fully for the assets which come to his or her hands, unless a majority in number and value of the debtor's creditors, either by resolution passed at a meeting convened by notice to all the creditors, or by writing addressed to the trustee, dispense with his or her giving such security.
- (2) When such a dispensation has been so given, the trustee shall immediately make and file with the registrar of bills of sale a statutory declaration to that effect, which declaration shall, in favour of a purchaser for value, be conclusive evidence, and in other cases, be *prima facie* evidence, of the facts declared.
- (3) If a trustee under a deed of arrangement fails to comply with the requirements of this section, the court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy where the debtor resided or carried on business at the date of the execution of the deed, on the application of any creditor and after hearing such persons as it may think fit, may declare the deed of arrangement to be void or may make an order appointing another trustee in the place of the trustee appointed by the deed of arrangement.
- (4) A certificate that the security required by this section has been given by a trustee, signed by the registrar to whom it was given and filed with the registrar of bills of sale, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact.
- (5) All monies received by a trustee under a deed of arrangement shall be banked by him or her to an account to be opened in the name of the debtor's estate.

- (6) In calculating a majority of creditors for the purposes of this section, a creditor holding security upon the property of the debtor shall be reckoned as a creditor only in respect of the balance, if any, due to him or her after deducting the value of the security, and creditors whose debts amount to sums not exceeding two hundred shillings shall be reckoned in the majority in value but not in the majority in number.

13. Penalty on trustee acting when deed of arrangement void

If a trustee acts under a deed of arrangement—

- (a) after it has to his or her knowledge become void by reason of noncompliance with any of the requirements of this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act; or
- (b) after he or she has failed to give security within the time and in the manner provided for by this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act,

he or she is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred shillings for every day between the date on which the deed became void or the expiration of the time within which security should have been given, as the case may be, and the last day on which he or she is proved to have acted as trustee, unless he or she satisfies the court before which he or she is accused that his or her contravention of the law was due to inadvertence, or that his or her action has been confined to taking such steps as were necessary for the protection of the estate.

14. Transmission of accounts to official receiver

- (1) Every trustee under a deed of arrangement shall, at such times as may be prescribed, transmit to the official receiver in bankruptcy for Uganda, or as he or she directs, an account of his or her receipts and payments as trustee, in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner.
- (2) If any trustee fails to transmit such account, he or she is liable on conviction by a chief magistrate or a magistrate grade I to a fine not exceeding one hundred shillings for each day during which the default continues, and the High Court, for the purpose of enforcing subsection (1), shall exercise, on the application of the official receiver, all the powers conferred on the court by section 98(2) of the Bankruptcy Act in cases of bankruptcy.
- (3) The accounts transmitted to the official receiver under this section shall be open to inspection by the debtor or any creditor or other person interested, on payment of the prescribed fee, and copies of or extracts from the accounts shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, be furnished to the debtor, the creditors or any other persons interested.
- (4) In this section, “trustee” includes any person appointed to distribute a composition or to act in any fiduciary capacity under any deed of arrangement, and “prescribed” means prescribed by rules under the Bankruptcy Act.

15. Transmission of accounts to creditors

Every trustee under a deed of arrangement shall, at the expiration of six months from the date of the registration of the deed, and thereafter at the expiration of every subsequent period of six months until the estate has been finally wound up, send to each creditor who has assented to the deed a statement in the prescribed form of the trustee’s accounts and of the proceedings under the deed down to the date of the statement, and shall, in his or her affidavit verifying his or her accounts transmitted to the official receiver, state whether or not he or she has duly sent the statements, and the dates on which the statements were sent; and if a trustee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this section, the High Court may, for the purpose of enforcing those provisions, exercise, on the application of the official receiver, all the powers conferred on the court by section 98(2) of the Bankruptcy Act, in cases of bankruptcy.

16. Audit of accounts

- (1) Where, in the course of administration of the estate of a debtor who has executed a deed of arrangement, or within twelve months from the date when the final accounts of the estate were rendered to the official receiver, an application in writing is made to the official receiver by a majority in number and value of the creditors who have assented to the deed for an official audit of the trustee's accounts, the official receiver may cause the trustee's accounts to be audited; and in that case, all the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act relating to the institution and enforcement of an audit of the accounts of a trustee in bankruptcy, including the provisions as to fees, shall, with necessary modifications, apply to the audit of the trustee's accounts.
- (2) The official receiver shall have power on the audit to require production of a certificate for the taxed costs of any advocate whose costs have been paid or charged by the trustee, and to disallow the whole or any part of any costs in respect of which no certificate is produced.
- (3) The official receiver may determine how and by what parties the costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the audit, including any prescribed fees chargeable in respect of the audit, are to be borne, whether by the applicants or by the trustee or out of the estate, and may, before granting an application for any audit, require the applicants to give security for the costs of the audit.

17. Payment of undistributed monies into court

At any time after the expiration of two years from the date of the registration of a deed of arrangement, the court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy where the debtor resided or carried on business at the date of the execution of the deed may, on the application of the trustee or a creditor, or on the application of the debtor, order that all monies representing unclaimed dividends and undistributed funds then in the hands of the trustee or under his or her control be paid into court or to the official receiver for the credit of the bankruptcy estates account as the court shall deem fit.

18. Preferential payment to creditor an offence

If a trustee under a deed of arrangement pays to any creditor out of the debtor's property a sum larger in proportion to the creditor's claim than that paid to other creditors entitled to the benefit of the deed, then, unless the deed authorises him or her to do so, or unless the payments are either made to a creditor entitled to enforce his or her claim by distress or are such as would be lawful in a bankruptcy, he or she commits a misdemeanour.

