Stricken language would be deleted from present law. Underlined language would be added to present law.

1	State of Arkansas
2	81st General AssemblyA BillACT 1070 OF 1997
3	Regular Session, 1997 SENATE BILL 318
4	
5	By: Senator Everett
6	
7	
8	For An Act To Be Entitled
9	"REVISED ARTICLE 5 OF THE UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE."
10	
11	Subtitle
12	"REVISED ARTICLE 5 OF THE UNIFORM
13	COMMERCIAL CODE."
14	
15	
16	BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:
17	
18	SECTION 1. Chapter 5 of Title 4 of the Arkansas Code is amended to read
19	as follows:
20	"4-5-101. SHORT TITLE. This chapter may be cited as Uniform
21	Commercial CodeLetters of Credit.
22	<u>4-5-101. Short title.</u>
23	This chapter shall be known and may be cited as "Uniform Commercial Code
24	- Letters of Credit."
25	
26	4-5-102. DEFINITIONS.
27	(a) In this chapter:
28	(1) Adviser means a person who, at the request of the issuer, a
29	confirmer, or another adviser, notifies or requests another adviser to notify
30	the beneficiary that a letter of credit has been issued, confirmed, or
31	amended.
32	(2) Applicant means a person at whose request or for whose
33	account a letter of credit is issued. The term includes a person who requests
34	an issuer to issue a letter of credit on behalf of another if the person
35	making the request undertakes an obligation to reimburse the issuer.
36	(3) Beneficiary means a person who under the terms of a letter

1	of credit is entitled to have its complying presentation honored. The term
2	includes a person to whom drawing rights have been transferred under a
3	transferable letter of credit.
4	(4) Confirmer means a nominated person who undertakes, at the
5	request or with the consent of the issuer, to honor a presentation under a
6	letter of credit issued by another.
7	(5) Dishonor of a letter of credit means failure timely to honor
8	or to take an interim action, such as acceptance of a draft, that may be
9	required by the letter of credit.
10	(6) Document means a draft or other demand, document of title,
11	investment security, certificate, invoice, or other record, statement, or
12	representation of fact, law, right, or opinion (i) which is presented in a
13	written or other medium permitted by the letter of credit or, unless
14	prohibited by the letter of credit, by the standard practice referred to in
15	Section 4-5-108(e) and (ii) which is capable of being examined for compliance
16	with the terms and conditions of the letter of credit. A document may not be
17	oral.
18	(7) Good faith means honesty in fact in the conduct or
19	transaction concerned.
20	(8) Honor of a letter of credit means performance of the
21	issuer's undertaking in the letter of credit to pay or deliver an item of
22	value. Unless the letter of credit otherwise provides, honor occurs
23	(i) upon payment,
24	(ii) if the letter of credit provides for acceptance, upon
25	acceptance of a draft and, at maturity, its payment, or
26	(iii) if the letter of credit provides for incurring a
27	deferred obligation, upon incurring the obligation and, at maturity, its
28	performance.
29	(9) Issuer means a bank or other person that issues a letter of
30	credit, but does not include an individual who makes an engagement for
31	personal, family, or household purposes.
32	(10) Letter of credit means a definite undertaking that
33	satisfies the requirements of Section 4-5-104 by an issuer to a beneficiary at
34	
	the request or for the account of an applicant or, in the case of a financial
35	

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(11) Nominated person means a person whom the issuer (i) 1 2 designates or authorizes to pay, accept, negotiate, or otherwise give value 3 under a letter of credit and (ii) undertakes by agreement or custom and practice to reimburse. 4 5 (12) Presentation means delivery of a document to an issuer or nominated person for honor or giving of value under a letter of credit. 6 7 (13) Presenter means a person making a presentation as or on 8 behalf of a beneficiary or nominated person. 9 (14) Record means information that is inscribed on a tangible 10 medium, or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable 11 in perceivable form. 12 (15) Successor of a beneficiary means a person who succeeds to 13 substantially all of the rights of a beneficiary by operation of law, 14 including a corporation with or into which the beneficiary has been merged or consolidated, an administrator, executor, personal representative, trustee in 15 bankruptcy, debtor in possession, liquidator, and receiver. 16 17 (b) Definitions in other Chapters applying to this chapter and the 18 sections in which they appear are: 19 Accept or Acceptance Section 4-3-409 20 Value Sections 4-3-303, 4-4-211 21 (c) Chapter 1 contains certain additional general definitions and 22 principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this 23 chapter. <u>4-5-102. Scope.</u> 24 -25 (1) This chapter applies: (a) To a credit issued by a bank if the credit requires a documentary 26 27 draft or a documentary demand for payment; and (b) To a credit issued by a person other than a bank if the credit 28 29 requires that the draft or demand for payment be accompanied by a document of 30 title; and 31 -(c) To a credit issued by a bank or other person if the credit is not 32 within subparagraphs (a) or (b) but conspicuously states that it is a letter 33 of credit or is conspicuously so entitled. 34 (2) Unless the engagement meets the requirements of subsection (1), 35 this chapter does not apply to engagements to make advances or to honor drafts

