

The Saskatchewan Farm Security Act

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Chapter S-17.1 of the *Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1988-89* (consult Table of Saskatchewan Statutes for effective dates) as amended by the *Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1989-90, c.22*; *1992, c.43 and c.74*; *1993, c.P-6.2 and c.51*; *1994, c.30*; *1996, c.C-27.01 and c.9*; *1997, c.T-22.2*; *1998, c.C-45.2, c.14 and c.48*; *2000, c.L-5.1*; *2002, c.C-11.1 and c.55*; *2004, c.L-16.1, c.T-18.1, c.26 and c.59*; *2005, c.M-36.1*; *2009, c.7*; *2010, c.E-9.22 and c.N-5.2*; *2013, c.27*; *2014, c.E-13.1*; *2015, c.21*; and *2015, c.32*.

NOTE:

This consolidation is not official. Amendments have been incorporated for convenience of reference and the original statutes and regulations should be consulted for all purposes of interpretation and application of the law. In order to preserve the integrity of the original statutes and regulations, errors that may have appeared are reproduced in this consolidation.

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CHAPTER S-17.1

An Act to provide for Security for Saskatchewan Family Farms

PART I

Title and Interpretation

Short title

1 This Act may be cited as *The Saskatchewan Farm Security Act*.

Interpretation

2(1) In this Act:

- (a) **“agricultural corporation”** means a corporation:
 - (i) that is engaged in the business of farming; and
 - (ii) the majority of issued voting shares of which are legally or beneficially owned by producers who are resident persons;
- (b) **“board”** means, except in sections 27.1 to 27.9, the Farm Land Security Board continued pursuant to section 5;
- (c) **“child”** means, other than in Part VI:
 - (i) an unmarried person under 18 years of age; or
 - (ii) an unmarried person over 18 years of age who is in full time attendance at an educational institution;

and includes a stepchild, adopted child or child over whom a producer stands in *loco parentis*;

- (d) **“court”** means the Court of Queen’s Bench;
- (e) **“family”** means spouse and children;
- (f) **“farm land”** means other than in Part VI, real property in Saskatchewan that is situated outside a city, town, village, hamlet or resort village and that is used for the purposes of farming, but does not include:
 - (i) minerals contained in, on or under that real property; and
 - (ii) land used primarily for the purpose of extracting, processing, storing or transporting minerals;
- (g) **“farming”** includes livestock raising, poultry raising, dairying, tillage of the soil, bee-keeping, fur farming or any other activity undertaken to produce primary agricultural produce and animals;
- (h) **“homestead”** means:
 - (i) the house and buildings occupied by a farmer as his or her bona fide farm residence; and
 - (ii) the farm land on which the house and buildings mentioned in subclause (i) are situated, not exceeding 160 acres or one quarter section, whichever is greater;

- (i) **“implement”** means:
 - (i) any implement, equipment or machine that is used or intended for use by a producer on a farm for the purpose of farming;
 - (ii) a motor vehicle classified in regulations made pursuant to *The Traffic Safety Act* as a farm vehicle;
- (j) **“judge”** means a judge of the court;
- (k) **“livestock”** includes any cattle, horse, mule, ass, swine, sheep or goat;
- (l) **“local registrar”** means a local registrar or deputy local registrar of the court;
- (m) **“mediator”** means a person appointed as a mediator pursuant to section 8;
- (n) **“minister”** means the member of the Executive Council to whom for the time being the administration of this Act is assigned;
- (o) **“mortgage”** means any mortgage of farm land, including:
 - (i) a mortgage granted to:
 - (A) the Agricultural Credit Corporation of Saskatchewan pursuant to *The Agricultural Credit Corporation of Saskatchewan Act*; or
 - (B) Farm Credit Canada continued pursuant to the *Farm Credit Canada Act* or any other corporation created by or pursuant to any other Act of the Parliament of Canada;
 - (ii) an agreement for the sale of land;
 - (iii) an agreement renewing or extending a mortgage or agreement for sale; and
 - (iv) any other mortgage or agreement that is prescribed in the regulations;
- (p) **“mortgagee”** includes:
 - (i) a vendor under an agreement for the sale of farm land;
 - (ii) a personal representative, successor or assignee of a vendor mentioned in subclause (i) or a mortgagee; and
 - (iii) a person claiming through a vendor mentioned in subclause (i) or a mortgagee;
- (q) **“mortgagor”** includes:
 - (i) a purchaser under an agreement for the sale of farm land;
 - (ii) a personal representative, successor or assignee of a purchaser mentioned in subclause (i) or a mortgagor; and
 - (iii) a person claiming through a purchaser mentioned in subclause (i) or a mortgagor;

- (r) **Repealed.** 2002, c.55, s.3.
 - (s) **Repealed.** 2002, c.55, s.3.
 - (t) **Repealed.** 1993, c.51, s.3.
 - (u) **“producer”** means an individual who is engaged in the business of farming;
 - (v) **“purchase money security interest”** means a security interest that is taken or reserved by a vendor to secure payment of all or any part of the sale price of personal property;
 - (w) **“recognized financial institution”** means:
 - (i) a bank that is governed by the *Bank Act* (Canada);
 - (ii) a credit union that is incorporated or continued pursuant to *The Credit Union Act, 1998* or that is required to be registered pursuant to an Act;
 - (iii) a trust corporation that holds a valid and subsisting licence issued pursuant to *The Trust and Loan Corporations Act, 1997*;
 - (iv) the Agricultural Credit Corporation of Saskatchewan that is continued pursuant to *The Agricultural Credit Corporation of Saskatchewan Act*; or
 - (v) Farm Credit Canada continued pursuant to the *Farm Credit Canada Act*;
 - (x) **“resident person”** means, except in Part VI, an individual who resides in Saskatchewan for at least 183 days in any year;
 - (y) **“secured party”** means a person who has a security interest and includes a recognized financial institution that has a security interest;
 - (z) **“security agreement”** means an agreement that creates or provides for a security interest;
 - (aa) **“security interest”** means an interest in personal property that secures payment or performance of an obligation;
 - (bb) **“spouse”** means:
 - (i) the legal spouse of a person; or
 - (ii) if a person does not have a legal spouse or is living separate and apart from his or her legal spouse, a common law spouse of that person.
- (2) In clause 2(1)(h), **“farmer”** means “farmer” as defined in Part II, III or V, as the case may be.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.2; 1992, c.74, s.3; 1993, c.51, s.3; 1996, c.9, s.25; 1997, c.T-22.2, s.90; 1998, c.C-45.2, s.476; 2002, c.55, s.3; 2004, c.T-18.1, s.305; 2015, c.32, s.3.

PART II
Farm Land Security

Interpretation of Part

3 In this Part:

(a) **“action”** means an action in court with respect to farm land by a mortgagee for:

- (i) foreclosure of the equity of redemption;
- (ii) sale or possession of the mortgaged farm land;
- (iii) recovery of any money payable under a mortgage;
- (iv) specific performance or cancellation of an agreement for sale;
- (v) sale or possession of the farm land sold under the agreement for sale; or
- (vi) any other relief that may be granted under the agreement for sale;

(a.1) **“agreement for sale”**, with respect to the sale of land, means, other than in section 25, an agreement for the sale of land pursuant to which:

- (i) the purchaser agrees to pay the purchase price over a period of time, in the manner stated in the agreement; and
- (ii) on payment of the purchase price mentioned in clause (a), the vendor is obliged to convey the title to the land to the purchaser;

but does not include an agreement pursuant to which the purchase price is payable in less than six months from the date of possession as set out in the agreement or in any amendment to the agreement.

(b) **“The Farm Land Security Act”** means *The Farm Land Security Act* as that Act existed on the day before the coming into force of this Part;

(c) **“farmer”** means, except in sections 27.1 to 27.9, a mortgagor.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.3; 1992, c.74, s.4; 2009, c.7,
s.6.

Purpose

4 The purpose of this Part is to afford protection to farmers against loss of their farm land.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.4.

Farm Land Security Board continued

5(1) The Farm Land Security Board and the Saskatchewan Farm Ownership Board are continued as The Farm Land Security Board consisting of those persons appointed as members by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

- (2) Any person who is a member of the board on the day before the coming into force of this Part continues as a member of the Board until:
- (a) that person resigns or is removed from the board by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; or
 - (b) a successor is appointed pursuant to this Act.
- (3) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may designate:
- (a) one of the members as chairperson; and
 - (b) one or more members as vice-chairpersons.
- (4) The board may:
- (a) appoint committees consisting of any individuals; and
 - (b) delegate to committees appointed pursuant to clause (a) any of its powers under section 12 that it considers appropriate in connection with carrying out its duties pursuant to this Act.
- (5) In performing their duties pursuant to this Act, the board and its committees have all the powers conferred on a commission by sections 11, 15 and 25 of *The Public Inquiries Act, 2013*.
- (6) The board may make rules governing its procedure.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.5; 1993, c.51, s.4; 2013, c.27, s.38; 2015, c.21, s.47 and s.64.

Employees

- 6(1)** The board may:
- (a) employ, engage the services of or retain any officers or other employees that are required for the proper conduct of its business; and
 - (b) determine the duties, powers, conditions of employment and remuneration of officers and employees employed, engaged or retained pursuant to clause (a).
- (2) The board may:
- (a) engage the services of any legal counsel, consultants and technical advisors that it considers appropriate to assist it in carrying out its responsibilities; and
 - (b) pay any fees and expenses it considers appropriate to the legal counsel, consultants and technical advisors engaged pursuant to clause (a).

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.6.

Act to apply

- 7** *The Public Service Superannuation Act* applies to any officers and other employees that may be employed by the board pursuant to subsection 6(1).

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.7.

Mediators

- 8(1) The minister may appoint persons as mediators for the purpose of this Act.
- (2) The minister may appoint a person as the manager of mediation services.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.8.

Actions prohibited, continued or discontinued

9(1) Notwithstanding any other Act or law or any agreement entered into before, on or after the coming into force of this Act:

- (a) *The Land Contracts (Actions) Act* does not apply to farm land and any existing actions with respect to farm land pursuant to that Act are deemed to be discontinued;
 - (b) all applications made and all notices given pursuant to section 9 of *The Farm Land Security Act* are continued pursuant to section 11 of this Act;
 - (c) all actions commenced following an order of the court pursuant to section 9 of *The Farm Land Security Act* are continued;
 - (d) subject to sections 11 to 21, no person shall commence an action with respect to farm land;
 - (e) where an order is made pursuant to section 9 of *The Farm Land Security Act*, declaring that any provision of sections 8 and 10 of *The Farm Land Security Act* does not apply, the order made pursuant to section 9 of *The Farm Land Security Act* is continued;
 - (f) where an order has been made pursuant to section 9 of *The Farm Land Security Act* with respect to a homestead providing that section 7 or 8 of that Act do not apply and a final order of foreclosure has not been granted:
 - (i) the order made pursuant to section 9 and any order *nisi* are vacated with respect to the homestead; and
 - (ii) the mortgagee may make an application pursuant to section 11.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), where a notice pursuant to section 9 of *The Farm Land Security Act* is continued pursuant to clause (1)(b), this Act shall apply.
- (3) Where a notice pursuant to section 9 of *The Farm Land Security Act* is continued pursuant to clause (1)(b), no application has been made and the board has already commenced mediation between the farmer and the mortgagee:
- (a) the board shall continue to mediate between the farmer and the mortgagee up to 150 days from the date the notice was served on the board; and
 - (b) subsections 12(2), (5), (7) to (10) and clause 12(4)(c) do not apply.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.9.

Extension of time for redemption

10 Subject to section 11, notwithstanding the terms of any order *nisi* in an action made prior to December 4, 1984, the time for redemption under the order is extended *sine die*.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.10.

No action without court order

11(1) Where a mortgagee makes an application with respect to a mortgage on farm land, the court may, on any terms and conditions that it considers just and equitable:

- (a) order that clause 9(1)(d) or section 10 does not apply; or
- (b) make an order for the purposes of clause 9(1)(f).

(2) Where an order is made pursuant to subsection (1), the mortgagee may commence or continue an action with respect to that mortgage.

(3) Any action that is commenced without an order pursuant to this section is a nullity, and any order made with respect to an action or a proposed action without an order pursuant to this section is void.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.11; 1989-90, c.22, s.3.

Notice to board and farmer

12(1) Subject to subsection (14), a mortgagee may apply to the court for an order pursuant to section 11 but only after the expiry of 150 days from the date of service of a notice of intention on:

- (a) the board; and
- (b) the farmer.

(2) On receiving a notice of intention pursuant to subsection (1), the board shall provide a copy of the notice to the manager of mediation services appointed pursuant to section 8 who:

- (a) shall designate a mediator for the purposes of this section; and
- (b) forward to the mediator designated pursuant to clause (a) the copy of the notice.

(3) Within 60 days following service of a notice of intention on the board pursuant to subsection (1), the board shall complete a review of the financial affairs of the farmer.

(4) Prior to the commencement of mediation, the board shall provide a copy of the report of the review conducted pursuant to subsection (3) to:

- (a) the farmer;
- (b) the mortgagee; and
- (c) the mediator.

c. S-17.1

SASKATCHEWAN FARM SECURITY

- (5) On receipt of the report mentioned in subsection (4), the mediator shall attempt to mediate between the farmer and the mortgagee.
- (6) For the purposes of subsection (5), the mediation period is not to exceed:
- (a) 105 days following service on the board of the notice of intention mentioned in subsection (1); or
 - (b) any period, other than that described in clause (a), that the farmer and the mortgagee agree to.
- (7) On the expiry of the mediation period mentioned in subsection (6), the mediator may file a mediation certificate with the board stating:
- (a) that, in his or her opinion, either party did not participate in mediation in good faith; and
 - (b) his or her reasons for that opinion.
- (8) Where the mediator files a mediation certificate, the certificate is required to be in the prescribed form.
- (9) For the purposes of subsection (7), “**not participating in mediation in good faith**” includes:
- (a) failure on a regular or continuing basis to attend and participate in mediation sessions without cause;
 - (b) failure to provide full information regarding the financial affairs of the parties in relation to the matter before the mediator;
 - (c) failure of the mortgagee to designate a representative to participate in the mediation with the authority to make binding commitments within:
 - (i) 10 business days of a mediation session; or
 - (ii) any further time that the mediator permits;to fully settle, compromise or otherwise mediate the matter;
 - (d) failure to provide debt restructuring alternatives or reasons why alternatives are unacceptable;
 - (e) other similar behaviour which evidences lack of good faith.
- (10) A failure to agree to reduce, restructure, refinance, forgive or otherwise resolve debt is not evidence, in itself, that a party has not participated in mediation in good faith.
- (11) On expiry of the mediation period mentioned in subsection (6), the board may meet with the farmer and the mortgagee in order to prepare its report for the consideration of the court with respect to granting an order pursuant to section 11.

- (12) The board shall make a written report and the report:
- (a) shall include any matter that the board considers relevant to the application including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing:
 - (i) any mediation certificate mentioned in subsection (7);
 - (ii) whether the farmer has a reasonable possibility of meeting his or her obligations under the mortgage;
 - (iii) whether the farmer is making a sincere and reasonable effort to meet his or her obligations under the mortgage;
 - (iv) whether the farm land which is the subject of the action is a homestead and whether the mortgage respecting that homestead was entered into prior to the coming into force of this Part;
 - (v) an explanation, if any, of where the farmer has allocated his or her financial resources during the period in which the mortgage has been in arrears, and why the resources were so allocated;
 - (b) may include:
 - (i) the value, condition and productive capacity of the land;
 - (ii) the state of accounts between the farmer and the mortgagee;
 - (iii) the earning capacity, income and assets of the farmer and his or her spouse;
 - (iv) the proportion of the income of the farmer and his or her spouse that is required to meet his or her debt obligations;
 - (v) any general or local agricultural, economic, market or climatic conditions, including hail, flood, drought, frost or agricultural pests, commodity prices or costs of production;
 - (vi) estimates of future commodity prices for the commodities produced by that farmer and the effect that those prices would have on his or her income;
 - (vii) whether the farmer has requested or received financial assistance from any source;
 - (viii) whether the farmer would have a reasonable possibility of meeting that mortgage obligation if it were based on the current fair market value of the land;
 - (ix) any conditions and circumstances beyond the control of the farmer including his or her inability to market an agricultural commodity.

