

Information Note for Farms that have Had Loans Sold On

What Every Farmer
Needs to Know

December 2025

Credit Review

INTRODUCTION

As with all Credit Review information notes, reading this short article will help you to understand how you can ensure your farm has access to credit when it needs it. This note specifically provides some information for borrowers whose loan has been sold on to another lender. Also, if you are being asked to repay the loan, what could have happened in the process so far; and some actions to consider.

As with all debt and credit issues, it is up to the owner of the Farm to decide what to do next.

1. **Why has your loan been sold to a new owner?**
2. **Actions to be considered with regard to the loans which have been sold**
3. **Is there a chance the loan will be called in?**
4. **What protections are available?**
5. **Other actions to be considered by Farmers.**

1. Why Has Your Loan Been Sold To A New Owner?

When a Loan is obtained from your Bank, a loan agreement document is signed. This specifies the amount and term of the loan, the collateral security, the repayment conditions - and the rules for what happens if the agreement is breached or not kept up.

This is an important document, as for the duration of the loan if any of the conditions of the loan agreement are not met (breached), with or without the consent of the Bank, then the Bank can classify it as Non-Performing, and can demand its immediate repayment in full.

Most loan agreements also include the Bank's right to sell your loans to a new owner. This 'right' is included in banks loan documentation and *loans can be sold whether the loan is performing or not*. Banks usually sell all of the connected bank accounts in these loan sales, which can include the Farms debit accounts, even if some of these have not breached the specific terms of that loan or overdraft.

If the Farm has had personal guarantees as part of the collateral for the loans, then all the guarantor's debit accounts will also from part of the exposure being sold on.

Some Borrowers have been shocked to learn that their loans are being sold on as the result of one or more of the Farm's loan guarantors being classified as Non-Performing by the Bank – that is, someone who has guaranteed your loans. (This may only happen when the guarantor and the Borrower use the same Bank).

So even if the Farm has been meeting the terms of your own loan agreement with the Bank, it could still be sold off if your guarantor is in difficulty. Under Data Protection rules, you will have had no prior notice of the problem from the Bank, unless you are told by the Guarantor.

Loans which have been Renegotiated/Restructured

If your Farm business has had difficulties in the past, and required the terms of the loans to be restructured, and this has been agreed with your Bank, then a new loan agreement will have been drawn up with the revised terms.

Provided the Borrower has signed this agreement, and the revised terms have been adhered to, then the Bank should not sell the loans – an exception being if one or more of your loan guarantors is classified as Non-Performing, as described above.

If you would like more information on Non-Performing Loans, there is a separate Information Sheet on the Resources section of Credit Review website. [Non-Performing Loans and Exposures](#).

2. Actions to be Considered with Regard to the Loans Which Have Been Sold

The Farm's loans will now be owned by a new owner – likely an Investment Fund or Hedge Fund. The new loan owners usually appoint a managing agent to handle all communications with Borrowers. It is these agents which you will deal with on matters concerning the loans.

If you are not contacted by the managing agent over the weeks following the loan sale, you should obtain contact details from the Bank selling the loan, and then make contact with the managing agent.

Credit Review strongly recommends that the Borrower continues to make the loan repayments, to the new loan owner, and adheres to the terms of the loan as was previously agreed with the Bank.

The managing agent will provide you with the details of how to continue to make the repayments. The loan contract which has been sold carry with it the same terms and conditions applicable to it, as it had before it was sold by your Bank.

Any further breaches of the original loan terms will provide additional leverage to the new loan's owners to demand full repayment on the loans. Missed repayments greater than 90 days are reported to the [Central Credit Register](#), and will be visible to all Banks and Finance providers into the future.

A poor repayment pattern will make it more difficult for the Borrower to obtain future refinance from a bank or funder, in the event that the new loan owner demands full repayment.

Most new loan owners of debts which have been sold on by Banks have shown no interest in providing new funds to Farms and other Borrowers. If you need working capital, or loan support for a farm project, you will need to approach a Bank or other Finance Provider.

Having the loans sold to a new owner will make it more difficult to obtain new credit from one of the Banks, as the collateral security of the debt will be transferred to the new loan owner as part of the debt sale.

Banks will also be mindful of the Loans outstanding, now owned by new loan owner, and that technically this can be demanded for repayment in full at any time. Such a potential immediate demand may put any new loans advanced by one of the Banks in jeopardy, and this will weigh heavily on their new credit decision making.

3. Is there a Chance The Loan Will Be Called In

If the status of the Borrower's loan has been classified as non-performing through a breach of terms (per the loan contract agreed originally with the Bank) then this breach has broken the contract and renders the loan 'repayable on demand'.

This is likely why the Bank has decided to sell the Borrower's loan on, and the 'on demand' status remains with the new loan owner. It is important to re-iterate however, that not all loans which are sold to 3rd parties were in difficulty, and you should continue to adhere to the repayment obligations (where possible) so that the loan contract is maintained.

The picture of 'what happens next' with the new loan owners can vary. Some appear content to hold on to loans which are being adequately serviced; whilst others have demanded full repayment over a shortish period of around three months, with the option of using a Receiver to recover the full amount of the loans which are now 'repayable on demand'.