36 or demands for payment, to authorities to pay or purchase, to guarantees or to

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1 general agreements. (3) This chapter deals with some but not all of the rules and concepts 2 -3 of letters of credit as such rules or concepts have developed prior to 4 midnight, December 31, 1961, or may thereafter develop. The fact that this 5 chapter states a rule does not by itself require, imply, or negate application 6 of the same or a converse rule to a situation not provided for or to a person not specified by this chapter. 7 8 9 4-5-103. SCOPE. 10 (a) This chapter applies to letters of credit and to certain rights and 11 obligations arising out of transactions involving letters of credit. 12 (b) The statement of a rule in this chapter does not by itself require, imply, or negate application of the same or a different rule to a situation 13 14 not provided for, or to a person not specified, in this chapter. 15 (c) With the exception of this subsection, subsections (a) and (d), 16 Sections 4-5-102(a)(9) and (10), 4-5-106(d), and 4-5-114(d), and except to the 17 extent prohibited in Sections 4-1-102(3) and 4-5-117(d), the effect of this 18 chapter may be varied by agreement or by a provision stated or incorporated by 19 reference in an undertaking. A term in an agreement or undertaking generally excusing liability or generally limiting remedies for failure to perform 20 21 obligations is not sufficient to vary obligations prescribed by this chapter. 22 (d) Rights and obligations of an issuer to a beneficiary or a nominated 23 person under a letter of credit are independent of the existence, performance, 24 or nonperformance of a contract or arrangement out of which the letter of 25 credit arises or which underlies it, including contracts or arrangements 26 between the issuer and the applicant and between the applicant and the 27 beneficiary. 4-5-103. Definitions. 28 29 \_ (1) In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires: 30 — (a) "Credit" or "letter of credit" means an engagement by a bank or 31 other person made at the request of a customer and of a kind within the scope 32 of this chapter (# 4-5-102) that the issuer will honor drafts or other demands 33 for payment upon compliance with the conditions specified in the credit. A 34 credit may be either revocable or irrevocable. The engagement may be either an 35 agreement to honor or a statement that the bank or other person is authorized

36 to honor.

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1	(b) A "documentary draft" or a "documentary demand for payment" is one
2	honor of which is conditioned upon the presentation of a document or
3	documents. "Document" means any paper including document of title, security,
4	invoice, certificate, notice of default, and the like.
5	(c) An "issuer" is a bank or other person issuing a credit.
6	(d) A "beneficiary" of a credit is a person who is entitled under its
7	terms to draw or demand payment.
8	(e) An "advising bank" is a bank which gives notification of the
9	issuance of a credit by another bank.
10	(f) A "confirming bank" is a bank which engages either that it will
11	itself honor a credit already issued by another bank or that such a credit
12	will be honored by the issuer or a third bank.
13	(g) A "customer" is a buyer or other person who causes an issuer to
14	issue a credit. The term also includes a bank which procures issuance or
15	confirmation on behalf of that banks customer.
16	(2) Other definitions applying to this chapter and the sections in
17	which they appear are:
18	
19	<u></u>
20	(3) Definitions in other chapters applying to this chapter and the
21	sections in which they appear are:
22	<u>"Accept or acceptance". <sup>§</sup> 4-3-410.</u>
23	<u></u>
24	<u> "Draft". Å-4-3-104.</u>
25	<u>"Holder in due course". Å 4-3-302.</u>
26	<u>"Midnight deadline". Å 4-4-104.</u>
27	<u></u>
28	(4) In addition, chapter 1 of this title contains general definitions
29	and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this
30	chapter.
31	
32	4-5-104. FORMAL REQUIREMENTS. A letter of credit, confirmation,
33	advice, transfer, amendment, or cancellation may be issued in any form that is
34	a record and is authenticated (i) by a signature or (ii) in accordance with
35	the agreement of the parties or the standard practice referred to in Section
36	4-5-108(e).