- (13) The board shall:
- (a) complete the report mentioned in subsection (12) prior to expiry of the 150-day period mentioned in subsection (1); and
 - (b) on completion of the report mentioned in subsection (12), provide a copy of the report to:
 - (i) the farmer; and
 - (ii) the mortgagee.
- (14) Where parties extend mediation pursuant to subsection (6) the periods mentioned in this section are extended by the periods agreed to pursuant to subsection (6).
- (15) The board shall submit its report to the court on notice from the mortgagee that an application has been made to the court for an order pursuant to section 11.
- (16) Where an application to the court pursuant to section 11 has not been made within three years after the day on which a notice of intention pursuant to subsection (1) was served, whether the notice was served before or after the coming into force of this subsection, the notice of intention is deemed to have expired for the purposes of this section, and no further action may be taken by the mortgagee for an order pursuant to subsection (1) until a further notice pursuant to sub-section (1) is served.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.12; 1992, c.74, s.5; 2015,
c.32, s.4.

Presumption of viability and sincerity

- 13** Where an application is made for an order pursuant to section 11, the court:
- (a) shall presume that the farmer:
 - (i) has a reasonable possibility of meeting his or her obligations under the mortgage; and
 - (ii) is making a sincere and reasonable effort to meet his or her obligations under the mortgage;
 - (b) shall consider and shall give primary consideration to a report of the board made pursuant to section 12;
 - (c) may consider any conditions and circumstances in addition to the report of the board that it considers relevant to the application including any matters in clauses 12(12)(a) and (b);
 - (d) may make any further inquiries with respect to the application that it considers necessary, including requiring the parties to furnish particulars with respect to any matters set out in the board report; and

- (e) may:
 - (i) adjourn the application for any period that it considers appropriate; or
 - (ii) adjourn the application for any period that it considers appropriate and order that further mediation occur between the farmer and the mortgagee on any terms and conditions that the court considers appropriate.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.13; 1992, c.74, s.6; 2015, c.32, s.5.

Mediator's certificate

14 Notwithstanding sections 11 and 17, where:

- (a) an application for an order is made pursuant to section 11; and
- (b) a mediator's certificate is filed pursuant to subsection 12(7) with respect to the application mentioned in clause (a) indicating that the farmer has not participated in good faith;

the court may grant the application.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.14.

Court supervised mandatory mediation

15(1) Where:

- (a) an application for an order is made pursuant to section 11; and
- (b) a mediator's certificate is filed pursuant to subsection 12(7) with respect to the application mentioned in clause (a) indicating that the mortgagee has not participated in mediation in good faith;

the farmer may request that the court order supervised mandatory mediation.

(2) On the request of the farmer pursuant to subsection (1), the court:

- (a) shall order supervised mandatory mediation; and
- (b) where it makes an order described in clause (a):
 - (i) shall require both parties to mediate in good faith for a period to be determined by the court but not to be more than 60 days; and
 - (ii) may make any additional orders that it considers necessary to effect good faith mediation.

(3) Where the court has ordered supervised mandatory mediation pursuant to subsection (2):

- (a) the local registrar shall forward a copy of the order to the manager of mediation services appointed pursuant to section 8; and
- (b) the mortgagee shall not take any further proceeding with respect to the mortgage debt during the mediation period.

c. S-17.1**SASKATCHEWAN FARM SECURITY**

(4) Where the manager of mediation services receives a copy of an order made pursuant to subsection (2), he shall designate a mediator for the purposes of this section.

(5) Where:

- (a) the mediation period determined pursuant to subsection (2) has expired; and
- (b) the court finds the mortgagee has not participated in the mediation in good faith;

it shall adjourn the mortgagee's application for an order pursuant to section 11 for an additional period of 180 days.

(6) In determining whether or not the mortgagee participated in good faith pursuant to subsection (5), the court may consider the factors outlined in subsection 12(9).

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.15.

Power of court to award costs

16 Where an application for an order has been made pursuant to section 11, the court may award costs where either party has not participated in mediation in good faith.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.16.

Homestead

17(1) Where:

- (a) an application for an order has been made pursuant to section 11; and
- (b) the court is satisfied that:
 - (i) property which is the subject of the action is a homestead;
 - (ii) the mortgage relating to the homestead was entered into prior to the coming into force of this Part; and
 - (iii) the farmer is making a sincere and reasonable effort to meet his or her obligations under the mortgage;

the court shall dismiss the application with respect to the homestead.

(2) Notwithstanding section 20, where an application for an order pursuant to section 11 is dismissed pursuant to subsection (1), no further application for an order pursuant to section 11 or a notice pursuant to section 12 shall be made with respect to the homestead for a period of three years from the date the application for an order pursuant to section 11 is dismissed.

(3) Where an application for an order pursuant to section 11 is dismissed pursuant to this section, no further application may be dismissed pursuant to this section with respect to that homestead.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a mortgagee may apply to the court for leave to bring an application for an order pursuant to section 11 if:

- (a) the homestead ceases to be the residence of the farmer;
- (b) there has been a significant deterioration of the property through the farmer's neglect or wilful act; or
- (c) the farmer is no longer making a sincere and reasonable effort to meet his or her obligations under the mortgage.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.17; 2015, c.32, s.6.

Burden of proof

18(1) Where an application for an order is made pursuant to section 11, in addition to any other burden of proof that lies with the mortgagee, the mortgagee has the burden of proof to establish that:

- (a) the farmer has no reasonable possibility of meeting his or her obligations under the mortgage; or
- (b) the farmer is not making a sincere and reasonable effort to meet his or her obligations under the mortgage;

and unless the court is satisfied that the burden of proof has been discharged, it shall dismiss the application.

(2) For the purpose of subsection 17(1), in addition to any other burden of proof that lies with the mortgagee, the mortgagee has the burden of proof to establish that the farmer is not making a sincere and reasonable effort to meet his or her obligations under the mortgage.

(3) For the purpose of subsection 17(4), in addition to any other burden of proof that lies with the mortgagee, the mortgagee has the burden of proof to establish that:

- (a) the homestead has ceased to be the residence of the farmer;
- (b) there has been a significant deterioration of the property through the farmer's neglect or wilful act; or
- (c) the farmer is no longer making a sincere and reasonable effort to meet his or her obligations under the mortgage.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.18; 2015, c.32, s.7.

Grounds for dismissal

19 The court shall dismiss an application for an order pursuant to section 11 if it is satisfied that it is not just and equitable according to the purpose and spirit of this Act to make the order.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.19.

Further applications

20 Where an application for an order pursuant to section 11 has been dismissed, no further application pursuant to section 11 or notice pursuant to section 12 shall be made with respect to the mortgage on that farm land for a period of one year from the date on which the application is dismissed.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.20.

Writ of execution

21(1) Notwithstanding *The Enforcement of Money Judgments Act* or *The Land Titles Act, 2000*, no farm land shall be sold by a sheriff under judgment enforcement against lands unless, on application by the judgment creditor, the court orders that this subsection does not apply.

(2) Sections 11 to 20 apply with any necessary modification to an application pursuant to subsection (1).

(3) Where an order is made pursuant to subsection (1) declaring that that subsection does not apply, leave is not required pursuant to *The Enforcement of Money Judgments Act* or *The Land Titles Act, 2000*.

(4) Notwithstanding section 160.1 of *The Land Titles Act, 2000*, where, prior to December 4, 1984, farm land has been sold under a writ of execution on lands and whether or not an order confirming the sale has been made:

- (a) no order confirming the sale shall be made; or
- (b) no transfer shall be registered;

as the case may be, pursuant to section 160.1 of *The Land Titles Act, 2000*, unless, on application by the judgment creditor, the court orders that this subsection does not apply and confirms the sale or orders the registration.

(5) Section 12 applies with any necessary modification to an application pursuant to subsection (4).

(6) Where an order is made pursuant to subsection (4) confirming a sale of farm land, subsections 160.1(2) and (7) of *The Land Titles Act, 2000* apply.

(7) In this section and section 109 and, for the purposes of an application pursuant to this section, in sections 11 to 20:

- (a) **“farm land”** includes farm land that is subject to judgment enforcement;
- (b) **“farmer”** includes the owner of farm land;

- (c) “mortgage” includes judgment enforcement; and
- (d) “mortgagee” includes the judgment creditor under judgment enforcement.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.21; 1989-90, c.22, s.4; 2004, c.59, s.21; 2010, c.E-9.22, s.234; 2015, c.32, s.8.

Limitation of actions

22(1) The period:

- (a) commencing on the day on which a notice of intent is served pursuant to subsection 12(1); and
- (b) ending on the day that an order is made pursuant to subsection 11(1) with respect to that application ordering that clause 9(1)(d) or section 10 does not apply or making an order for the purposes of clause 9(1)(f);

is not to be included in calculating the time, pursuant to *The Limitations Act* or pursuant to any other law or rule of court, for commencing or continuing any action with respect to the mortgage or for commencing or continuing any action or making any application for the enforcement or recovery of any sum of money secured by a mortgage with respect to farm land.

(2) The period:

- (a) commencing on December 4, 1984; and
- (b) ending on the date that this Part comes into force;

is not to be included in calculating the time, pursuant to *The Limitation of Actions Act* or pursuant to any other law or rule of court, for commencing or continuing any action with respect to the mortgage or for commencing or continuing any action or making any application for the enforcement or recovery of any sum of money secured by a mortgage with respect to farm land.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.22; 1989-90, c.22, s.5; 2004, c.L-16.1, s.75.

Renewal of mortgages

23 Where, but for this Part, a mortgagee would have permitted a farmer to renew a mortgage on farm land, the mortgagee shall permit the farmer to renew the mortgage.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.23.

Confidentiality

24(1) Subject to subsection (2), every member of the board and every other person involved in administering this Act shall hold all information received by him pursuant to this Part in confidence.

(2) Information received pursuant to this Part with respect to a farmer, a mortgagee, an action or an application for an order pursuant to section 11 may be provided to:

- (a) an administrator appointed pursuant to the *Farm Debt Mediation Act* (Canada);

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- (b) any person or category of persons authorized in writing by the farmer or the mortgagee, as the case may be;
- (c) any person who is authorized or required by this Act to receive that information for the purposes of this Act.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.24; 2015, c.32, s.9.

Action on personal covenant

25(1) In this section, “**action**” means an action taken by any person, including a recognized financial institution, with respect to:

- (a) a mortgage of farm land, whether legal or equitable;
- (b) an agreement for the sale of farm land; or
- (c) a mortgage given as collateral security;

for the purpose of securing the purchase price or part of the purchase price of farm land.

(2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), where an action is commenced:

- (a) the right of the mortgagee or vendor to recover the unpaid balance due is restricted to the land to which the mortgage or agreement relates and to foreclosure of the mortgage, any judicial sale that the court may order or cancellation of the agreement for sale, as the case may be, as well as to any collateral security including a guarantee;
- (b) no action lies on a covenant for payment:
 - (i) contained in the mortgage or agreement for sale; or
 - (ii) collateral to the mortgage or agreement.

(3) The benefit to farmers provided by subsection (2) extends to and includes a mortgage that:

- (a) secures; or
- (b) is given as collateral security for;

the purchase price or part of the purchase price of the farm land, whether or not the mortgagee was the vendor of that farm land.

(4) The benefit to farmers provided by subsections (2) and (3) extends to and includes:

- (a) the personal covenant of the purchaser contained in any assignment by the vendor of an agreement for sale;
- (b) the personal covenant of the assignee contained in any assignment by the purchaser of an agreement for sale;

- (c) the personal covenant of the mortgagor contained in an agreement extending a mortgage;
 - (d) the personal covenant of a purchaser of lands subject to a mortgage, to assume and pay the mortgage.
- (5) This section applies to mortgages or agreements for sale executed before, on or after the coming into force of this Act.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.25.

Effect of final order of foreclosure

26(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), every final order of foreclosure of a mortgage on farm land is deemed to operate in full satisfaction of the debt secured by the mortgage.

(2) Where a final order of foreclosure applies to a mortgage on farm land that includes a homestead, the court shall, when granting the final order of foreclosure, apportion the debt secured by the mortgage between:

- (a) the farm land that is a homestead; and
- (b) the farm land that is not a homestead;

and the debt secured by the farm land that is a homestead is preserved.

(2.1) Subsection (2) applies whether or not:

- (a) the homestead is included in the farm land that is subject to the final order of foreclosure; or
- (b) an action has been commenced against the homestead.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to that part of the debt which the court finds, pursuant to subsection (2), to be secured by the homestead, until the time that a final order of foreclosure is obtained against the homestead and that final order of foreclosure is not stayed.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.26; 1989-90, c.22, s.6; 1993, c.51, s.5; 1993, c.51, s.5.

Right of first refusal

27(1) Notwithstanding any provision in this Act or in any other Act, but subject to subsection 27.2(22) where, after the coming into force of this Act:

- (a) either:
 - (i) a farmer voluntarily agrees to transfer his or her farm land by quit claim or otherwise to a mortgagee; or
 - (ii) a mortgagee obtains a final order of foreclosure or cancellation of agreement for sale against farm land; and
- (b) the mortgagee subsequently receives a bona fide offer for all or any portion of his or her interest in that farm land which he or she is willing to accept;

the mortgagee shall give to the farmer who voluntarily transferred the farm land by quit claim or otherwise or against whom the final order of foreclosure or cancellation of agreement for sale issued, written notice of the terms of the offer.

(1.1) Subject to subsection (1.2), a farmer's right of first refusal pursuant to subsection (2) is assignable or transferable by devise only to:

- (a) the spouse of the farmer;
- (b) a son or daughter of the farmer;
- (c) a parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, nephew or niece of the farmer;
- (d) a spouse of any of the persons described in clause (b) or (c); or
- (e) an agricultural corporation in which the majority of voting shares are owned by any of the persons described in clause (a), (b), (c) or (d).

(1.2) A farmer shall not make an assignment pursuant to clause (1.1)(a), (b), (c) or (d) if the individual to whom the assignment is proposed to be made is a minor.

(1.3) A farmer shall provide notice of an assignment pursuant to subsection (1.1) to the mortgagee within 30 days of the assignment.

(1.4) Where:

- (a) an assignment has occurred pursuant to subsection (1.1); and
- (b) a farmer receives notice of the terms of an offer pursuant to subsection (1) before notice of the assignment has been given to the mortgagee pursuant to subsection (1.3);

the farmer, as assignor, shall immediately advise the assignee of the receipt of the notice and terms of the offer, and the notice period for that offer shall be deemed to operate from the date it was received by the farmer.

(1.5) If a farmer described in subsection (1) dies, the personal representative of the farmer is entitled to exercise the rights conferred and shall perform the duties imposed on the farmer pursuant to this section.

(2) A farmer described in subsection (1):

- (a) is deemed to have the first right for a period of 15 days after the written notice has been received by the farmer to notify the mortgagee of his or her intention to exercise his or her right to purchase all the farm land that is the subject of the offer and for the purchase price stated in the offer; and
- (b) if the farmer notifies the mortgagee of his or her intention to exercise his or her right and on the expiry of the 15-day period mentioned in clause (a), shall provide within a further 15 days either:
 - (i) the purchase price; or
 - (ii) an unconditional and unequivocal letter of commitment from a recognized financial institution to the mortgagee to finance within a reasonable period the farmer's purchase of the farm land that is the subject of the offer and for the price stated in the offer.

- (3) When a farmer exercises the right of first refusal pursuant to subsection (2):
- (a) the mortgagee is entitled to receive; and
 - (b) the farmer shall pay;

the entire purchase price without any obligation to finance all or part of the purchase price.

- (4) Where the farmer does not exercise his or her right pursuant to subsection (2) and the offeror does not purchase the land:
- (a) the rights of the farmer under this section shall continue with respect to subsequent offers; and
 - (b) subsections (1) to (3) apply to the offers mentioned in clause (a).
- (5) Subject to subsection (6), prior to the farmer paying the purchase price, the farmer and the mortgagee are not to be considered as parties to a binding agreement for sale.
- (6) Subsection (5) does not apply where the mortgagee finances the farmer's purchase of the farm land.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.27; 1989-90, c.22, s.7; 1992, c.74, s.7; 2015, c.32, s.10.