19. Power of High Court to appoint new trustee

- (1) The High Court may whenever it is expedient to appoint a new trustee under a deed of arrangement and it is found inexpedient, difficult or impracticable so to do without the assistance of the court, make an order for the appointment of a new trustee.
- (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the court may make an order for the appointment of a trustee in substitution for a trustee who is convicted of a felony or is a bankrupt.
- (3) An order under this section, and any consequential vesting order or conveyance, shall not operate further or otherwise as a discharge to any former trustee than an appointment of a new trustee under any power for that purpose contained in any deed of arrangement would have operated.

20. Provisions for the protection of trustees under void deeds

- (1) Where a deed of arrangement is void by reason that the requisite majority of creditors have not assented to it, or, in the case of a deed for the benefit of three or more creditors, by reason that the debtor was insolvent at the time of the execution of the deed and that the deed was not registered as required by this Act, but is not void for any other reason, and a receiving order is made against the debtor upon a petition presented after the lapse of three months from the execution of the

Repealed

deed, the trustee under the deed shall not be liable to account to the trustee in the bankruptcy for any dealings with or payments made out of the debtor's property which would have been proper if the deed had been valid, if he or she proves that at the time of such dealings or payments he or she did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the deed was void.

- (2) Where a receiving order is made against a debtor under section 100 of the Bankruptcy Act, this section shall apply if the receiving order was made after the lapse of three months from the execution of the deed.

21. Notice to creditors of avoidance of deed

When a deed of arrangement is void by virtue of this Act for any reason other than that, being for the benefit of creditors generally, it has not been registered within the time allowed for the purpose by this Act, the trustee shall, as soon as practicable after he or she has become aware that the deed is void, give notice in writing thereof to each creditor whose name and address he or she knows, and file a copy of the notice with the registrar of bills of sale; and if he or she fails so to do, he or she is liable on conviction by a magistrate grade I to a fine not exceeding four hundred shillings.

22. Payment of expenses incurred by trustees

Where a deed of arrangement is avoided by reason of the bankruptcy of the debtor, any expenses properly incurred by the trustee under the deed in the performance of any of the duties imposed on him or her by this Act shall be allowed or paid to him or her by the trustee in the bankruptcy as a first charge on the estate.

23. Application of Part IV

The provisions of this Part of this Act, except such of those provisions—

- (a) as relate to the transmission of accounts to the official receiver of a debtor's estate for Uganda;
- (b) as provide for the protection of a trustee under void deeds;
- (c) as require a notice to be given to creditors of avoidance of deeds;
- (d) as provide for the payment of expenses incurred by trustees,

shall not apply to a deed of arrangement made for the benefit of any three or more of the debtor's creditors unless it is in fact for the benefit of the debtor's creditors generally.

Part V – General

24. Courts in which applications for enforcement of trusts to be made

Any application by the trustee under a deed of arrangement, which either is expressed to be or is in fact for the benefit of the debtor's creditors generally, or by the debtor or by any creditor entitled to the benefit of such a deed of arrangement, for the enforcement of the trusts or the determination of questions under it, shall be made to the High Court.

25. Relation to bankruptcy law

- (1) If the trustee under a deed of arrangement, which either is expressed to be or is in fact for the benefit of the debtor's creditors generally, serves in the prescribed manner on any creditor of the debtor notice in writing of the execution of the deed and of the filing of the statutory declaration certifying the creditors' assents with an intimation that the creditor will not after the expiration of one month from the service of the notice be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against the debtor founded on the execution of the deed or on any other act committed by him or her in the course or for the purpose of the proceedings preliminary to the execution of the deed as an act of bankruptcy, that creditor shall not, after the expiration of that period, unless the deed becomes

void, be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against the debtor founded on the execution of the deed or any act so committed by him or her as an act of bankruptcy.

- (2) Where such a deed of arrangement as aforesaid has become void by virtue of this Act, the fact that a creditor has assented to the deed shall not disentitle him or her to present a bankruptcy petition founded on the execution of the deed of arrangement as an act of bankruptcy.
- (3) Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, nothing in this Act shall be construed as repealing or shall affect any provision of the law for the time being in force in relation to bankruptcy or shall give validity to any deed or instrument which by law is an act of bankruptcy or void or voidable.

26. Office copies

Subject to this Act, any person shall be entitled to have an office copy of, or extract from, any deed registered under this Act upon paying the prescribed fees, and any such copy or extract shall, in all courts and before all arbitrators or other persons, be admitted as *prima facie* evidence of the deed, and of the fact and date of registration as shown thereon.

27. Fees

There shall be taken, in respect of the registration of deeds of arrangement, and in respect of any copies or extracts, or official searches made by the registrar, such fees as may be from time to time prescribed; and nothing in this Act shall make it obligatory on the registrar to do, or permit to be done, any act in respect of which any fee is specified or prescribed, except on payment of the fee.

28. Rules

The Chief Justice, with the approval of the Minister, may make general rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act.

29. Deeds of Arrangement Rules applied

Until the Chief Justice shall make general rules under the powers conferred by section 28, the Deeds of Arrangement Rules, 1925, made under section 28 of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1914, of the United Kingdom are declared to be in force in Uganda and shall be read and considered as part of this Act, and the court may construe the rules with such verbal alterations not affecting the substance as may be deemed expedient to render them applicable to local circumstances and to any matters before the court; but any such construction or alteration shall not be inconsistent with this Act.