1	<u>4-5-104. Formal requirements - Signing.</u>
2	(1) Except as otherwise required in <sup>§</sup> 4-5-102(1)(c) on scope, no
3	particular form of phrasing is required for a credit. A credit must be in
4	writing and signed by the issuer and a confirmation must be in writing and
5	signed by the confirming bank. A modification of the terms of a credit or
6	confirmation must be signed by the issuer or confirming bank.
7	(2) A telegram may be a sufficient signed writing if it identifies its
8	sender by an authorized authentication. The authentication may be in code, and
9	the authorized naming of the issuer in an advice of credit is a sufficient
10	signing.
11	
12	4-5-105. CONSIDERATION. Consideration is not required to issue, amend,
13	transfer, or cancel a letter of credit, advice, or confirmation.
14	<u>4-5-105. Consideration.</u>
15	<u>No consideration is necessary to establish a credit or to enlarge or</u>
16	otherwise modify its terms.
17	
18	4-5-106. ISSUANCE, AMENDMENT, CANCELLATION, AND DURATION.
19	(a) A letter of credit is issued and becomes enforceable according to
20	its terms against the issuer when the issuer sends or otherwise transmits it
21	to the person requested to advise or to the beneficiary. A letter of credit
22	is revocable only if it so provides.
23	(b) After a letter of credit is issued, rights and obligations of a
24	beneficiary, applicant, confirmer, and issuer are not affected by an amendment
25	or cancellation to which that person has not consented except to the extent
26	the letter of credit provides that it is revocable or that the issuer may
27	amend or cancel the letter of credit without that consent.
28	(c) If there is no stated expiration date or other provision that
29	determines its duration, a letter of credit expires one year after its stated
30	date of issuance or, if none is stated, after the date on which it is issued.
31	(d) A letter of credit that states that it is perpetual expires five
32	years after its stated date of issuance, or if none is stated, after the date
33	on which it is issued.
34	4-5-106. Time and effect of establishment of credit.
35	(1) Unless otherwise agreed a credit is established:
36	(a) As regards the customer as soon as a letter of credit is sent to