Interpretation of sections 27.11 to 27.9

27.1 In sections 27.11 to 27.9:

- (a) **“board”** means the Farm Tenure Arbitration Board established pursuant to section 27.11;
- (b) **“farmer”**:
 - (i) means a mortgagor that is:
 - (A) a producer who:
 - (I) is a Canadian citizen or is a permanent resident as defined in the *Immigration Act* (Canada);
 - (II) is a resident person;
 - (III) has generated in the immediately preceding three years an average annual gross income from agricultural sales of at least \$5,000 from his or her farming operations; and
 - (IV) is at least 18 years of age;

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- (B) an agricultural corporation:
 - (I) the majority of issued voting shares of which are legally or beneficially owned by a producer described in subparagraphs (A)(I), (II) and (IV); and
 - (II) that has generated in the immediately preceding three years an average annual gross income from agricultural sales of at least \$5,000 from its farming operations; or
- (C) a person prescribed in the regulations; and
 - (ii) includes an assignee named in an assignment made in accordance with subsection 27.21(1) and a devisee named in a will who is described in subsection 27.21(1);
- (c) **“growing season”** means the period between May 1 and October 31 in any calendar year;
- (d) **“lender”** means a mortgagee that is:
 - (i) a recognized financial institution other than Farm Credit Canada continued pursuant to the *Farm Credit Canada Act*;
 - (ii) Her Majesty the Queen in right of Saskatchewan; or
 - (iii) any other body corporate that is prescribed in the regulations;
- (e) **“original farmer”** means, with respect to specific farm land, the mortgagor of the farm land who is a farmer, other than a farmer described in subclause (b)(ii).

1992, c.74, s.8; 1994, c.30, s.3; 2015, c.32, s.11.

Farm Tenure Arbitration Board

27.11(1) The Farm Tenure Arbitration Board is established consisting of those persons appointed as members by the Lieutenant Governor in Council:

- (a) after consultation with recognized financial institutions and organizations that represent farmers; and
 - (b) in accordance with any criteria or procedures for appointment that may be prescribed in the regulations.
- (2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may designate:
- (a) one of the members as chairperson; and
 - (b) one or more members as vice-chairpersons.
- (3) The board may:
- (a) conduct hearings from time to time at any times and places within Saskatchewan that the board considers expedient;

- (b) inspect or authorize any member of the board or any other person to inspect any farm land that is directly or indirectly involved in an application before the board;
 - (c) appoint or direct any person to inquire into and report on any matter that is before the board.
- (3.1) Any three or more members of the board may sit as a panel of the board and that panel may exercise or perform any powers or duties that the board itself could exercise or perform.
- (3.2) Any number of panels may sit concurrently.
- (3.3) Two members of a panel constitute a quorum at any hearing conducted by a panel.
- (3.4) A decision or action of a panel is the decision or action of the board.
- (4) Where a hearing is conducted with respect to an application made pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9, the board shall provide the farmer or mortgagor and the lender with an opportunity to make representations to the board and to be represented by counsel before the board.
- (5) In addition to the powers conferred on them by this Act, each member of the board, including the chairperson, has all the powers conferred on a commission by sections 11, 15 and 25 of *The Public Inquiries Act, 2013*.
- (6) The board may make rules governing:
- (a) the practices and procedures of the board and the hearings conducted by the board;
 - (b) the business of the board.
- (7) The board may:
- (a) employ, engage the services of or retain any officers or other employees that are required for the proper conduct of its business; and
 - (b) determine the duties, powers, conditions of employment and remuneration of officers and employees mentioned in clause (a).
- (8) The board may:
- (a) engage the services of any legal counsel, consultants and technical advisers that it considers appropriate to assist the board in carrying out its responsibilities; and
 - (b) pay any fees and expenses that it considers appropriate to the legal counsel, consultants and technical advisers engaged pursuant to clause (a).
- (9) *The Public Service Superannuation Act* applies to any officers or employees of the board that are employed pursuant to subsection (7).

Right to lease

27.2(1) Where, after the coming into force of this section, a mortgagor transfers his or her farm land by voluntary transfer, quit claim or otherwise to a lender, or a lender obtains a final order of foreclosure or cancellation of agreement for sale against farm land, the lender shall, within the time specified in subsection (6):

- (a) if the mortgagor is a farmer, serve the mortgagor and the board with notice in the prescribed form that the mortgagor is offered the farm land for lease for the rent and on the terms and conditions set out in the form of lease provided with the notice;
 - (b) if the mortgagor is a farmer, serve the mortgagor and the board with notice in the prescribed form that he or she will not be offered that farm land for lease; or
 - (c) serve the mortgagor and the board with notice in the prescribed form that:
 - (i) he or she will not be offered the farm land for lease because the mortgagor is not a farmer within the meaning of clause 27.1(b) or does not meet the qualifications set out in clauses 27.21(1)(a) to (c); or
 - (ii) he or she will not be offered for lease any part of the farm land that exceeds the limits set out in subsection 27.9(2) or (3), as the case may be.
- (2) A lender may refuse to offer a lease to a farmer pursuant to subsection (1) solely on the basis that:
- (a) the original farmer or the farmer has dealt with the lender in a dishonest manner;
 - (b) the farm land has deteriorated through the absence, neglect or wilful act of the original farmer;
 - (c) the farm land has been abandoned; or
 - (d) the original farmer had the ability to meet his or her obligations pursuant to the mortgage but did not do so.
- (3) Subject to subsection (14), where a lease has been entered into pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9, the lender shall:
- (a) at least 30 days prior to the expiry of the lease, reoffer the farm land to the farmer for lease, and subsections (4), (5), (7), (9) and (11) to (23) and sections 27.1, 27.11, 27.21 and 27.31 to 27.9 apply to the lease entered into pursuant to the reoffer; and
 - (b) continue to reoffer the farm land to the farmer for lease pursuant to clause (a) until the expiry of the periods mentioned in subsection (11) or in section 27.61, as the case may be.
- (4) Notwithstanding anything in sections 27.1 to 27.9 but subject to subsection (3), the lender may set the length of an individual lease entered into pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9 between the lender and the farmer.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in sections 27.1 to 27.9, the board shall not amend or review the length of an individual lease that is set by the lender pursuant to subsection (4).

(6) The lender shall comply with subsection (1) within:

(a) 60 days after the day on which the farm land is transferred, the day on which an application for transfer of title, accompanied by the final order, is registered in the Land Titles Registry or the date of cancellation of the agreement for sale; or

(b) any further time that is agreed to in writing by the lender and the farmer.

(7) Subject to subsection (8), where, on the application of a lender, the farm land of a mortgagor who is a farmer is sold after the coming into force of this section:

(a) by way of judicial sale; or

(b) by a sheriff pursuant to a writ of execution;

a purchaser of the farm land, including the original lender, has the same rights and obligations pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9 with respect to that farmer and that farm land, as a lender who has obtained a final order of foreclosure.

(8) Subsection (7) does not apply to a purchaser of farm land by way of judicial sale where:

(a) the farmer has executed a waiver in the prescribed form; and

(b) a certificate of independent legal advice respecting the waiver has been executed in the prescribed form.

(9) Where an offer to lease has been made pursuant to subsection (1) or (3):

(a) the farmer has the right, for a period of 30 days after the offer is received, to notify the lender in writing of the farmer's intention to lease all or part of the farm land that is the subject of the offer; and

(b) the farmer may exercise the right within the period mentioned in clause (a):

(i) by executing the lease received from the lender and returning it to the lender, thereby accepting the lease for the stated rent and on the stated terms and conditions; or

(ii) by notifying the lender in writing that the farmer intends to:

(A) lease all or part of the farm land; and

(B) apply to the board pursuant to clause 27.31(1)(a).

(10) Where a lender serves notice on a farmer or mortgagor that no offer will be made pursuant to subsection (1), the farmer or mortgagor:

(a) may apply to the board, within 30 days after being served, for a review of the lender's decision not to offer a lease of the farm land; and

(b) shall, within seven days after making an application pursuant to clause (a), provide the lender with a copy of the application.

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(11) Subject to subsections (13) and (14), where a farmer and a lender have entered into a lease pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9, the rights and obligations created by sections 27.1 to 27.9 apply to the farmer and the lender:

- (a) in the case of farm land transferred voluntarily where no notice of intention has been served pursuant to subsection 12(1), for a period of six years from the first day on which the original lease pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9 is in force;
- (b) in the case of farm land transferred voluntarily after a notice of intention has been served pursuant to subsection 12(1), for a period of six years from the day of service of the notice; or
- (c) in the case of farm land transferred pursuant to a final order of foreclosure or in the case of a cancellation of an agreement for sale, for a period of six years from the day of service of a notice of intention pursuant to subsection 12(1).

(12) Subject to subsections (13), (14), (21) and (23) and any order of the board, a lender shall postpone leasing or selling the farm land to a person other than the farmer until the expiry of the periods mentioned in subsection (11) or in section 27.61, as the case may be.

(13) Where the periods mentioned in subsection (11) or in section 27.61 expire during a growing season:

- (a) the period of the lease is extended until the completion of that growing season;
- (b) the terms and conditions of the expiring lease continue during the period of extension.

(14) Where a lease has been offered or entered into pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9, the rights and obligations provided by those sections terminate:

- (a) if the farmer fails at any time to exercise his or her rights pursuant to clause (9)(a) or subsection (10);
- (b) if the farm land is sold to the farmer;
- (c) on service of notice in the prescribed form by the lender if the farmer fails to make payment pursuant to the terms of the lease;
- (d) on service of notice in the prescribed form by the lender if the farmer breaches a term or condition of the lease;
- (e) on service of notice in the prescribed form by the lender if the farmer fails to comply with an order of the board or the court with respect to a lease of the farm land; or
- (f) on service of notice in the prescribed form by the lender if the farmer ceases to be a resident person.

- (15) Where a termination notice is served by a lender on a farmer pursuant to clause (14)(c), (d), (e) or (f), the lender shall at the same time serve a copy of the notice on the board.
- (16) Where a part of the farm land is leased to a third party or sold to the farmer as permitted pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9, the farmer's and lender's rights and obligations pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9 continue with respect to the part of the farm land that is not leased to a third party or sold to the farmer.
- (17) Notwithstanding clauses (14)(c) and (d), a farmer is deemed not to have lost any rights or remedies granted by sections 27.1 to 27.9 where:
- (a) the lender permits the farmer to remedy:
 - (i) arrears of rent on the lease; or
 - (ii) a default on a term or condition of the lease; and
 - (b) the farmer remedies the arrears of rent or the default, as the case may be.
- (18) An offer made pursuant to subsection (1) or (3) must have printed or written on it or attached to it a copy of section 27.31.
- (19) The lender is deemed to have complied with:
- (a) subsection (1) where the farmer and the lender have agreed in writing to execute a lease pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9 prior to the farmer transferring the farm land to the lender by voluntary transfer, quit claim or otherwise or the lender obtaining a final order of foreclosure, an order confirming a judicial sale or a final order for cancellation of an agreement for sale against the farm land; or
 - (b) subsection (3) where the farmer and the lender agree in writing to execute, extend or renew a lease or to execute a lease prior to the period mentioned in clause (3)(a).
- (20) *The Landlord and Tenant Act* applies to a lease entered into pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9.
- (21) No interest based on a certificate of pending litigation or any other interest may be registered in the Land Titles Registry with respect to any rights or obligations claimed by a farmer or a mortgagor pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9.
- (22) Notwithstanding subsection (12), a lender may assign, transfer or sell farm land to another lender without complying with section 27.
- (23) The rights and obligations described in sections 27 to 27.9 apply to a lender to whom farm land is assigned, transferred or sold pursuant to subsection (22).

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Assignment of rights

27.21(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), a farmer's rights pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9 are assignable or transferable by devise only to:

- (a) the spouse of the original farmer, where the spouse:
 - (i) is a Canadian citizen or is a permanent resident as defined in the *Immigration Act* (Canada);
 - (ii) is a resident person; and
 - (iii) is at least 18 years of age;
 - (b) a son or daughter of the original farmer or the spouse of a son or daughter of the original farmer, where that son, daughter or spouse:
 - (i) is or will be actively farming the farm land during the period of a lease entered into pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9;
 - (ii) is a Canadian citizen or is a permanent resident as defined in the *Immigration Act* (Canada);
 - (iii) is a resident person; and
 - (iv) is at least 18 years of age; or
 - (c) an agricultural corporation in which the majority of issued voting shares are legally or beneficially owned by any of the persons described in clause (a) or (b).
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), the rights pursuant to section 27.1 to 27.9 of a farmer that is an agricultural corporation may be assigned only to an individual who:
- (a) is a beneficial or legal owner of issued voting shares in that agricultural corporation;
 - (b) is or will be actively farming the farm land during the period of a lease entered into pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9;
 - (c) is a Canadian citizen or is a permanent resident as defined in the *Immigration Act* (Canada);
 - (d) is at least 18 years of age.
- (3) A farmer shall provide written notice of an assignment pursuant to subsection (1) to the lender within 30 days of the assignment.
- (4) A notice pursuant to subsection (3) must set out the name and address of the assignee.
- (5) Where:
- (a) an assignment has been made pursuant to subsection (1); and
 - (b) a farmer is served with notice pursuant to subsection 27.2(1) or an offer pursuant to subsection 27.2(3) before notice of the assignment has been given to the lender pursuant to subsection (3);

the farmer, as assignor, shall immediately advise the assignee of the receipt of the notice or offer and the contents of the notice or offer, and the time limits for that notice or offer are deemed to operate from the day on which the notice or offer was served on the farmer.

- (6) Where a lender receives notice of an assignment pursuant to subsection (3) after the lender has served notice of an offer, the lender may withdraw the offer and comply with subsection 27.2(1) again within 30 days.
- (7) If a farmer or mortgagor dies, the personal representative of the farmer or mortgagor is entitled to exercise the rights conferred, and shall fulfil the obligations imposed, on the farmer pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9.
- (8) Where an original farmer has made an assignment or a devise pursuant to subsection (1), the assignee or devisee may make a subsequent assignment or devise of those rights only to a person to whom the original farmer could have made an assignment or devise pursuant to subsection (1) or to the original farmer.
- (9) Where a farmer has made an assignment pursuant to subsection (1), the farmer has no more rights or obligations with respect to that farm land pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9 unless there is a subsequent assignment by the assignee to the farmer.
- (10) On the request of a lender, an assignee shall promptly provide a certificate of eligibility in the prescribed form to the lender.
- (11) A person shall be deemed to have been assigned the original farmer's rights pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9 where:
- (a) the person is or has been leasing farm land from a lender as a result of an agreement between the original farmer and a lender to whom sections 27.2 to 27.9 would have applied had the original farmer been leasing the farm land; and
 - (b) the person would have been eligible for an assignment from the original farmer pursuant to this section.
- (12) Subsection (11) applies solely with respect to farm land:
- (a) that has been transferred from a mortgagor to a lender by voluntary transfer, quit claim or otherwise, or by a final order of foreclosure, or where there has been a cancellation of an agreement for sale between a lender and a mortgagor;
 - (b) that has been successively leased to the person mentioned in subsection (11) or to the original farmer since the date of the transfer or cancellation of an agreement for sale mentioned in clause (a); and
 - (c) that has not been sold to, has not been leased to, is not subject to an agreement for sale to, and is not subject to an agreement in writing to lease to a person other than the person mentioned in subsection (11) at the time this subsection comes into force.

Application for review of lender's decision

27.3(1) Where an application is made by a farmer or mortgagor pursuant to subsection 27.2(10), the board shall review the decision of a lender not to offer a lease.

(2) On a review pursuant to subsection (1) of a decision by a lender pursuant to clause 27.2(1)(b), the lender must satisfy the board that the farmer is ineligible for the initial offer of a lease on the basis that:

(a) the original farmer or the farmer has dealt with the lender in a dishonest manner;

(b) the farm land has deteriorated through the absence, neglect or wilful act of the original farmer;

(c) the farm land has been abandoned; or

(d) the original farmer had the ability to meet his or her obligations pursuant to the mortgage but did not do so.