While the new loan owners will have bought the loans at a discount to the outstanding loan amount from your Bank, they are still legally in their rights to look to recover up to 100% of the outstanding balance and, depending on the ability to repay, may do so.

The approach being taken by the New Loan Owners seeking repayment of the loans generally involves the following three options:

- **Discounted Buy Out**

Under this option the borrower can put forward a proposal to buy the loan at a discount to its outstanding value. However, any offer would be expected to be at least in line with the market value of the security held for the loan.

- **Settlement & Sale**

A voluntary sale of the assets plus a cash settlement towards any shortfall on the settlement figure. This settlement would need to be agreed in advance.

- **Enforcement**

In the event of no agreement being possible under options (a) & (b) the new loan owner may appoint a receiver to realise the security they hold and pursue the borrowers for any shortfall to the value of the loans outstanding.

4. What Protections Are Available

If you believe that either the bank has sold your loan and should not have, or the managing agent is being unreasonable or unfair, then you should lodge a formal complaint to the offending party in the first instance. All regulated entities are required to comply with the Central Bank of Ireland's SME Lending Regulations.

New loan owners are now regulated, and their managing agents must also abide by the regulations. These Regulations can be found [here](#)

Central Bank – Lending to SMEs Regulations
These Regulations set out a number of protections for SMEs on how Banks should conduct their business including:

- rights to annual meetings and reviews
- general provision of information
- pre-sale information (for when you borrow from a bank)
- post-sale information (for when you borrow from a bank)
- security/collateral
- refusing or withdrawing credit
- borrowers in arrears
- policies for borrowers in financial difficulties
- alternative arrangements (restructuring debt)

The Consumer Protection (Regulation of Credit Servicing Firms) Act 2018 ensures that when a loan is sold to an unregulated entity the protections of the Central Bank's SME lending Regulations must be followed by their Irish servicing agents - who they have appointed to interact with borrowers on their behalf.

5. Other Actions To Be Considered By The Farm

At this stage, good advice is essential. Bad advice at this critical stage may cause terminal results for your Farm business. If your Accountant is sufficiently well informed, they should be the initial port of call.

Alternatively, you may wish to engage a specialist regulated debt management services (DMS) firm to independently review your financial circumstances and/or engage with the bank on your behalf. DMS firms are regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland to provide Debt Management Services to Consumers. Information is available on the Central Bank website [Introduction to Debt Management Firms](#) and you can access the up to date register of debt management firms [here](#)

At some point in time you will need to be talking with another Bank to provide finance to meet the settlement figure which may be demanded by the new Loan owner

If you have not already done so, you should make some effort to value your security which is held by the new loan owner – this will provide an indication as to a reasonable settlement amount for any deal.

As previously recommended, you should keep up the required repayments to new owners of your debt. Failure to do so may result in you not being able to get the required funds from one of the existing banks when a demand for repayment is made by the loan's owner.

In the event that your debt adviser suggests tactically ceasing repayments, you must be able to show what you have done with the withheld repayment cash. Any bank providing refinance will be reluctant to lend if they feel that these withheld funds are required to keep the business afloat, and would not be available to service their repayments on any proposed refinancing loan.

It is likely that you will have your normal day to day business banking with one of the remaining banks which are still active in the Farm market. If this account is operated well it will help you to secure the finance you will need; if the account is poorly operated with payments dishonoured, this will make it more difficult.

In any case, you should be talking with your daily 'transactional bank' to establish a good relationship, and letting them know that you may need refinancing in the foreseeable future. Listen to the banker – are they positive or negative about this?

If they are negative – try to address the issues they raise. You may need to shop around for a more accommodating bank. There are also a number of alternative non-bank finance providers on the market who provide a combination of asset backed lending and cashflow lending.

Some key points which may help to obtain new finance to buy back your loans from the new owner:

- It is unlikely that any Bank will refinance any Loans by 100%; or by multiples of your Farm profits to settle the debt with the current loan owner. You may need to get part of the settlement money from a non-bank source – an investor from friends and family, or an outside investor in your Farm. If practicable you should also be talking with Friends and Family about the upcoming need for refinancing.
- You can find a further information sheet on how to make a credible application for Bank lending in the Resources section of the [Credit Review](#) website.
- The Bank that you are seeking refinance from will check your business and personal credit history with the Central Bank's Central Credit Register. The CCR provides a record of your loan history, both personal and business credit.

Do you know what these credit records look like? If not, find out. It is better to explain in advance the causes for any defaults, including missed payments, interest only periods or other forbearance, and why these will not re-occur.

Find out more about how to access your own free report at [Central Credit Register](#) - this can be done on-line.

Some other sources of help which are available:

- If your farm business has less than 10 employees, some of the refinancing up to €50K, may be available from Microfinance Ireland. www.microfinanceireland.ie
- If lack of security is the issue, the Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland (SBCI) provides a number of products with Credit Guarantees attached, accessed through banks and other on-lenders, which may help solve this problem. Details can be obtained from your Bank or the [SBCI](#) directly.
- If you are a member of a Farm trade body such as the IFA, contact them as they may be working with have other members in a similar situation, and have useful insights and experience they can share with you.

Contact Credit Review to discuss any aspect of your application.

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Credit Review provides a number of credit and debt related information sheets for Small Business and Farms. These can be found in the Resources section of Credit Review website www.creditreview.ie/resources/

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