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1	him or the letter of credit or an authorized written advice of its issuance is
2	sent to the beneficiary; and
3	(b) As regards the beneficiary when he receives a letter of credit or
4	an authorized written advice of its issuance.
5	(2) Unless otherwise agreed once an irrevocable credit is established
6	as regards the customer it can be modified or revoked only with the consent of
7	the customer and once it is established as regards the beneficiary it can be
8	modified or revoked only with his consent.
9	(3) Unless otherwise agreed after a revocable credit is established it
10	may be modified or revoked by the issuer without notice to or consent from the
11	customer or beneficiary.
12	(4) Notwithstanding any modification or revocation of a revocable
13	credit any person authorized to honor or negotiate under the terms of the
14	original credit is entitled to reimbursement for or honor of any draft or
15	demand for payment duly honored or negotiated before receipt of notice of the
16	modification or revocation and the issuer in turn is entitled to reimbursement
17	from its customer.
18	
18 19	4-5-107. CONFIRMER, NOMINATED PERSON, AND ADVISER.
	4-5-107. CONFIRMER, NOMINATED PERSON, AND ADVISER. (a) A confirmer is directly obligated on a letter of credit and has the
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19 20	(a) A confirmer is directly obligated on a letter of credit and has the
19 20 21	(a) A confirmer is directly obligated on a letter of credit and has the rights and obligations of an issuer to the extent of its confirmation. The
19 20 21 22	(a) A confirmer is directly obligated on a letter of credit and has the rights and obligations of an issuer to the extent of its confirmation. The confirmer also has rights against and obligations to the issuer as if the
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<ol> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> <li>28</li> <li>29</li> <li>30</li> <li>31</li> </ol>	(a) A confirmer is directly obligated on a letter of credit and has the rights and obligations of an issuer to the extent of its confirmation. The confirmer also has rights against and obligations to the issuer as if the issuer were an applicant and the confirmer had issued the letter of credit at the request and for the account of the issuer. (b) A nominated person who is not a confirmer is not obligated to honor or otherwise give value for a presentation. (c) A person requested to advise may decline to act as an adviser. An adviser that is not a confirmer is not obligated to honor or give value for a presentation. An adviser that is not a confirmer is not obligated to honor or give value for a presentation. An adviser undertakes to the issuer and to the beneficiary accurately to advise the terms of the letter of credit, confirmation, amendment, or advice received by that person and undertakes to the beneficiary
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<ol> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> <li>28</li> <li>29</li> <li>30</li> <li>31</li> <li>32</li> <li>33</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>(a) A confirmer is directly obligated on a letter of credit and has the rights and obligations of an issuer to the extent of its confirmation. The confirmer also has rights against and obligations to the issuer as if the issuer were an applicant and the confirmer had issued the letter of credit at the request and for the account of the issuer.         <ul> <li>(b) A nominated person who is not a confirmer is not obligated to honor or otherwise give value for a presentation.</li> <li>(c) A person requested to advise may decline to act as an adviser. An adviser that is not a confirmer is not obligated to honor or give value for a presentation.</li> <li>(c) A nominated person is not obligated to honor or give value for a presentation. An adviser undertakes to the issuer and to the beneficiary accurately to advise the terms of the letter of credit, confirmation, amendment, or advice received by that person and undertakes to the beneficiary to check the apparent authenticity of the request to advise. Even if the advice is inaccurate, the letter of credit, confirmation, or amendment is</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

 $36\$  letter of credit, confirmation, amendment, or advice has the rights and

1	obligations of an adviser under subsection (c). The terms in the notice to
2	the transferee beneficiary may differ from the terms in any notice to the
3	transferor beneficiary to the extent permitted by the letter of credit,
4	confirmation, amendment, or advice received by the person who so notifies.
5	4-5-107. Advice of credit - Confirmation - Error in statement of terms.
6	(1) Unless otherwise specified an advising bank by advising a credit
7	issued by another bank does not assume any obligation to honor drafts drawn or
8	demands for payment made under the credit but it does assume obligation for
9	the accuracy of its own statement.
10	(2) A confirming bank by confirming a credit becomes directly obligated
11	on the credit to the extent of its confirmation as though it were its issuer
12	and acquires the rights of an issuer.
13	(3) Even though an advising bank incorrectly advises the terms of a
14	credit it has been authorized to advise the credit is established as against
15	the issuer to the extent of its original terms.
16	(4) Unless otherwise specified the customer bears as against the issuer
17	all risks of transmission and reasonable translation or interpretation of any
18	message relating to a credit.
19	
20	4-5-108. ISSUER'S RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS.
21	(a) Except as otherwise provided in Section 4-5-109, an issuer shall
22	honor a presentation that, as determined by the standard practice referred to
23	in subsection (e), appears on its face strictly to comply with the terms and
24	conditions of the letter of credit. Except as otherwise provided in Section
25	4-5-113 and unless otherwise agreed with the applicant, an issuer shall
26	dishonor a presentation that does not appear so to comply.
27	(b) An issuer has a reasonable time after presentation, but not beyond
28	the end of the seventh business day of the issuer after the day of its receipt
29	of documents:
30	(1) to honor,
31	(2) if the letter of credit provides for honor to be completed
32	more than seven business days after presentation, to accept a draft or incur a
33	more than beven business days arear presentation, to accept a drare or mour a
24	deferred obligation, or
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34 35	deferred obligation, or (3) to give notice to the presenter of discrepancies in the