(3) On a review pursuant to subsection (1) of a decision by a lender pursuant to clause 27.2(1)(c), the mortgagor must satisfy the board that he or she is eligible for the initial offer of a lease on the basis that:

(a) he or she is a farmer within the meaning of clause 27.1(b) or meets the qualifications set out in clauses 27.21(1)(a) to (c); or

(b) the farm land does not exceed the limits set out in subsection 27.9(2) or (3), as the case may be.

(4) On receipt of an application pursuant to subsection (1), the board shall conduct a hearing into the matter unless the farmer or mortgagor and the lender agree that the matter may be decided on the basis of written material filed with the board.

(5) Where the board is satisfied that the farmer or mortgagor is ineligible for the offer of a lease, the board shall, by order, confirm the decision of the lender not to offer the lease to the farmer or mortgagor.

(6) Where the board is satisfied that a farmer is eligible for the offer of a lease, the board shall order the farmer and lender to execute a lease on any commercially reasonable rent, terms and conditions, other than the length of an individual lease, that the board considers appropriate, and sections 27.1 to 27.9 apply, with any necessary modification, to that lease.

(7) Where the board makes an order pursuant to subsection (5), or no application is made by a farmer or mortgagor pursuant to subsection 27.2(10), the rights and obligations of the farmer or mortgagor and the lender pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9 terminate.

Other applications to board

27.31(1) Where a lease has been offered pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9:

(a) a farmer may apply to the board for a determination, having regard for the local market and any other considerations that may be prescribed in the regulations, of what are the commercially reasonable rent, terms and conditions of the lease, other than the length of an individual lease, where no agreement to lease has been reached between the farmer and the lender; and

(b) a lender may apply to the board for a determination of whether, or in what form, a lease should be granted to a farmer where the farmer intends to lease part but not all of the farm land offered for lease and the selection of farm land by the farmer:

(i) creates a problem of access; or

(ii) unreasonably diminishes the value of any of the farm land that was offered for lease.

(2) Where a lease has been entered into pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9, a farmer may apply to the board for a determination of whether a lease was properly terminated pursuant to clause 27.2(14)(c), (d), (e) or (f).

(3) An application pursuant to clause (1)(a) must be made within 45 days after the offer for lease is served by the lender on the farmer.

(4) An application pursuant to clause (1)(b) must be made within 15 days after the day on which the farmer notifies the lender of the farmer's intention to exercise the right to lease pursuant to clause 27.2(9)(b).

(5) An application pursuant to subsection (2) must be made within 15 days after notice of the terminating event is served by the lender on the farmer.

(6) Within seven days after making an application pursuant to subsection (1) or (2), the farmer or the lender, as the case may be, shall provide the other party with a copy of the application.

(7) Where an application is received pursuant to subsection (1) or (2), the board shall conduct a hearing unless the farmer and the lender agree that the matter may be decided on the basis of written material filed with the board.

(8) On an application pursuant to clause (1)(a), the board shall direct the farmer and the lender to execute a lease on any commercially reasonable rent, terms and conditions, other than the length of an individual lease, that the board considers appropriate.

(9) On an application pursuant to clause (1)(b), the board may make any order with respect to the application that it considers appropriate, including an order:

(a) determining whether or in what form a lease should be granted;

(b) directing the farmer and the lender to execute a lease on any commercially reasonable rent, terms and conditions, other than the length of an individual lease, that the board considers appropriate.

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(10) On an application pursuant to subsection (2), the board may make any order with respect to the application that it considers appropriate, including an order:

- (a) reinstating a lease on any terms and conditions that the board considers appropriate;
- (b) reinstating a farmer's and a lender's rights and obligations pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9;
- (c) directing the farmer and the lender to execute a lease on any commercially reasonable rent, terms and conditions, other than the length of an individual lease, that the board considers appropriate.

(11) The time periods specified in clauses 27.2(9)(a) and (b) and clause 27.2(10)(a) and subsections (3) and (5) shall be calculated from the date of service of the notice on the farmer or mortgagor pursuant to subsection 27.2(1) or the date of service of the notice on the board pursuant to subsection 27.2(1), whichever is later.

1992, c.74, s.8; 1993, c.51, s.8.

Enforcement of orders

27.4(1) A copy of an order of the board that is certified by the board to be a true copy may be filed in the office of the local registrar of the court at the judicial centre nearest to the farm land involved.

(2) An order of the board that is filed pursuant to subsection (1) shall be entered as a judgment of the court and may be enforced as a judgment of the court.

1992, c.74, s.8.

Proceedings in court

27.41(1) A farmer or mortgagor and a lender are deemed to have agreed to submit applications pursuant to subsection 27.2(10) or 27.31(1) or (2) to the board.

(2) An application described in subsection (1) may be made instead to the court where either the lender or the farmer or mortgagor makes an election pursuant to subsection (3).

(3) Subject to subsection (4), a lender or a farmer or mortgagor may at any time elect to make applications pursuant to subsection 27.2(10) or 27.31(1) or (2) to the court by serving a notice in writing on the other party.

(4) An election pursuant to subsection (3) may not be made with respect to a matter that is already the subject of an application to the board.

(5) Subsection (1) does not apply to an application with respect to which an election has been made pursuant to subsection (3).

(6) Where an application is made to the court pursuant to this section:

- (a) every reference to the board in sections 27.1 and 27.2 to 27.9 is deemed to be a reference to the court, with any necessary modification; and
- (b) the court may make any order with respect to the application that the board could have made.

1992, c.74, s.8.

Hearings

27.5(1) On receipt of an application pursuant to subsection 27.2(10) or 27.31(1) or (2), the board shall fix a day, time and place for a hearing in accordance with this section.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the day fixed for the hearing is to be:

(a) as soon as is practicable; and

(b) subject to subsection (3), not later than 15 days after the day on which the application is made.

(3) Where the board does not hear the matter during the period mentioned in clause (2)(b), the day of the hearing is to be the next available board sitting day.

(4) Unless otherwise agreed by the farmer or mortgagor and the lender, the board shall not hold a hearing with respect to an application unless the board has provided seven days' written notice to the farmer or mortgagor and the lender of the day, time and place of the hearing.

(5) Subject to subsections (6) and (7), the board shall make an order in writing within 15 days after the day on which the hearing commences unless the board does not have sufficient evidence on which to make an order, and shall immediately provide copies of the order to the parties.

(6) A hearing shall be adjourned to the next available sitting day if the board:

(a) is unable to hear all of the evidence; and

(b) does not sit again in the period mentioned in subsection (5).

(7) The time for commencing a hearing or for making an order pursuant to this section does not include the period of any adjournment agreed to by the parties or ordered by the board.

1992, c.74, s.8; 1993, c.51, s.9.

Finality of proceedings

27.51(1) Subject to section 27.6, every decision or order of the board pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9 is final.

(2) No order, decision or proceeding of the board shall be questioned, reviewed, restrained or removed by prohibition, injunction, certiorari, mandamus or any other process or proceeding in any court.

1992, c.74, s.8.

Appeal

27.6 With leave of a judge of the Court of Appeal, a farmer, a mortgagor or a lender may appeal to the Court of Appeal against an order of the board or the court on a question of law:

(a) within 30 days after the day on which the order is made; or

(b) within any further period not exceeding 30 days that a judge of the Court of Appeal may allow on an application that is made within 30 days after the day on which the order is made.

1992, c.74, s.8.

Application of section 27.2 to existing leases

27.61(1) A lender shall comply with subsection 27.2(1) where:

- (a) on the coming into force of this section:
 - (i) farm land has been transferred from a mortgagor to a lender by voluntary transfer, quit claim or otherwise or by final order of foreclosure; or
 - (ii) there has been a cancellation of an agreement for sale between a lender and a mortgagor;
 - (b) the mortgagor is leasing the farm land from the lender during the 1992 growing season; and
 - (c) the lease-back arrangement mentioned in clause (b) expires while this section is in force.
- (2) Subject to subsections 27.2(13) and (14), where, in compliance with subsection (1), a lender and a farmer enter into a lease pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9, the rights and obligations pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9 apply to the farmer and the lender:
- (a) where 1992 is the first year of a one-year lease-back arrangement between the lender and a mortgagor mentioned in subsection (1) who is a farmer, for a period of five years from the expiry of that one-year lease-back arrangement; or
 - (b) where 1992 is the second or subsequent year of a lease-back arrangement between the lender and a mortgagor mentioned in subsection (1) who is a farmer, for a period of four years from the expiry of that lease-back arrangement.
- (3) Subject to subsections 27.2(13) and (14), where 1992 is the first year of a multi-year lease-back arrangement between the lender and a mortgagor mentioned in subsection (1) who is a farmer:
- (a) the lease is deemed to have been entered into pursuant to subsection 27.2(1); and
 - (b) the rights and obligations pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9 apply to the farmer and the lender for a period of five years commencing on the expiry of the first year of the multi-year lease-back arrangement.
- (4) Subject to subsections 27.2(13) and (14), where a notice has been served on a mortgagor by a lender pursuant to subsection 12(1) but no cancellation of an agreement for sale between the lender and the mortgagor and no transfer of the farm land from the mortgagor to the lender has occurred prior to the coming into force of this subsection, the rights created and obligations imposed pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9 apply to that mortgagor and continue to apply to a mortgagor who is a farmer and to the lender for a period of six years from the later of the following dates:
- (a) April 1, 1990; and
 - (b) the date of service of the notice.

(5) A lender shall comply with subsection 27.2(1) within 60 days after this subsection comes into force where:

- (a) between January 8, 1992 and the coming into force of this section:
 - (i) farm land has been transferred from a mortgagor to the lender by voluntary transfer, quit claim or otherwise or by final order of foreclosure; or
 - (ii) there has been a cancellation of an agreement for sale between a lender and a mortgagor; and
- (b) the lender has not leased, sold or agreed in writing to lease or sell the farm land prior to the coming into force of this section.

(6) Subject to subsections 27.2(13) and (14), where, in compliance with subsection (5), a lender and a farmer enter into a lease pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9, the rights and obligations pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9 apply to the farmer and the lender for a period of six years from the later of:

- (a) April 1, 1990; and
- (b) the date of service of a notice pursuant to subsection 12(1) or, where no notice was served:
 - (i) the date on which the farm land was transferred to the lender by the farmer; or
 - (ii) the date of the cancellation of the agreement for sale between the farmer and the lender.

(7) Notwithstanding anything in this section, where a lender has been leasing farm land to a farmer prior to the coming into force of this section and, as a result of the operation of sections 27.1 to 27.9, must continue to lease that farm land to that farmer, the lender is not required to lease that farm land to the farmer for more than eight years.

1992, c.74, s.8.

Termination of obligation to lease

27.7 A lender is not required to comply with sections 27.1 to 27.9, other than for farm land that is already subject to a lease pursuant to those sections, after June 1, 1997.

1992, c.74, s.8.

Financial assistance

27.71(1) The Minister of Agriculture and Food shall, in accordance with the regulations, provide financial assistance for the purpose of assisting farmers with a lease of farm land pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection 27.2(7), a purchaser of farm land pursuant to a judicial sale who is not a prescribed lender is not entitled to financial assistance pursuant to this section.

1992, c.74, s.8.

Certain farm lands exempted

27.8 Sections 27.1 to 27.9 do not apply to farm land with respect to which a mortgage is entered into after this section comes into force if the mortgage is made:

- (a) solely for the purpose of purchasing farm land;
- (b) solely for the purpose of new construction or improvements on farm land;
- (c) solely for the purpose of securing new operating moneys;
- (d) solely for the purpose of purchasing assets other than farm land;
- (e) solely for the purpose of refinancing the debt obligations of a farmer by a lender other than the original lender; or
- (f) for any combination of purposes set out in clauses (a) to (e).

1992, c.74, s.8.

Certain farm lands exempted

27.9(1) In this section:

- (a) **“family unit”** means spouses who are not living separate and apart and their children, and includes any agricultural corporation of which the majority of issued voting shares are legally or beneficially owned by any or all of them and any co-operative that is legally owned by any or all of them;
 - (b) **“transferred farm land”** means farm land that is:
 - (i) transferred from a farmer to a lender by way of voluntary transfer, quit claim or otherwise or by a final order of foreclosure;
 - (ii) the subject of a cancellation of an agreement for sale between a farmer and a lender; or
 - (iii) transferred to a purchaser, including a purchaser who is the original lender, pursuant to a judicial sale.
- (2) Where the area of transferred farm land exceeds the greater of:
- (a) 1,280 acres; and
 - (b) an area with an assessment of \$36,000, as of April 1, 1992, based on the 1961-1970 assessment pursuant to section 284 of *The Rural Municipality Act, 1989*;

sections 27.1 to 27.8 do not apply to the area of farm land in excess of the greater of the areas described in clauses (a) and (b).

- (3) Where the total area of the farm land legally or beneficially owned by the farmer and the transferred farm land exceeds the greater of:
- (a) 2,560 acres; and
 - (b) an area with an assessment of \$72,000, as of April 1, 1992, based on the 1961-1970 assessment pursuant to section 284 of *The Rural Municipality Act, 1989*;

sections 27.1 to 27.8 do not apply to the area of farm land in excess of the greater of the areas described in clauses (a) and (b).

(4) A farmer to whom subsection (2) or (3) applies may select the farm land to which sections 27.1 to 27.8 shall apply.

(5) Where the lender or a purchaser pursuant to a judicial sale is of the opinion that the selection of farm land by the farmer pursuant to subsection (4) creates a problem of access or unreasonably diminishes the value of any of the transferred farm land, the lender or the purchaser may apply to the board pursuant to clause 27.31(1)(b) to determine whether or in what form a lease is to be granted.

(6) Notwithstanding subsections (2) and (3) but subject to the regulations, where two or more farmers are members of the same family unit, the limits set out in subsections (2) and (3) apply to the family unit and not to each farmer.

(7) Subject to the regulations, where the farmer is an agricultural corporation of which the majority of issued voting shares are legally or beneficially owned by more than one family unit, the limits set out in subsections (2) and (3) apply as follows:

- (a) where there are two family units, the limits are doubled; and
- (b) where there are three or more family units, the limits are tripled.

1992, c.74, s.8.

Restricted effect of payment or acknowledgment under mortgage

28 No payment made or acknowledgment given to a mortgagee of farm land:

- (a) of; or
- (b) with respect to;

moneys payable under the mortgage has the effect of extending the time within which an action on the personal covenant for payment on the mortgage must be commenced by the mortgagee except as against the person by whom the payment is made or the acknowledgment is given.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.28.

Power of court re certain executions

29(1) Where:

- (a) a judgment is obtained in an action on a personal covenant for payment in a mortgage of farm land;
- (b) a writ of execution has been issued pursuant to the judgment mentioned in clause (a) and, registered in the Saskatchewan Writ Registry, and registered as an interest based on the writ against the affected titles in the Land Titles Registry;
- (c) a farmer has made a summary application to the court for an order pursuant to this section; and
- (d) on an application pursuant to clause (c), the court has held any hearing that it considers proper;

the court may order that the writ of execution mentioned in clause (b) shall not affect any of the farm land of the farmer that, pursuant to Part V, is free from seizure by virtue of writs of execution.

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- (2) Where an order is made pursuant to subsection (1):
- (a) the local registrar shall promptly submit a discharge of any interest registered pursuant to clause (1)(b) to the Land Titles Registry, accompanied by a copy of the order certified by the local registrar; and
 - (b) on registration of the discharge, the writ of execution has no effect against the lands of the farmer mentioned in the order.
- (3) The farmer mentioned in subsection (1) shall pay to the local registrar the fee for registering the discharge pursuant to subsection (2), and the local registrar shall forward that fee, together with the documents mentioned in clause (2)(a), to the Land Titles Registry.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.29; 2000, c.L-5.1, s.479.

Reserve bid in mortgage sales

30 Where, in an action on or relating to a mortgage of farm land, the mortgagee seeks to have:

- (a) the farm land under the mortgage sold; and
- (b) the proceeds of sale applied in satisfaction of all or any part of the mortgage indebtedness;

the court shall not order the sale of farm land unless the sale is subject to that upset price or reserve bid that the court considers proper in the circumstances.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.30.

