



Bills of Exchange Act 1882

1882 CHAPTER 61 45 and 46 Vict

PART II

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

The Consideration for a Bill

27 Value and holder for value.

- (1) Valuable consideration for a bill may be constituted by,—
 - (a) Any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract;
 - (b) An antecedent debt or liability. Such a debt or liability is deemed valuable consideration whether the bill is payable on demand or at a future time.
- (2) Where value has at any time been given for a bill the holder is deemed to be a holder for value as regards the acceptor and all parties to the bill who became parties prior to such time.
- (3) Where the holder of a bill has a lien on it arising either from contract or by implication of law, he is deemed to be a holder for value to the extent of the sum for which he has a lien.

28 Accommodation bill or party.

- (1) An accommodation party to a bill is a person who has signed a bill as drawer, acceptor, or indorser, without receiving value therefor, and for the purpose of lending his name to some other person.
- (2) An accommodation party is liable on the bill to a holder for value; and it is immaterial whether, when such holder took the bill, he knew such party to be an accommodation party or not.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Bills of Exchange Act 1882, Cross Heading: The Consideration for a Bill. (See end of Document for details)

29 Holder in due course.

- (1) A holder in due course is a holder who has taken a bill, complete and regular on the face of it, under the following conditions; namely,
 - (a) That he became the holder of it before it was overdue, and without notice that it had been previously dishonoured, if such was the fact:
 - (b) That he took the bill in good faith and for value, and that at the time the bill was negotiated to him he had no notice of any defect in the title of the person who negotiated it.
- (2) In particular the title of a person who negotiates a bill is defective within the meaning of this Act when he obtained the bill, or the acceptance thereof, by fraud, duress, or force and fear, or other unlawful means, or an illegal consideration, or when he negotiates it in breach of faith, or under such circumstances as amount to a fraud.
- (3) A holder (whether for value or not), who derives his title to a bill through a holder in due course, and who is not himself a party to any fraud or illegality affecting it, has all the rights of that holder in due course as regards the acceptor and all parties to the bill prior to that holder.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C1 S. 29 excluded by [Consumer Credit Act 1974 \(c. 39, SIF 60\)](#), s. 125(1)
C2 S. 29(2) amended by [Consumer Credit Act 1974 \(c. 39, SIF 60\)](#), s. 125(2)

30 Presumption of value and good faith.

- (1) Every party whose signature appears on a bill is prima facie deemed to have become a party thereto for value.
- (2) Every holder of a bill is prima facie deemed to be a holder in due course; but if in an action on a bill it is admitted or proved that the acceptance, issue, or subsequent negotiation of the bill is affected with fraud, duress, or force and fear, or illegality, the burden of proof is shifted, unless and until the holder proves that, subsequent to the alleged fraud or illegality, value has in good faith been given for the bill.

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