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1 precluded from asserting as a basis for dishonor any discrepancy if timely 2 notice is not given, or any discrepancy not stated in the notice if timely 3 notice is given. 4 (d) Failure to give the notice specified in subsection (b) or to 5 mention fraud, forgery, or expiration in the notice does not preclude the issuer from asserting as a basis for dishonor fraud or forgery as described in 6 7 Section 4-5-109(a) or expiration of the letter of credit before presentation. 8 (e) An issuer shall observe standard practice of financial institutions that regularly issue letters of credit. Determination of the issuer's 9 10 observance of the standard practice is a matter of interpretation for the 11 court. The court shall offer the parties a reasonable opportunity to present 12 evidence of the standard practice. 13 (f) An issuer is not responsible for: 14 (1) the performance or nonperformance of the underlying contract, 15 arrangement, or transaction, 16 (2) an act or omission of others, or 17 (3) observance or knowledge of the usage of a particular trade 18 other than the standard practice referred to in subsection (e). (g) If an undertaking constituting a letter of credit under Section 4-19 5-102(a)(10) contains nondocumentary conditions, an issuer shall disregard the 20 21 nondocumentary conditions and treat them as if they were not stated. 22 (h) An issuer that has dishonored a presentation shall return the documents or hold them at the disposal of, and send advice to that effect to, 23 24 the presenter. 25 (i) An issuer that has honored a presentation as permitted or required 26 by this chapter: 27 (1) is entitled to be reimbursed by the applicant in immediately 28 available funds not later than the date of its payment of funds; 29 (2) takes the documents free of claims of the beneficiary or 30 presenter; 31 (3) is precluded from asserting a right of recourse on a draft 32 under Sections 4-3-414 and 4-3-415; 33 (4) except as otherwise provided in Sections 4-5-110 and 4-5-117, is precluded from restitution of money paid or other value given by mistake to 34 35 the extent the mistake concerns discrepancies in the documents or tender which 36 are apparent on the face of the presentation; and