Limits and acknowledgment of guarantees

31(1) In this section:

- (a) “**creditor**” includes a mortgagee and a secured party;
- (b) “**guarantee**” means a deed or written agreement whereby an individual enters into an obligation to answer for an act, default, omission or indebtedness of a farmer in relation to farm land or other assets used in farming, but does not include guarantees entered into prior to the coming into force of this Act;
- (c) “**lawyer**” means a lawyer who has not prepared any documents on behalf of the creditor relating to the transaction and who is not otherwise interested in the transaction;
- (d) “**notary public**” means:
 - (i) with respect to an acknowledgment made in Saskatchewan, a notary public in and for Saskatchewan;
 - (ii) with respect to an acknowledgment made in a jurisdiction outside Saskatchewan, a notary public in and for that jurisdiction;

who has not prepared any documents on behalf of the creditor relating to the transaction and who is not otherwise interested in the transaction.

- (2) No guarantee has any effect unless the person entering into the obligation:
- (a) appears before a lawyer or notary public;
 - (b) acknowledges to the lawyer or notary public that he or she executed the guarantee; and
 - (c) in the presence of the lawyer or notary public signs the certificate in the prescribed form.
- (3) The lawyer or notary public, after being satisfied by examination of the person entering into the obligation that he or she is aware of the contents of the guarantee and understands it, shall issue a certificate in the form prescribed in the regulations.
- (4) If a notary public issues a certificate pursuant to subsection (3), the notary public shall do so under his or her hand and seal.
- (5) Every certificate issued pursuant to this section by a lawyer or notary public shall be:
- (a) attached to; or
 - (b) noted on;
- the instrument containing the guarantee to which the certificate relates.
- (6) A certificate issued pursuant to this section that is:
- (a) substantially complete and regular on the face of it; and
 - (b) accepted in good faith by the creditor;
- is admissible in evidence as conclusive proof that this section has been complied with.
- (7) Every guarantee shall specify the maximum financial obligation in sum certain plus interest from the date of the demand on the guarantor to which the guarantor is liable.
- (8) A guarantee that does not comply with subsection (7) is null and void and of no effect.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.31; 2015, c.32, s.12.

Mortgagee's inspection fees

32(1) Subject to subsection (2), a mortgagee shall:

- (a) bear; and
- (b) not charge to the farmer or the mortgage account;

the fees of the mortgagee for inspection of the mortgaged premises.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the fees for preliminary inspection following on an application for a loan or renewal or extension of a loan.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.32.

Mortgagee's collection costs

33(1) In this section, “**fees or costs**” includes extra-judicial fees, costs, charges, expenses, allowances or commissions for the time and service of an officer, inspector or employee of the mortgagee or of any other person appointed for the purpose:

- (a) with respect to the collection of any moneys due and payable under the mortgage;
 - (b) by way of commission on or expenses of a collection described in clause (a); or
 - (c) of getting in the mortgagee's share of the crop grown on the land in question in any year.
- (2) Subject to subsection (4), a mortgagee shall not charge to the farmer or the mortgage account any fees or costs.
- (3) Any provision in any mortgage or agreement whereby the farmer contracts, agrees or covenants:
- (a) to pay any fees or costs; or
 - (b) to allow fees or costs to be added to the principal money secured by the mortgage;

is null and void and of no effect.

- (4) Nothing in this section affects the right of a mortgagee:
- (a) to recover costs as between party and party and not on a solicitor client basis, in an action under the mortgage;
 - (b) to recover the costs of distress allowed by *The Distress Act*;
 - (c) where grain is taken under *The Crop Payments Act* without levying a distress, to recover the actual expenses reasonably incurred in transporting the grain to the nearest available market;
 - (d) to charge a collection fee of 5% on the amount collected where, under a crop lease or agreement, the farmer has failed to deliver to the mortgagee the mortgagee's share of the crop within 20 days after the time for its delivery.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.33.

Fixtures

34(1) No machinery, plant, building, improvement or other chattel erected, placed or put on farm land shall:

- (a) become or be deemed to be a part of the realty; or
- (b) form a part of the security;

by reason only of a declaration, agreement or covenant in any agreement.

- (2) Any agreement, stipulation or covenant:
- (a) that a chattel shall become a part of the realty or form part of the security; or
 - (b) having the same or a like effect to an agreement, stipulation or covenant described in clause (a);
- is null and void and of no effect.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.34.

Payment of overdue moneys without notice or bonus

35(1) Where all or any portion of the principal money secured by a mortgage of farm land is not paid when due under the terms of the mortgage, the mortgagee is not, by reason of the non-payment or as a condition of acceptance of all or any portion of the overdue moneys, entitled to receive:

- (a) any bonus or other additional sum; or
 - (b) notice from the farmer of intention to pay all or any portion of the overdue moneys.
- (2) Any agreement, stipulation or covenant that is contrary to subsection (1) is null and void and of no effect.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.35.

Only land taxes chargeable to farmer

36(1) No mortgagee shall:

- (a) charge to the farmer; or
 - (b) add to the mortgage account;
- any taxes, rates or assessments, other than taxes, rates or assessments that are levied or charged against the farm land and paid by the mortgagee.
- (2) Any agreement, stipulation or covenant that is contrary to subsection (1) is null and void and of no effect.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.36; 1989-90, c.15, s.3.

Life insurance premiums not to form a charge on the farm land

37(1) No mortgagee shall:

- (a) charge to the farmer; or
 - (b) add to the mortgage account;
- any premium respecting an insurance policy on the life of the farmer taken by or assigned to the mortgagee as collateral security for the amount owing under a mortgage of farm land.

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(2) No premium described in subsection (1) shall form a lien or charge on the farm land.

(3) Any agreement, stipulation or covenant that is contrary to subsection (1) or (2) is null and void and of no effect.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.37.

Application of fire insurance money

38(1) Notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, where damage to or destruction of buildings on farm land by fire has occurred, the farmer may, after giving the notice required by subsection (3), apply to the court for an order governing the application of any proceeds received or receivable under an insurance policy covering the damage or destruction.

(2) On the application mentioned in subsection (1), the court may make an order directing that the insurance proceeds be applied:

- (a) on account of the mortgage;
- (b) towards rebuilding, restoring or repairing the building damaged or destroyed; or
- (c) towards both of the things mentioned in clauses (a) and (b).

(3) A farmer who makes an application pursuant to subsection (1) shall make the application:

- (a) within 60 days after the amount of the loss is adjusted; and
- (b) on 10 days' notice to the mortgagee of his or her intention to make the application.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.38; 2015, c.32, s.13.

Hail insurance premiums

39(1) In this section and section 40, "**farmer**" includes a lessee.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), where a lessor or a mortgagee insures the crops grown on the farm land against loss by hail, the lessor or mortgagee shall not charge the cost of the insurance against the farmer except with the written consent of the farmer.

(3) The written consent required in subsection (1) is to be given in the year in which the insurance is effected.

(4) Any agreement, stipulation or covenant that is contrary to subsection (1) is null and void and of no effect.

(5) This section does not apply to insurance of crops under *The Municipal Hail Insurance Act*.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.39.

Restriction of rights under lease option agreement

40(1) Where a farmer:

- (a) has an option of purchasing the farm land; or
- (b) is entitled to become the purchaser of the farm land on the performance of any condition or conditions;

the right of the lessor or his or her personal representatives or assigns to recover by action or extra-judicial proceeding any rent payable by the farmer with respect to the farm land is restricted to the recovery of an amount not exceeding the reasonable rental value of the farm land, having regard to all of the circumstances between the farmer and lessor.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), in the case of:

- (a) an action, the court shall determine the reasonable rental value of the farm land;
- (b) an extra-judicial proceeding, any party to the proceeding may apply to the court for a determination of the reasonable rental value of the farm land and, on the application, the court shall make that determination.

(3) Where:

- (a) an option of purchasing farm land is sought to be terminated on account of breach or non-performance of any covenant, agreement, stipulation or condition contained in the lease; and
- (b) the holder of the option is in possession of the farm land and a farmer;

the farmer may apply to the court and the court may make any order that it considers just, including granting an extension of the time within which the farmer may perform his or her obligations.

(4) For the purpose of an application pursuant subsection (3), the farmer mentioned in subsection (3) may apply to the court within 30 days of receiving notice of termination or intention to terminate.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.40; 2015, c.32, s.14.

Application of moneys; more than one debt

41(1) Where:

- (a) a mortgage or security agreement is held as security for more than one debt; and
- (b) moneys are paid by the farmer or are realized by the mortgagee or secured party under the terms of the mortgage or security agreement;

the mortgagee or secured party shall immediately apply the moneys received or realized in or towards payment of one or more of the debts secured by the mortgage or security agreement, and, unless the farmer in exercise of any right has given directions as to the application of those moneys, the mortgagee or secured party shall notify the farmer of the debt in or towards payment of which the moneys have been applied.

(2) Any agreement, stipulation or covenant that is contrary to subsection (1) is null and void and of no effect.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.41.

Certain conditions prohibited

42(1) No security agreement or collateral agreement shall contain a provision the application of which depends merely on the opinion of the secured party that a circumstance or state of things exists which affects security.

(2) A provision in subsection (1) in an agreement mentioned is null and void and of no effect.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.42.

Voluntary mediation

42.1(1) A farmer or a recognized financial institution may make a request for voluntary mediation to the manager of mediation services.

(2) On receiving a request pursuant to subsection (1) and the written consent of the farmer and the recognized financial institution, the manager of mediation services shall:

- (a) designate a mediator; and
- (b) supply the mediator with a copy of the request.

(3) On receiving a copy of a request pursuant to subsection (2), the mediator shall attempt to mediate between the farmer and the recognized financial institution.

(4) The manager may charge the farmer and the recognized financial institution the prescribed fee for mediation services provided pursuant to this section.

1992, c.74, s.9.

PART III Home Quarter Protection

Interpretation of Part

43 In this Part:

- (a) “**farmer**” means a mortgagor;
- (b) “**mortgage**” does not include a mortgage:
 - (i) financed by a vendor:
 - (A) who is an individual; or
 - (B) that is a corporation with fewer than 10 shareholders; or
 - (ii) granted before the coming into force of this Act to Farm Credit Canada continued pursuant to the *Farm Credit Canada Act*.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.43; 2015, c.32, s.15.

Restriction on orders affecting homestead

44(1) The operation of:

- (a) a final order of foreclosure; and
- (b) an order for possession contained in an order mentioned in clause (a);

insofar as it affects a homestead, is stayed for as long as the homestead continues to be a homestead.

(2) Every final order of foreclosure of a mortgage shall contain a declaration by the court that the land described in the order:

- (a) is not a homestead; or
- (b) is a homestead.

(3) Where the final order of foreclosure of a mortgage affects a homestead and other land, the declaration shall describe:

- (a) the land that is a homestead; and
- (b) the other land affected by the order that is not a homestead.

(4) If at any time land ceases to be a homestead, the court may declare that the final order of foreclosure made with respect to that land shall operate with full force and effect.

(5) An application for a transfer of title may be submitted to the Land Titles Registry, accompanied by a final order of foreclosure made in accordance with this section.

(6) Where a final order of foreclosure contains a declaration that only a portion of the land described in the final order is a homestead, title may only be issued on an application pursuant to subsection (5) with respect to the land declared in the final order not to be a homestead.

(6.1) No title is to be issued pursuant to subsection (5) except for the land declared in the final order not to be a homestead.

(7) Notwithstanding *The Land Titles Act, 2000*, if title is issued pursuant to subsection (5) for land declared in the final order to be a homestead, the title is null and void.

(8) A transfer of title may be submitted to the Land Titles Registry, accompanied by:

- (a) either:
 - (i) a duplicate original of a final order of foreclosure; or
 - (ii) a copy of a final order of foreclosure certified by the local registrar; and
- (b) a declaration of the court that land declared in the final order to be a homestead has ceased to be a homestead.

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(8.1) On receipt of an application pursuant to subsection (8), the Registrar shall issue title to the parcel of land described in the transfer according to the tenor of the final order.

(9) Notwithstanding any Act or law:

- (a) no order for possession; or
- (b) no authority to enter into possession;

of a mortgaged homestead shall be made or given to the mortgagee, except in a final order of foreclosure issued with respect to an action for foreclosure of the mortgage.

(10) Notwithstanding any Act or law:

- (a) no order for sale of a mortgaged homestead shall be made in an action for:
 - (i) foreclosure of the mortgage; or
 - (ii) any relief other than foreclosure that may be granted to the mortgagee; and
- (b) no power of sale contained in a mortgage of a homestead shall be exercised and no directions for sale shall be given.

(11) If:

- (a) a farmer has died; and
- (b) the protection afforded by this section applies to the mortgage;

the surviving spouse and children of the farmer are entitled to claim and to receive the protection offered by this section with respect to the mortgage.

(12) Subject to subsection (13), the board may make orders excluding any mortgage or class of mortgages from the operation of this section where, in the opinion of the board, it is in the best interests of the farmer.

(12.1) The board may delegate its powers pursuant to subsection (12):

- (a) with respect to any mortgages or class of mortgages that it considers appropriate; and
- (b) subject to any terms and conditions that it considers necessary;

to any officer employed by the board.

(12.2) Where:

- (a) the board has delegated its powers to an officer of the board pursuant to subsection (12.1); and
- (b) the officer does not consider it in the best interests of the farmer to exclude a mortgage or category of mortgages;

the officer shall refer the mortgage or category of mortgages to the board, together with his or her reasons, and the board shall decide to exclude or not to exclude the mortgage.

- (12.3) This Part does not apply to a mortgage that is made:
- (a) solely for the purpose of purchasing a homestead;
 - (b) solely for the purpose of new construction or improvements on the homestead; or
 - (c) for the purposes described in both clauses (a) and (b).
- (13) The board may hold a hearing prior to making an order pursuant to subsection (12) or (12.2) and, at the hearing, the board shall advise the farmer of the protection afforded by this section.
- (14) Any order made by the Provincial Mediation Board pursuant to subsection 7(9) of *The Farm Security Act*, as it existed on the day before the coming into force of this Part, is continued.
- (15) Where, under *The Farm Security Act*, a mortgage executed prior to the coming into force of this Act was not subject to section 7 of that Act, then that mortgage is not subject to this Part.
- (16) This Part does not apply to a mortgage where:
- (a) the mortgage is executed after the coming into force of this subsection; and
 - (b) at the time when the mortgage is executed, the farm land that is subject to the mortgage is not a homestead.
- (17) Where farm land that is the subject of a mortgage is not a homestead when this subsection comes into force, this Part does not apply to the mortgage.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.44; 1989-90, c.22, s.8; 1992, c.74, s.10; 1993, c.51, s.10; 2000, c.L-5.1, s.480.

PART IV Possession of Equipment

Interpretation of Part

45 In this Part:

- (a) **“farmer”** means a producer who or agricultural corporation that owes payment or other performance of a secured obligation, whether or not he, she or it owns or has rights in the article, and includes a person appointed pursuant to subsection 49(1);
- (b) **“vendor”** includes a personal representative, successor or assignee of a vendor.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.45; 2015, c.32, s.16.

Vendor's rights restricted

46(1) In this section, “**article**” means any personal property that:

- (a) is purchased by a farmer for use in farming; and
- (b) has a selling price greater than \$500.

(2) Notwithstanding any other Act or any agreement or contract between a vendor and farmer but subject to subsection (3), the vendor's right to recover the unpaid purchase money on an article that is sold is restricted to the vendor's lien on the article sold and to the vendor's right to repossession and sale if the vendor, after delivery, has a lien for all or part of the purchase price of the article.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to:

- (a) the sale of land with chattels on an entire consideration;
- (b) an agreement for the sale of livestock;
- (c) the sale of an article that is, after the sale, affixed to realty and to which section 36 of *The Personal Property Security Act, 1993* applies; or
- (d) **Repealed.** 1992, c.43, s.3.

(4) Subsection (2) applies to all sales effected by way of a security agreement creating a purchase-money security interest covering the whole or part of the purchase price of the article sold.

(5) Where an article with respect to which subsection (2) applies is:

- (a) repossessed and not redeemed; or
- (b) surrendered to the vendor;

any money paid after the repossession or surrender with respect to that part of the purchase price remaining unpaid at the time of repossession or surrender may be recovered by the farmer by action in the court.

(6) This section does not apply where the article sold is substantially destroyed by wilful act of the farmer.

(7) Where the court is satisfied that:

- (a) the article has been damaged by the farmer's neglect or wilful act; or
- (b) for any reason it is inequitable that subsection (2) should apply;

the court may order that subsection (2) does not apply to any article and may make any further order that it considers just.

Right to possession restricted

47 Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, any other Act or any contract or agreement between a secured party and a farmer, where:

- (a) a farmer has failed to make a payment on an agreement or contract; and
- (b) an implement is, in whole or in part, the security under the agreement or contract;

the secured party shall not take possession of the implement except in accordance with this Part.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.47; 1989-90, c.22, s.9.

Notice of intention to take possession

48 A secured party intending to take possession of an implement shall serve the notice prescribed in the regulations on the farmer.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.48.

Appointment of representative of deceased farmer

49(1) Where a farmer has died, the court may, on *ex parte* application of the secured party, appoint a representative for the deceased farmer for the purposes of:

- (a) the proceedings pursuant to this Part; and
- (b) any further proceedings consequent on the proceeding mentioned in clause (a).

(2) Service of the notice pursuant to section 48 shall be made on the person appointed pursuant to subsection (1).

(3) An order made pursuant to subsection (1) and any additional orders consequent to that order bind the estate of the deceased in the same manner as if a duly appointed personal representative of the deceased had been a party to the proceeding.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.49.

Application for hearing

50(1) Within 30 days after the date on which a notice is served on a farmer pursuant to section 48, the farmer may apply for a hearing by the court.

(2) A farmer who wishes to apply for hearing by the court shall:

- (a) make his or her application in the form prescribed in the regulations; and
- (b) deliver the form to the local registrar at the judicial centre that is:
 - (i) nearest to the place where the farmer resides; or
 - (ii) if the farmer does not reside in Saskatchewan, nearest to the place where the secured party resides or carries on business.

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- (3) No application for a hearing and no hearing shall be:
- (a) questioned in any court; or
 - (b) held to be invalid;

for the reason only that the application was made or the hearing was held at a judicial centre other than a judicial centre mentioned in subsection (2).

- (4) No fee is payable with respect to an application for a hearing pursuant to this section.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.50; 2015, c.32, s.18.

Duty of local registrar on receipt of application

51 On receipt of an application delivered pursuant to section 50, the local registrar shall:

- (a) immediately serve notice on the secured party advising him that an application for a hearing has been made by the farmer;
- (b) as soon as practical after serving notice pursuant to clause (a), fix a time and place for the hearing by a judge; and
- (c) serve notice of the hearing and the time and place fixed for the hearing on:
 - (i) the farmer; and
 - (ii) the secured party;

at least 10 days prior to the day fixed for the hearing.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.51.

Conditions respecting possession

52(1) If a notice is not served pursuant to clause 51(a) on the secured party within 40 days after the date on which the notice was served pursuant to section 48 by the secured party on the farmer, the secured party may take possession of the implement.

(2) If a notice pursuant to clause 51(a) is served on the secured party, the secured party shall not take any further proceeding without leave of the court.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.52.

Orders of the court

53(1) On the hearing of an application made pursuant to section 50, the court may make any orders that it considers just.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the court may:

- (a) order delivery of the implement to the secured party, subject to any conditions that the court considers just; or

- (b) order delivery of the implement to the secured party and postpone the operation of the order:
 - (i) on condition that the farmer pays to the secured party any amount that the court considers just; or
 - (ii) subject to fulfillment of any conditions by the farmer, other than that described in subclause (i), that the court considers just.
- (3) The court may vary the terms of any order made pursuant to this section:
 - (a) at any time; and
 - (b) in any manner that the court considers just.
- (4) Where a secured party and a farmer do not agree as to the amount remaining unpaid under the agreement, the court may determine the amount.
- (5) Subject to any conditions that it considers just, the court may, at any time, revoke the postponement of the operation of an order for delivery of an implement.
- (6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Part, where the farmer or the secured party requests that the matter be adjourned to permit an opportunity for mediation before a mediator, the court may adjourn the matter.
- (7) Where a farmer makes an application pursuant to the *Farm Debt Mediation Act* (Canada), with respect to the implement, the court:
 - (a) shall adjourn any proceedings taken under this Part while any stay of proceedings is in effect under that Act; and
 - (b) on the adjournment, may make any orders that it considers just.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.53; 2015, c.32, s.19.

Payment cancels notice

- 54** Where a secured party accepts a payment on account of an amount owing under an agreement after a notice is served pursuant to section 48:
- (a) the acceptance cancels the notice; and
 - (b) no proceedings may be taken pursuant to this Part by the secured party on the notice.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.54.

Rights of farmer if secured party contravenes certain provisions

- 55** If a secured party takes possession of an implement or disposes of an implement in contravention of this Part or of an order of the court:
- (a) the agreement is deemed to be cancelled with respect to the implement;
 - (b) the farmer is released from all liability with respect to the implement under the agreement; and
 - (c) the farmer is entitled to recover from the secured party in an action for money had and received an amount equal to one and a half times the fair market value of the implement at the time of the seizure.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.55.

Order to preserve implement

56 On the application of the secured party made at any time after service of a notice pursuant to section 48, the court may make any orders that it considers just to protect the implement from damage or depreciation, including orders:

- (a) restricting or prohibiting the use of the implement; or
- (b) giving directions as to its custody.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.56.

Notice of possession of implement

57 Where a secured party takes possession of an implement, he or she shall serve on the farmer:

- (a) if the possession has been taken pursuant to an order of a court, a notice of possession after order as prescribed in the regulations and a copy of the order of the court;
- (b) in any other case, a notice of possession as prescribed in the regulations.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.57; 2015, c.32, s.20.

Application for hearing after notice of possession

58(1) A farmer, who has not made an application for a hearing by the court pursuant to:

- (a) section 50; or
- (b) section 23 of *The Limitation of Civil Rights Act*;

may within 30 days after the date on which a notice of possession is served on the farmer, apply for a hearing by the court.

(2) Subsections 50(2) and (3) and 53(4), (6) and (7) and sections 51, 54 and 59 apply with any necessary modification to an application for a hearing made pursuant to subsection (1).

(3) On the hearing of an application made pursuant to subsection (1) the court may:

- (a) order delivery of the implement to the farmer subject to any conditions that the court considers just;
- (b) order delivery of the implement to the farmer and postpone the operation of the order:
 - (i) on condition that the farmer pays to the secured party any amount that the court considers just;
 - (ii) subject to the fulfillment of any other conditions by the farmer that the court considers just;

and the court may vary the terms of any order made pursuant to clause (a) or (b) in any manner that it considers just.

(4) Where a notice mentioned in clause 51(a) is served on a secured party within the period of time mentioned in subsection (1), no further proceeding shall be taken by the secured party without leave of the court.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.58; 2015, c.32, s.21.

Action by secured party after possession of implement

59 A secured party who takes possession of an implement other than pursuant to an order of the court shall:

- (a) keep the implement for at least 40 days after the date on which the notice of possession given by him pursuant to clause 57(b) was served on the farmer; and
- (b) if the farmer applies for a hearing, keep the implement in his or her possession or return it to the farmer unless otherwise ordered by the court.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.59; 2015, c.32, s.22.

Court order postponement

60(1) During the period that:

- (a) the operation of an order for delivery of an implement is postponed pursuant to section 53 or 58; or
- (b) the matter is adjourned for mediation pursuant to this Act or the *Farm Debt Mediation Act* (Canada);

no further sum shall be or become payable by the farmer on account of the unpaid balance under the agreement except in accordance with the terms of an order made pursuant to section 53 or 58.

(2) Where, during the period mentioned in subsection (1):

- (a) the farmer fails to comply with any condition of the postponement or adjournment or any term of the agreement as varied by the court; or
- (b) the farmer disposes of the implement;

the secured party shall not take any proceedings against the farmer otherwise than by making an application to the court with respect to the implement or the unpaid balance under the agreement.

(3) A secured party shall serve notice of an application pursuant to subsection (2) on the farmer.

(4) Section 49 applies with any necessary modification to an application pursuant to subsection (2).

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(5) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the secured party may apply to the court for an order dispensing with an application pursuant to subsection (2) and, on the application, the court may grant the order.

(6) When the unpaid balance under the agreement is paid in accordance with the terms of an order made pursuant to section 53 or 58, the secured party's title to the implement vests in the farmer.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.60; 2015, c.32, s.23.

Costs

61(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), no costs shall be awarded to either party with respect to any proceedings under this Part.

(2) Where, in the opinion of the court, an application made to it is an abuse of the applicant's right to make the application, the court may order payment of costs by the applicant.

(3) Where costs of an application are ordered to be paid by the farmer, the court may order that the costs be added to the amount remaining payable under the agreement.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.61.

Restriction on payment to assignee

62 Where an implement is sold under a conditional sale contract and the secured party:

- (a) assigns his or her interests in the contract; and
- (b) agrees with the assignee that he or she is liable to the assignee for any amount due under the contract in default of payment of that amount by the farmer;

the secured party is not liable to the assignee for any amount in default during any period that payment by the farmer is postponed by an order of the court pursuant to section 53 or 58.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.62; 2015, c.32, s.24.

Continuation of notice

63 Where:

- (a) any notice or application has been given or made;
- (b) any hearing held; or
- (c) any order made;

pursuant to sections 19 to 36 of *The Limitation of Civil Rights Act*, as that Act existed on the day before the coming into force of this Part, that notice, application, hearing or order is valid for the purposes of this Part as if given, made or held pursuant to this Part and is deemed to be the notice, application, hearing or order required pursuant to this Part.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.63.

Power to stay execution

64(1) On application of a farmer, the court may make an order:

- (a) staying execution under a judgment; or
- (b) if a writ of execution has issued, staying seizure or sale under the judgment;

on any terms as to costs or otherwise and subject to any undertaking that the court considers just.

(2) No application shall be made pursuant to subsection (1) unless 15 days' written notice of intention to make the application has been given to the judgment creditor.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.64.

PART V Exemptions

Interpretation of Part

65 In this Part, “**farmer**” means a producer who:

- (a) owes payment or other performance of the obligation secured whether or not he or she owns or has rights in the goods; or
- (b) is an execution debtor.

1989-90, c.22, s.10.

Exemptions under executions

66 The following property of a farmer and his or her family is declared free from seizure under judgment enforcement:

- (a) clothing, including jewelry, with a cumulative value that does not exceed the prescribed amount;
 - (a.1) medical and dental aids or other devices required or ordinarily used by the farmer or a dependant of the farmer due to physical or mental disability;
- (b) household furnishings, utensils, equipment and appliances;
 - (b.1) domestic animals that are kept solely as pets with a cumulative value that does not exceed the prescribed amount;
- (c) produce of a farm sufficient, when converted into cash, to provide food and fuel for heating purposes for the farmer and his or her family until the next harvest;
- (d) all livestock, farm machinery and equipment, including one automobile or one farm truck, that are reasonably necessary for the proper and efficient conduct of the farmer's agricultural operations for the next 12 months;
- (e) one motor vehicle, where it is necessary for the proper and efficient conduct of the farmer's business, trade, calling or profession, but only if that motor vehicle is not in addition to one mentioned in clause (d);

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- (f) the books related to any profession practised by the farmer;
- (g) the tools and necessary implements and office furniture and equipment, used by the farmer in the practice of his or her business, trade, calling or profession with a value that does not exceed the prescribed amount;
- (g.1) employment income in the amount set out in section 95 of *The Enforcement of Money Judgments Act*;
- (h) the house and buildings occupied by the farmer as his or her bona fide residence and the lot or lots on which they are situated according to an approved plan to the extent of \$32,000;
- (i) seed grain chosen by the farmer, that is sufficient to sow all his farm land under cultivation to a maximum amount equal to the product of:
 - (i) two bushels per acre; and
 - (ii) the number of acres of farm land under cultivation by the farmer;
- (j) the crop of the farmer to the extent that is sufficient, when converted into cash, along with any other means that he or she may have, to:
 - (i) pay all unpaid legitimate costs of harvesting the crop;
 - (ii) provide a necessary living allowance for the support of the farmer and his or her family until the crop of the following year is about to be harvested; and
 - (iii) provide necessary costs of his or her farming operations until that time;
- (j.1) money, and property or income acquired through the investment of money:
 - (i) that can be separately identified as being received or as having been received by the farmer pursuant to a legal entitlement to compensation for physical or mental injury; and
 - (ii) that is being used or will be used to meet the reasonable and ordinary living expenses of the farmer and his or her dependants or to provide medical or other care facilities for the farmer or his or her dependants;
- (j.2) prepaid funeral services for, or a burial plot intended for the interment of, the farmer, a dependant of the farmer or a member of the farmer's family;
- (k) the homestead;
- (l) any trailer that is:
 - (i) occupied by the farmer as living quarters; and
 - (ii) not in addition to the house and buildings protected from seizure under clause (h) or (k);

- (l.1) property of the farmer that is of such a low value that the sheriff believes that the costs of seizure and sale are likely to be approximately equal to or greater than the amount of the proceeds that will be available for satisfaction of the amount recoverable;
- (m) the right of first refusal mentioned in section 27; and
- (n) the right to lease pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.66; 1989-90, c.22, s.11; 1994, c.30, s.4; 2000, c.L-5.1, s.481; 2010, c.E-9.22, s.235; 2015, c.32, s.25.

Permitted disposition of certain exempt property

67(1) The farmer shall not dispose of or use any:

- (a) seed grain;
- (b) crop; and
- (c) cash received from the sale of any crop;

that is exempt from seizure pursuant to section 66 except for the purpose or purposes for which an exemption of seed grain or crop is provided by section 66 and that is or are allowed by the sheriff.

(2) Where:

- (a) an exemption of crops is claimed by a farmer and allowed by the sheriff as being necessary for the purpose of providing:
 - (i) a living allowance; or
 - (ii) costs of the farmer's farming operations;
- (b) the exemption allowed pursuant to clause (a) is in addition to the exemptions allowed in section 66;

any article purchased for the purpose for which the exemption is allowed, if purchased before the crop of the following year is harvested, is also free from seizure under judgment enforcement.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.67; 2010, c.E-9.22, s.236.

Exemptions under security agreement

68(1) Notwithstanding any Act or agreement, where a farmer executes a security agreement on any of the chattels mentioned in section 66, the farmer may hold free from seizure any of those chattels that are covered by the security agreement and that would be exempt pursuant to section 66 from seizure.

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(2) Subsection (1) does not apply with respect to a security agreement executed as security for:

- (a) a loan guaranteed under the *Home Improvement Loans Guarantee Act* (Canada); or
- (b) a guaranteed farm improvement loan within the meaning of the *Canadian Agricultural Loans Act*.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply with respect to a security agreement that is executed by a farmer in favour of a secured party on or after September 20, 1992 as security for a specific debt, including a revolving line of credit, stated as a specific principal sum together with interest and costs if:

- (a) the farmer has executed a waiver, in the prescribed form, of exemptions for specific chattels described in clauses 66(c), (d), (e) and (j) for the purpose of securing that specific debt together with interest and costs; and
- (b) one of the following circumstances exists:
 - (i) the security agreement does not, in whole or in part, secure debt previously incurred by that farmer with that secured party;
 - (ii) in the case of a security agreement that does secure debt previously incurred by that farmer with that secured party, a certificate of independent legal advice in the prescribed form has been executed with respect to the waiver.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.68; 1989-90, c.22, s.12; 1992, c.74, s.11; 1993, c.51, s.11; 2004, c.26, s.3; 2010, c.E-9.22, s.237; 2015, c.32, s.26.

Application to court

69 An application may be made by the farmer, judgment creditor or secured party to the court at the judicial centre nearest to the place where the farmer resides to determine the right pursuant to this Part of a farmer to have any chattels that are:

- (a) covered by a security agreement; or
- (b) subject to a judgment enforcement;

exempted from seizure and sale under a security agreement or judgment enforcement.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.69; 2010, c.E-9.22, s.238.

Exceptions

70(1) Except in the case of food, clothing and bedding of the farmer and the farmer's family, this Part does not exempt from seizure an article the price of which forms the subject-matter of the judgment on which the execution is issued.