1	(5) is discharged to the extent of its performance under the
2	letter of credit unless the issuer honored a presentation in which a required
3	signature of a beneficiary was forged.
4	<u>4-5-108. "Notation credit" - Exhaustion of credit.</u>
5	(1) A credit which specifies that any person purchasing or paying
6	drafts drawn or demands for payment made under it must note the amount of the
7	draft or demand on the letter or advice of credit is a "notation credit."
8	(2) Under a notation credit:
9	(a) A person paying the beneficiary or purchasing a draft or demand for
10	payment from him acquires a right to honor only if the appropriate notation is
11	made and by transferring or forwarding for honor the documents under the
12	credit such a person warrants to the issuer that the notation has been made;
13	and
14	(b) Unless the credit or a signed statement that an appropriate
15	notation has been made accompanies the draft or demand for payment the issuer
16	may delay honor until evidence of notation has been procured which is
17	satisfactory to it but its obligation and that of its customer continue for a
18	reasonable time not exceeding thirty (30) days to obtain such evidence.
19	(3) If the credit is not a notation credit:
20	(a) The issuer may honor complying drafts or demands for payment
21	presented to it in the order in which they are presented and is discharged pro
22	tanto by honor of any such draft or demand;
-	
23	
24	(b) As between competing good faith purchasers of complying drafts or
24	(b) As between competing good faith purchasers of complying drafts or demands the person first purchasing has priority over a subsequent purchaser
24 25	(b) As between competing good faith purchasers of complying drafts or demands the person first purchasing has priority over a subsequent purchaser
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24 25 26 27	(b) As between competing good faith purchasers of complying drafts or demands the person first purchasing has priority over a subsequent purchaser even though the later purchased draft or demand has been first honored. <u>4-5-109. FRAUD AND FORGERY.</u>
24 25 26 27 28	(b) As between competing good faith purchasers of complying drafts or demands the person first purchasing has priority over a subsequent purchaser even though the later purchased draft or demand has been first honored. <u>4-5-109. FRAUD AND FORGERY.</u> (a) If a presentation is made that appears on its face strictly to
<ul> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> <li>28</li> <li>29</li> </ul>	(b) As between competing good faith purchasers of complying drafts or demands the person first purchasing has priority over a subsequent purchaser even though the later purchased draft or demand has been first honored.          4-5-109.       FRAUD AND FORGERY.         (a)       If a presentation is made that appears on its face strictly to         comply with the terms and conditions of the letter of credit, but a required
<ol> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> <li>28</li> <li>29</li> <li>30</li> </ol>	(b) As between competing good faith purchasers of complying drafts or demands the person first purchasing has priority over a subsequent purchaser even though the later purchased draft or demand has been first honored.          4-5-109.       FRAUD AND FORGERY.         (a)       If a presentation is made that appears on its face strictly to comply with the terms and conditions of the letter of credit, but a required document is forged or materially fraudulent, or honor of the presentation
<ul> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> <li>28</li> <li>29</li> <li>30</li> <li>31</li> </ul>	(b) As between competing good faith purchasers of complying drafts or demands the person first purchasing has priority over a subsequent purchaser even though the later purchased draft or demand has been first honored. <u>4-5-109. FRAUD AND FORGERY.</u> (a) If a presentation is made that appears on its face strictly to comply with the terms and conditions of the letter of credit, but a required document is forged or materially fraudulent, or honor of the presentation would facilitate a material fraud by the beneficiary on the issuer or
<ul> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> <li>28</li> <li>29</li> <li>30</li> <li>31</li> <li>32</li> </ul>	(b) As between competing good faith purchasers of complying drafts or demands the person first purchasing has priority over a subsequent purchaser even though the later purchased draft or demand has been first honored. <u>4-5-109. FRAUD AND FORGERY.</u> (a) If a presentation is made that appears on its face strictly to comply with the terms and conditions of the letter of credit, but a required document is forged or materially fraudulent, or honor of the presentation would facilitate a material fraud by the beneficiary on the issuer or applicant: (1) the issuer shall honor the presentation, if honor is demanded
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1	under the letter of credit which was taken after acceptance by the issuer or
2	nominated person, or (iv) an assignee of the issuer's or nominated person's
3	deferred obligation that was taken for value and without notice of forgery or
4	material fraud after the obligation was incurred by the issuer or nominated
5	person; and
6	(2) the issuer, acting in good faith, may honor or dishonor the
7	presentation in any other case.
8	(b) If an applicant claims that a required document is forged or
9	materially fraudulent or that honor of the presentation would facilitate a
10	material fraud by the beneficiary on the issuer or applicant, a court of
11	competent jurisdiction may temporarily or permanently enjoin the issuer from
12	honoring a presentation or grant similar relief against the issuer or other
13	persons only if the court finds that:
14	(1) the relief is not prohibited under the law applicable to an
15	accepted draft or deferred obligation incurred by the issuer;
16	(2) a beneficiary, issuer, or nominated person who may be
17	adversely affected is adequately protected against loss that it may suffer
18	because the relief is granted;
19	(3) all of the conditions to entitle a person to the relief under
20	the law of this State have been met; and
21	(4) on the basis of the information submitted to the court, the
22	applicant is more likely than not to succeed under its claim of forgery or
23	material fraud and the person demanding honor does not qualify for protection
24	under subsection (a)(1).
25	4-5-109. Issuers obligation to its customer.
26	(1) An issuers obligation to its customer includes good faith and
27	observance of any general banking usage but unless otherwise agreed does not
28	include liability or responsibility:
29	(a) For performance of the underlying contract for sale or other
30	transaction between the customer and the beneficiary; or
31	(b) For any act or omission of any person other than itself or its own
32	branch or for loss or destruction of a draft, demand, or document in transit
33	or in the possession of others; or
34	(c) Based on knowledge or lack of knowledge of any usage of any
	particular trade.
36	(2) An issuer must examine documents with care so as to ascertain that