(2) Except in the case of food, clothing and bedding of the farmer and the farmer's family, this Part does not exempt from seizure and sale goods that are covered by:

- (a) a security agreement that creates a purchase-money security interest as defined in *The Personal Property Security Act, 1993*; or
- (b) a security agreement that describes a security interest described in subsection 34(11) or (12) of *The Personal Property Security Act, 1993*.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.70; 1992, c.74, s.12; 1993, c.P-6.2, s.75; 1998, c.14, s.5; 2015, c.21, s.64; 2015, c.32, s.27.

Deceased debtor

71 Where a farmer dies, his or her property that would be exempt pursuant to this Part from seizure under execution and that is exempt pursuant to this Part from seizure under a security agreement mentioned in section 68 is exempt as against his or her personal representative if it is in the use and enjoyment of and is necessary for the maintenance and support of:

- (a) the surviving spouse;
- (b) the children; or
- (c) the surviving spouse and children;

of the deceased farmer.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.71; 2015, c.32, s.28.

Right of selection

72 The farmer, the surviving spouse or children of a deceased farmer or, in the case of infants, their guardian, may select from a greater quantity of the same kind of personal property the property that is exempt pursuant to this Part from seizure.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.72.

Absconding debtors

73 Sections 66 to 68 do not apply to cases in which a farmer:

- (a) has absconded; or
- (b) is about to abscond;

from Saskatchewan leaving no spouse or children behind.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.73.

Separation agreements

74 Sections 66 and 67 do not apply to executions issued on judgments or orders founded on separation agreements.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.74.

Interest in annuity exempt**75(1)** Any:

- (a) property and interest of:
 - (i) a farmer in an annuity; or
 - (ii) a farmer interested in or entitled to a contract for an annuity; under the *Government Annuities Act* (Canada); and
- (b) moneys payable or paid under a contract for an annuity described in clause (a);

are exempt from seizure, levy or attachment by or under the process of any court, and are not to be affected by any trust, charge or lien.

(2) This Part is not intended to conflict or be inconsistent with the *Government Annuities Act* (Canada).

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.75; 2015, c.32, s.29.

PART VI Farm Ownership

Interpretation of Part**76** In this Part:

- (a) **“aggregate land holding”** of a person includes all land holdings of that person and all land holdings of that person’s spouse and children;
 - (a.1) **Repealed.** 2015, c.32, s.30.
 - (a.2) **“Canadian-owned entity”** means:
 - (i) a corporation or any other entity in which all the shares or interests are legally and beneficially owned, and all the memberships are held, by resident persons or other Canadian-owned entities; or
 - (ii) any other corporation or entity or class of corporations or entities prescribed in the regulations;
- but does not include any person or class of persons prescribed in the regulations;
- (b) **Repealed.** 2002, c.55, s.4.
 - (c) **“child”** means an unmarried person under 18 years of age;
 - (c.1) **“entity”** includes:
 - (i) a partnership;
 - (ii) a syndicate;

- (iii) a joint venture;
 - (iv) a co-operative;
 - (v) an association;
 - (vi) a pension plan;
 - (vii) a trust; and
 - (viii) any other body that is prescribed in the regulations;
- (d) **“farm land”** means real property in Saskatchewan that is situated outside a city, town, village, hamlet or resort village or the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District as defined in *The Northern Municipalities Act* and that is used or is capable of being used for the purposes of farming, but does not include:
- (i) minerals contained in, on or under that real property;
 - (ii) land used primarily for the purpose of extracting, processing, storing or transporting minerals; and
 - (iii) land used primarily for sand and gravel extraction;
- (e) **“land holding”** includes:
- (i) farm land;
 - (ii) any interest in farm land held under an agreement to purchase or lease;
 - (iii) any interest in farm land held under any agreement that may directly or indirectly:
 - (A) result in vesting of title to farm land;
 - (B) confer the right to possession of farm land;
 - (C) confer any right or control ordinarily accruing to the owner of farm land;
 - (D) confer the right of obtaining the right of capital appreciation in the farm land; or
 - (E) confer any other right that is prescribed in the regulations;
 - (iv) those kinds and types of shares that are prescribed in the regulations and that are legally or beneficially owned in a corporation having a land holding;
 - (iv) those kinds and types of shares, that may be designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, legally or beneficially owned in a corporation having a land holding;

c. S-17.1

SASKATCHEWAN FARM SECURITY

(v) for the purposes of sections 86, 94 and 95 and clause 100(b), any interest in a limited partnership where that limited partnership has a land holding;

(vi) any interest in farm land other than that described in sub-clauses (i) to (v);

(vii) any conservation easement, or combination of contiguous conservation easements, within the meaning of *The Conservation Easements Act* respecting farm land of one quarter section or greater;

but does not include farm land or any interest in farm land held by way of security for a debt or other obligation unless the debt or other obligation is of a class prescribed in the regulations;

(f) **“limited partnership”** means a partnership that is formed pursuant to Part II of *The Partnership Act*;

(g) **“non-Canadian-owned entity”** means:

(i) a person or other entity or class of persons or entities prescribed in the regulations that is not a Canadian-owned entity; or

(ii) a person or entity or class of persons or entities that have shares listed on an exchange;

(h) **“non-resident person”** means an individual who is not a resident person;

(i) **“person”** includes a corporation and an entity;

(j) **“resident person”** means a person prescribed in the regulations.

1993, c.51, s.12; 1996, c.C-27.01, s.14; 2002, c.55, s.4; 2015, c.32, s.30.

Land holding by non-residents restricted

77 Subject to sections 78 to 80, 82, 83 and 88, no non-resident person shall:

(a) have an aggregate land holding with an assessed value for municipal taxation purposes in excess of \$15,000, excluding any assessment for buildings and similar improvements; or

(b) acquire a land holding that results in the non-resident person having an aggregate land holding with an assessed value for municipal taxation purposes in excess of \$15,000, excluding any assessment for buildings and similar improvements.

1993, c.51, s.12; 2002, c.55, s.5.

Restrictions not applicable to land acquired prior to March 31, 1974, etc.

78(1) Clause 77(a) does not apply:

- (a) where the land holding was acquired by the non-resident person prior to March 31, 1974;
- (b) where the land holding was acquired by the non-resident person on or after March 31, 1974, but the right to the land holding arose prior to that date; or
- (c) where the land holding is held by a non-resident person who during any five years was a resident person and who acquired the land holding while he or she was a resident person.

(2) Where a non-resident person:

- (a) has a land holding in excess of the aggregate permitted pursuant to section 77 which he or she held while a resident person; and
- (b) does not meet the requirements of clause (1)(c);

the non-resident person has five years from the date of becoming a non-resident person to reduce his or her aggregate land holding to an aggregate land holding permitted pursuant to section 77.

1993, c.51, s.12.

Land holding by non-residents after September 15, 1977

79(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3) and sections 82, 83 and 88, no non-resident person shall, on or after September 15, 1977:

- (a) have an aggregate land holding in excess of 160 acres or one quarter section, whichever is the greater; or
- (b) acquire a land holding that results in the non-resident person having an aggregate land holding in excess of 160 acres or one quarter section, whichever is the greater.

(2) Clause (1)(a) does not apply where:

- (a) the land holding was acquired by the non-resident person prior to September 15, 1977; or
- (b) the land holding is held by a non-resident person who, during any five years, was a resident person and who acquired the land holding while he or she was a resident person.

(3) Where a non-resident person acquired a land holding in excess of 160 acres or one quarter section prior to September 15, 1977:

- (a) *The Saskatchewan Farm Ownership Act*, as it existed on September 14, 1977, applies to that person; and
- (b) that person shall not acquire any further land holdings.

c. S-17.1

SASKATCHEWAN FARM SECURITY

- (4) Where a non-resident person:
- (a) has a land holding in excess of the aggregate permitted pursuant to subsection (1) that he or she held while a resident person; and
 - (b) does not meet the requirements of clause (2)(b);
- the non-resident person has five years from the date of becoming a non-resident person to reduce his or her aggregate land holding to an aggregate land holding that is permitted pursuant to subsection (1).

1993, c.51, s.12; 2002, c.55, s.6.

Land holding by non-resident after May 6, 1980

80(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3) and to sections 82, 83 and 88, no non-resident person shall, on or after May 6, 1980:

- (a) have an aggregate land holding in excess of 10 acres; or
 - (b) acquire a land holding that results in the non-resident person having an aggregate land holding in excess of 10 acres.
- (2) Clause (1)(a) does not apply where:
- (a) the land holding was acquired by the non-resident person prior to May 6, 1980; or
 - (b) the land holding is held by a non-resident person who, during any five years, was a resident person and who acquired the land holding while he or she was a resident person.
- (3) Where a non-resident person acquired a land holding in excess of 10 acres prior to May 6, 1980:
- (a) *The Saskatchewan Farm Ownership Act*, as it existed on May 5, 1980, applies to that person; and
 - (b) that person shall not acquire any further land holdings.
- (4) Where a non-resident person:
- (a) has a land holding in excess of that permitted pursuant to subsection (1) that he or she held while a resident person; and
 - (b) does not meet the requirements of clause (2)(b);

he or she has five years from the date of becoming a non-resident person to reduce his or her aggregate land holding to an aggregate land holding that the person is permitted pursuant to subsection (1).

1993, c.51, s.12; 2002, c.55, s.7.

81 Repealed. 2002, c.55, s.8.

Special exemptions for acquisition by inheritance

82 Where a non-resident person acquires a land holding by:

- (a) devise; or
- (b) operation of *The Intestate Succession Act, 1996*;

that results in the non-resident person having an aggregate land holding in excess of that permitted pursuant to section 77 or subsection 79(1) or 80(1), the non-resident person has five years from the date of his or her acquisition of the land holding to reduce his or her aggregate land holding to an aggregate land holding permitted pursuant to section 77 or subsection 79(1) or 80(1), as the case may be.

1993, c.51, s.12; 2002, c.55, s.9.

Special exemption for relatives

83(1) Notwithstanding section 82 and subject to subsection (3), section 77 and subsections 79(1) and 80(1) do not apply to a land holding transferred to:

- (a) a spouse;
- (b) a parent, grandparent, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, brother, sister, nephew or niece; or
- (c) a spouse of any of the persons described in clause (b);

if the transferor, during any five years prior to the date of transfer, was a resident person and acquired the land holding while he or she was a resident person.

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1), in the case of a devise or in the case of a succession pursuant to *The Intestate Succession Act, 1996*, the deceased is deemed to be the transferor.

(3) For the purposes of clause 77(b) and subsections 79(1) and 80(1), if a non-resident person acquires a land holding pursuant to this section, the land holding is:

- (a) to be included in the non-resident person's aggregate land holding; and
- (b) to reduce the land holding that the non-resident person is permitted to acquire pursuant to clause 77(b) or subsection 79(1) or 80(1).

1993, c.51, s.12; 2002, c.55, s.10.

Land holdings by non-Canadian-owned entities restricted

84(1) Subject to sections 85 and 88, no non-Canadian-owned entity shall have or acquire an aggregate land holding in excess of 10 acres.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the board may:

- (a) grant an order to a non-Canadian-owned entity to have or acquire a land holding in excess of that permitted by subsection (1); and
- (b) if the board grants an order pursuant to clause (a), impose any terms and conditions on that order that the board considers appropriate.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a corporation that is a non-Canadian-owned entity that holds a valid licence pursuant to *The Trust and Loan Corporations Act, 1997* and that is acting on behalf of a resident person as trustee or otherwise may have or acquire a land holding in excess of 10 acres.

(4) A non-Canadian-owned entity that has or acquires a land holding in trust pursuant to subsection (3) shall state, in a disclosure statement delivered to the board pursuant to section 90, the names and addresses of all persons on whose behalf the corporation holds the land holding.

2002, c.55, s.11; 2015, c.32, s.31.

Non-Canadian-owned entities to dispose of excess land holdings

85(1) If a Canadian-owned entity becomes a non-Canadian-owned entity, the entity must reduce its aggregate land holding to an aggregate land holding permitted pursuant to section 84:

- (a) within one year after becoming a non-Canadian-owned entity; or
- (b) within any greater period that the board may allow.

(2) If a non-Canadian-owned entity acquires a land holding by devise that results in the non-Canadian-owned entity having an aggregate land holding in excess of that permitted pursuant to section 84, the entity has five years after the day on which it acquires the land holding to reduce its aggregate land holding to an aggregate land holding that is permitted pursuant to section 84.

2002, c.55, s.11.

85.1 Repealed. 2015, c.32, s.32.

86 Repealed. 2015, c.32, s.32.

87 Repealed. 2015, c.32, s.32.

Special exemption for acquisition of land by creditors

88(1) Subject to subsection (2), a non-resident person or a non-Canadian-owned entity may acquire a land holding by the:

- (a) realization;
- (b) quit claim;
- (c) settlement; or
- (d) other disposition;

of his, her or its security that results in the non-resident person or the non-Canadian-owned entity having a land holding in excess of that permitted pursuant to section 77, subsection 79(1) or 80(1) or section 84, as the case may be.

(2) After a period of two years from the date of acquisition of the land holding, a land holding mentioned in subsection (1) is to be included in the non-resident person's or non-Canadian-owned entity's aggregate land holding for the purposes of section 77, subsection 79(1) or 80(1) or section 84, as the case may be.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), where farm land is the subject of a lease pursuant to sections 27.1 to 27.9, the period mentioned in subsection (2) does not commence until the right to lease expires or the lease is terminated.

(4) The board may:

- (a) extend the two-year period mentioned in subsection (2); and
- (b) where it extends the period pursuant to clause (a), impose any terms and conditions that it considers appropriate on the extension.

1993, c.51, s.12; 2002, c.55, s.14.

Acquisition by certain persons prohibited

89(1) No person shall acquire a land holding on behalf of a non-resident person or a non-Canadian-owned entity if that acquisition of the land holding by the non-resident person or non-Canadian-owned entity would be in contravention of this Part.

(2) None of the following persons shall acquire a land holding in Saskatchewan:

- (a) a pension plan;
- (b) the administrator of a pension plan while that person is acting in that person's capacity as an administrator;
- (c) a trust other than a trust that, in the trust instrument creating the trust, lists 10 or fewer individuals, all of whom are resident persons, as beneficiaries of the trust;
- (d) a person or class of persons prescribed in the regulations.

(3) If, in the opinion of the board, a person is in contravention of subsection (1) or (2), the board may issue an order pursuant to section 94 to that person.

(4) For the purposes of this section, '**land holding**' includes farm land or any interest in farm land held by way of security for a debt or other obligation.

2015, c.32, s.33.

Statutory declaration re land holdings

90(1) The board may direct, in writing, any person who acquires or proposes to acquire a land holding to complete a statutory declaration setting out any matter or information that is prescribed in the regulations or that the board may reasonably require for the purposes of this Act.

(2) No person to whom a direction has been served pursuant to subsection (1) shall fail to provide the statutory declaration within 60 days after being served with the direction.

(3) A person who contravenes this section is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$1,000.

2015, c.32, s.33.

Exemptions

91(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Part, a non-resident person or a non-Canadian-owned entity may apply to the board for an exemption from this Part.

(2) On an application pursuant to this section and if the board is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so, the board may grant the exemption applied for.

(3) Where the board grants an exemption pursuant to subsection (2), it may impose any terms and conditions that it considers appropriate on the exemption.

1993, c.51, s.12; 2002, c.55, s.17.

Compliance required

92 No person to whom an order has been granted or directed pursuant to this Part shall fail to comply with the order and any terms and conditions imposed on the order.

2015, c.32, s.34.

Burden of proof

92.1 In any investigation pursuant to this Part and in a proceeding before the board pursuant to this Part respecting whether or not a person has obtained or intends to obtain a land holding in contravention of this Part, the person has the burden of proving that the person is in compliance with this Part.

2015, c.32, s.34.

Offences and penalties

93(1) An individual who contravenes any provision of this Part or the regulations for which no penalty is provided is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to:

- (a) a fine of not more than \$50,000;
- (b) imprisonment for a term of not more than six months; or
- (c) both the fine mentioned in clause (a) and imprisonment mentioned in clause (b).

(2) A person other than an individual that contravenes any provision of this Part or the regulations for which no penalty is prescribed is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$500,000.

(3) Every director, officer or agent of a person other than an individual who directed, authorized, assented to, acquiesced in or participated in an act or omission of the person that would constitute an offence by the person is guilty of that offence and is liable on summary conviction to the penalties provided for that offence whether or not the person has been prosecuted or convicted.

(4) No prosecution for an offence pursuant to this Part is to be commenced after two years from the day of the commission of the alleged offence.

2015, c.32, s.34.

Administrative penalties

- 93.1(1)** If the board is satisfied that a person has contravened a provision of this Part or the regulations that is prescribed in the regulations, the board may make an order imposing an administrative penalty of up to \$10,000.
- (2) Before assessing a penalty against a person, the board shall provide written notice to the person:
- (a) setting out the facts and circumstances that, in the board's opinion, render the person liable to a penalty;
 - (b) specifying the amount of the penalty that the board considers appropriate in the circumstances; and
 - (c) informing the person of the person's right to make representations to the board.
- (3) No penalty is to be assessed by the board more than three years after the act or omission that renders the person liable to a penalty first came to the knowledge of the board.
- (4) A person to whom notice is sent pursuant to subsection (2) may make representations to the board respecting whether a penalty should be assessed and the amount of any penalty.
- (5) Representations pursuant to subsection (4) must be made within 30 days after the person received the notice pursuant to subsection (2).
- (6) After considering any representations, the board may:
- (a) assess a penalty and set a date by which the penalty is to be paid in full; or
 - (b) determine that no penalty should be assessed.
- (7) The board shall serve a copy of its decision pursuant to subsection (6) on the person.
- (8) The board may file in the court a certificate signed by the board and setting out:
- (a) the amount of the penalty assessed pursuant to subsection (6); and
 - (b) the person from whom the penalty is to be recovered.
- (9) A certificate filed pursuant to this section has the same force and effect as if it were a judgment obtained in the court for the recovery of a debt in the amount set out in the certificate, together with reasonable costs and charges with respect to its filing.
- (10) A penalty payable pursuant to this section is a debt due to and recoverable by the Crown in right of Saskatchewan and may be recovered in the manner authorized by *The Financial Administration Act, 1993* or in any other manner authorized by law.
- (11) The board may assess a penalty pursuant to this section notwithstanding that the facts and circumstances giving rise to the penalty arose due to the actions of an employee, contractor or agent of the person required to pay the penalty.

Enforcement of limitation of land holding

94(1) A person having a land holding in contravention of this Part shall immediately reduce his, her or its aggregate land holding to an aggregate land holding permitted pursuant to this Part.

(2) The board:

(a) may issue an order to any person having a land holding in contravention of this Part requiring that person to reduce his, her or its aggregate land holding to an aggregate land holding permitted pursuant to this Part; and

(b) where it issues an order pursuant to clause (a), shall serve the order on the person to whom the order is issued.

(3) The board may, where it is satisfied that a person intends to obtain a land holding in contravention of this Part, issue an order to the person prohibiting the person from obtaining the land holding.

(4) For the purpose of enforcing an order of the board pursuant to subsection (2) and (3), the board may apply to a judge of the court for an order directing compliance with this Part.

(5) On an application by the board pursuant to subsection (4), the court may grant the order enforcing compliance with this Part and may make one or more of the following orders:

(a) an order declaring null and void any instrument or document by which a land holding is or may be acquired in contravention of this Part;

(b) an order in the nature of an injunction prohibiting any transaction through which a land holding may be acquired in contravention of this Part;

(c) an order directing the Registrar of Titles to prohibit registration of any transfer of title, any interest, or any amendment, assignment or discharge of an interest;

(d) an order for the sale of the land holding held in contravention of this Part and the distribution of the proceeds from the sale to those persons that may be entitled to the proceeds;

(e) an order directing the Registrar of Titles to transfer a title to the person or persons who are entitled to the title;

(f) an order to return any consideration given under an instrument or a document made in contravention of this Part;

(g) an order for possession of the land holding to be given to the persons that may be entitled to it;

(h) an order respecting costs;

(i) any other order that may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Part or that to it seems just.

Investigation

95(1) Where the board has reason to believe that a person has or intends to obtain a land holding in contravention of this Part, the board, or a person authorized by the board, may conduct an investigation into the matter.

(2) For the purposes of an investigation pursuant to this section, the board or the person authorized by the board, as the case may be, has all of the powers conferred on a commission by sections 11, 15 and 25 of *The Public Inquiries Act, 2013*.

(2.1) For the purposes of conducting an investigation pursuant to this section, the board or a person authorized by the board may conduct hearings at any times and any places within Saskatchewan that the board or the person considers appropriate.

(3) Where it appears to the board that a person may have or intends to obtain a land holding in contravention of this Part, the board shall submit a written report of the result of its investigation to the minister.

1993, c.51, s.12; 2013, c.27, s.38; 2015, c.32, s.36.

Investigation re general matters

96 Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the minister may direct the board to investigate any matter regarding farm ownership, and on the completion of its investigation the board shall submit a written report to the minister.

1993, c.51, s.12.

Appeal

97(1) A person dissatisfied with an order of the board pursuant to section 94 may, within 30 days after service of a copy of the board's order on that person, appeal to a judge of the court who, on hearing the appeal, may:

- (a) dismiss the appeal;
- (b) allow the appeal;
- (c) allow the appeal subject to terms and conditions;
- (d) vary the order appealed against;
- (e) refer the matter back to the board for further consideration;
- (f) award costs of the appeal;
- (g) make any other order that the judge considers just, necessary or appropriate.

(2) An appeal pursuant to this section is to be commenced by an originating application.

(3) A person making an appeal pursuant to this section shall serve a copy of the appeal on the board not less than 10 days before the day on which the motion is returnable.

1993, c.51, s.12; 2002, c.55, s.18; 2015, c.32, s.37.

Stay of operation of certain decisions of the board

98(1) Subject to subsection (2), the taking of an appeal pursuant to section 97 does not stay the operation of the decision of the board.

(2) The judge may, on an appeal pursuant to section 97:

- (a) stay the operation of the decision of the board; and
- (b) if he or she stays the operation of the decision, prescribe terms and conditions to which the stay is to be subject.

1993, c.51, s.12.

Municipalities allowed to hold land

99 This Part does not apply to corporations established or continued pursuant to *The Cities Act*, *The Municipalities Act* or *The Northern Municipalities Act, 2010*.

2005, c.M-36.1, s.467; 2010, c.N-5.2, s.449.

Regulations

100 The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations:

- (a) defining, enlarging or restricting the meaning of any word or expression used in this Part;
- (b) exempting persons or categories of persons or land holdings or classes of land holdings from this Part or any of the provisions of this Part prescribing any terms and conditions to which an exemption may be subject and requiring compliance with those terms and conditions;
- (c) **Repealed.** 2015, c.32, s.38.
- (d) prescribing, with respect to a land holding mentioned in subclause 76(e)(iv):
 - (i) the manner in which the assessed value for municipal taxation purposes of the land holding shall be calculated for the purposes of section 77;
 - (ii) the manner in which the size of the land holding shall be calculated for the purposes of sections 79, 80 and 84;
- (e) prescribing the forms to be used and the information to be required in disclosure statements pursuant to section 90;
- (f) prescribing other entities for the purposes of clauses 76(a.2), (g) and (i);
- (g) for the purposes of clause 76(a.2):
 - (i) prescribing corporations or entities or classes of corporations or entities that are Canadian-owned entities; and
 - (ii) prescribing persons or classes of persons that are not Canadian-owned entities;

- (h) for the purposes of clause 76(c.1), prescribing other bodies that are entities;
- (i) for the purposes of clause 76(e):
 - (i) respecting what is or is not an interest in farm land;
 - (ii) prescribing rights that are land holdings;
 - (iii) prescribing kinds and types of shares the holding of which constitutes land holdings; and
 - (iv) prescribing classes of debts or obligations the holding of which constitutes land holdings;
- (j) for the purposes of clause 76(j), prescribing persons who are resident persons, including prescribing persons who are not resident persons;
- (k) for the purposes of clause 89(2)(d), prescribing persons or classes of persons;
- (l) for the purposes of subsection 90(1):
 - (i) prescribing a form of statutory declaration; and
 - (ii) respecting matters or information to be set out in a statutory declaration;
- (m) for the purposes of section 93.1, prescribing provisions of this Part or the regulations for which an administrative penalty may be imposed;
- (n) prescribing any matter or thing that is required or authorized by this Part to be prescribed in the regulations;
- (o) respecting any other matter or thing that the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers necessary to carry out the intent of this Part.

1993, c.51, s.12; 2002, c.55, s.20; 2015, c.32, s.38.

Exemptions continued

100.1 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Part, every exemption granted by the board pursuant to this Part continues in force after the coming into force of this section if the exemption:

- (a) was in effect on the day before the coming into force of this section; and
- (b) permits the person to whom the exemption was granted to have or acquire an aggregate land holding that is greater than the aggregate land holding otherwise permitted pursuant to this Part.

2002, c.55, s.21.

PART VII
General Provisions

Immunity from liability

101 No action lies or shall be instituted against the minister, the board, a committee of the board, an officer, employee or adviser of the board, the Farm Tenure Arbitration Board, an officer, employee or adviser of the Farm Tenure Arbitration Board or a mediator who is acting pursuant to the authority of this Act or the regulations for any loss or damage suffered by any person by reason of anything in good faith done, caused, permitted or authorized to be done, attempted to be done or omitted to be done, by any of them, pursuant to or in exercise of or supposed exercise of any power conferred by this Act or the regulations or in the carrying out or supposed carrying out of any duty imposed by this Act or the regulations.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.101; 1992, c.74, s.16; 1993,
c.51, 13.

Offence

102(1) Every person who contravenes any provision of this Act or the regulations for which no other penalty is specifically provided is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction:

- (a) to a fine of not more than \$10,000; and
- (b) in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of \$125 for each day during which the offence continues.

(2) Every director, officer or agent of a corporation who directed, authorized, assented to, acquiesced in or participated in the commission by the corporation of an offence described in subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$10,000, whether or not the corporation has been prosecuted or convicted.

(3) No prosecution is to be instituted pursuant to this section without the consent of the Minister of Justice.

(4) No prosecution for an offence pursuant to this Act is to be commenced after two years from the day of the commission of the alleged offence.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.102.

Service of documents

103(1) Where any notice or document is required by this Act to be served, the notice or document may be served:

- (a) personally by delivery of a copy of the document to the person to be served;
- (b) by mailing a copy of the document to the person to be served by registered mail or ordinary mail; or
- (c) by any other means prescribed in the regulations.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a notice or document may be served on a person by leaving a copy with that person's lawyer if the lawyer accepts service by signing the lawyer's name on a true copy of the document indicating that he or she is the solicitor for that person.

(3) A notice or document sent by ordinary mail or registered mail is deemed to have been served on the seventh day following the date of its mailing unless the person to whom it was mailed establishes that, through no fault of his or her own, the person did not receive the notice or document or received it at a later date.

(4) **Repealed.** 2015, c.32, s.39.

(5) Where the address of the person to be served is unknown or the person who is required to serve the document is for any reason unable to effect prompt service, the court may, on application which may be made *ex parte*, grant an order for substituted service or for the substitution for service by advertisement or other means that, from the information available, is most likely to bring notice of the document to the person to be served.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.103; 2015, c.32, s.39.

Crown bound

104(1) Subject to subsection (2), the Crown is bound by Parts I to V and VII of this Act.

(2) The Agricultural Credit Corporation of Saskatchewan, continued pursuant to *The Agricultural Credit Corporation of Saskatchewan Act*, is bound by this Act.

(3) Farm Credit Canada continued pursuant to the *Farm Credit Canada Act* is bound by this Act.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.104; 2015, c.32, s.40.

No waiver

105(1) Every agreement or bargain, verbal or written, express or implied, entered into before this Act comes into force, that:

(a) limits, modifies or abrogates or, in effect, limits, modifies or abrogates any benefit or remedy pursuant to *The Limitation of Civil Rights Act* or *The Exemptions Act*; and

(b) was expressly permitted pursuant to subsection 40(2) of *The Limitation of Civil Rights Act* or subsection 3(2) of *The Exemptions Act*;

continues in full force and effect for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, every agreement or bargain, verbal or written, express or implied, entered into after May 24, 1988, that:

(a) either:

(i) this Act; or

(ii) any provision of this Act;

shall not apply or that any benefit or remedy provided by this Act shall not be available; or

(b) in any way limits, modifies or abrogates or in effect limits, modifies or abrogates any benefit or remedy described in clause (a);

is null and void and of no effect.

(3) Any money paid under or by reason of any agreement or bargain mentioned in subsection (2) is recoverable in the court.

c. S-17.1

SASKATCHEWAN FARM SECURITY

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (2), an agricultural corporation may in writing agree that all or any provision of Part IV, other than section 46, shall not apply to the agricultural corporation, but only where the agricultural corporation has received independent legal advice prior to entering into the agreement.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.105; 1992, c.74, s.17.

Appeal to Court of Appeal

106 An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal on a question of law from an order of the court.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.106.

Fiscal year

107 The fiscal year of the board and the Farm Tenure Arbitration Board is the period commencing on April 1 in one year and ending on March 31 in the following year.

1993, c.51, s.14.

Tabling of annual reports

108(1) In each year, the Farm Land Security Board, in accordance with section 13 of *The Executive Government Administration Act*, shall prepare and submit to the minister an annual report respecting the work performed by the Farm Land Security Board.

(2) **Repealed.** 1993, c.51, s.15.

(3) In each year, the Farm Tenure Arbitration Board, in accordance with section 13 of *The Executive Government Administration Act*, shall prepare and submit to the minister an annual report respecting the work performed by the Farm Tenure Arbitration Board.

(4) In accordance with section 13 of *The Executive Government Administration Act*, the minister shall lay before the Assembly each annual report received by the minister pursuant to subsections (1) to (3).

1992, c.74, s.19; 1993, c.51, s.15; 2014, c.E-13.1, s.62.

Regulations

109 The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations:

(a) defining, enlarging or restricting the meaning of any word used in this Act but not defined in this Act;

(a.1) for the purposes of clause 2(1)(o), prescribing mortgages or agreements;

- (b) exempting:
 - (i) any farmer, farm land or mortgagee or any class of farmers, farm lands or mortgagees;
 - (ii) any contract or agreement or any class of contracts or agreements; from the application of Part II or any provision of Part II on any terms and conditions that the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers appropriate;
- (c) prescribing the information that is to be contained in a notice pursuant to subsection 12(1);
 - (c.1) prescribing guidelines for the consideration of the Farm Tenure Arbitration Board in the conduct of its business;
 - (c.2) governing the provision of financial assistance pursuant to section 27.71:
 - (i) to prescribed lenders;
 - (ii) for prescribed purposes;
 - (iii) in amounts determined in accordance with prescribed formulas; and
 - (iv) in accordance with prescribed terms and conditions;
 - (c.3) modifying the limits set out in section 27.9 or modifying the application of those limits to any farmer or family unit or any class of farmers or family units;
- (d) prescribing and requiring the payment of fees to be paid by a person who makes an application to the board;
 - (d.1) establishing classes of mediation services, and prescribing and requiring the payment of fees to be paid by a person for mediation services or any class of mediation services;
 - (d.2) prescribing an amount for the purposes of clauses 66(a), (b.1) and (g);
- (e) prescribing the contents of forms used or required for the purposes of this Act;
 - (e.1) for the purposes of section 103, respecting the service of notices and documents;
- (f) prescribing any matter or thing that is required or authorized by this Act to be prescribed in the regulations;
- (g) respecting any other matter or thing that the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers necessary to carry out the intent of this Act.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.109; 1992, c.74, s.20; 1993, c.51, s.16; 2010, c.E-9.22, s.239; 2015, c.32, s.41.

Act prevails

110 If any provision of this Act or the regulations conflicts with any other Act, the regulations made pursuant to any other Act or the provisions of any contract, agreement, order or document, the provision of this Act or the regulations prevails.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.110.

PART VIII

Repeal and Coming into force

S.S. 1984-85-86, c.F-8.01; R.S.S. 1978, c.F-19 and c.S-17 repealed

111(1) *The Farm Land Security Act* is repealed.

(2) *The Saskatchewan Farm Ownership Act* is repealed.

(3) *The Farm Security Act* is repealed.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.111.

Coming into force

112 This Act or any provision of this Act comes into force on a day or days to be fixed by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor.

1988-89, c.S-17.1, s.112.