1	on their face they appear to comply with the terms of the credit but unless
2	otherwise agreed assumes no liability or responsibility for the genuineness,
3	falsification, or effect of any document which appears on such examination to
4	be regular on its face.
5	(3) A nonbank issuer is not bound by any banking usage of which it has
6	no knowledge.
7	
8	4-5-110. WARRANTIES.
9	(a) If its presentation is honored, the beneficiary warrants:
10	(1) to the issuer, any other person to whom presentation is made,
11	and the applicant that there is no fraud or forgery of the kind described in
12	Section 4-5-109(a); and
13	(2) to the applicant that the drawing does not violate any
14	agreement between the applicant and beneficiary or any other agreement
15	intended by them to be augmented by the letter of credit.
16	(b) The warranties in subsection (a) are in addition to warranties
17	arising under Chapter 3, 4, 7, and 8 because of the presentation or transfer
18	of documents covered by any of those chapters.
19	<u>4-5-110. Availability of credit in portions - Presenters reservation of</u>
20	lien or claim.
21	(1) Unless otherwise specified a credit may be used in portions in the
22	discretion of the beneficiary.
23	(2) Unless otherwise specified a person by presenting a documentary
24	draft or demand for payment under a credit relinquishes upon its honor all
25	claims to the documents, and a person by transferring such draft or demand or
26	causing such presentment authorizes such relinquishment. An explicit
27	reservation of claim makes the draft or demand noncomplying.
28	
29	<u>4-5-111. REMEDIES.</u>
30	(a) If an issuer wrongfully dishonors or repudiates its obligation to
31	pay money under a letter of credit before presentation, the beneficiary,
32	successor, or nominated person presenting on its own behalf may recover from
33	the issuer the amount that is the subject of the dishonor or repudiation. If
34	the issuer's obligation under the letter of credit is not for the payment of
35	money, the claimant may obtain specific performance or, at the claimant's
36	election, recover an amount equal to the value of performance from the issuer.

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1 In either case, the claimant may also recover incidental but not 2 consequential damages. The claimant is not obligated to take action to avoid 3 damages that might be due from the issuer under this subsection. If, although 4 not obligated to do so, the claimant avoids damages, the claimant's recovery 5 from the issuer must be reduced by the amount of damages avoided. The issuer has the burden of proving the amount of damages avoided. In the case of 6 7 repudiation the claimant need not present any document. 8 (b) If an issuer wrongfully dishonors a draft or demand presented under a letter of credit or honors a draft or demand in breach of its obligation to 9 10 the applicant, the applicant may recover damages resulting from the breach, 11 including incidental but not consequential damages, less any amount saved as a 12 result of the breach. 13 (c) If an adviser or nominated person other than a confirmer breaches 14 an obligation under this chapter or an issuer breaches an obligation not 15 covered in subsection (a) or (b), a person to whom the obligation is owed may 16 recover damages resulting from the breach, including incidental but not consequential damages, less any amount saved as a result of the breach. 17 18 the extent of the confirmation, a confirmer has the liability of an issuer 19 specified in this subsection and subsections (a) and (b). 20 (d) An issuer, nominated person, or adviser who is found liable under 21 subsection (a), (b), or (c) shall pay interest on the amount owed thereunder 22 from the date of wrongful dishonor or other appropriate date. 23 (e) Reasonable attorney's fees and other expenses of litigation must be awarded to the prevailing party in an action in which a remedy is sought under 24 25 this chapter. 26 (f) Damages that would otherwise be payable by a party for breach of an obligation under this chapter may be liquidated by agreement or undertaking, 27 28 but only in an amount or by a formula that is reasonable in light of the harm 29 anticipated. 30 <u>4-5-111. Warranties on transfer and presentment.</u> 31 -(1) Unless otherwise agreed the beneficiary by transferring or 32 presenting a documentary draft or demand for payment warrants to all 33 interested parties that the necessary conditions of the credit have been 34 complied with. This is in addition to any warranties arising under chapters 3, -7, and 8 of this title. 35

36 -(2) Unless otherwise agreed a negotiating, advising, confirming.

1	collecting, or issuing bank presenting or transferring a draft or demand for
2	payment under a credit warrants only the matters warranted by a collecting
3	bank under chapter 4 of this title and any such bank transferring a document
4	warrants only the matters warranted by an intermediary under chapters 7 and 8
5	of this title.
6	
7	4-5-112. TRANSFER OF LETTER OF CREDIT.
8	(a) Except as otherwise provided in Section 4-5-113, unless a letter of
9	credit provides that it is transferable, the right of a beneficiary to draw or
10	otherwise demand performance under a letter of credit may not be transferred.
11	(b) Even if a letter of credit provides that it is transferable, the
12	issuer may refuse to recognize or carry out a transfer if:
13	(1) the transfer would violate applicable law; or
14	(2) the transferor or transferee has failed to comply with any
15	requirement stated in the letter of credit or any other requirement relating
16	to transfer imposed by the issuer which is within the standard practice
17	referred to in Section 4-5-108(e) or is otherwise reasonable under the
18	circumstances.
19	4-5-112. Time allowed for honor or rejection - Withholding honor or
20	rejection by consent - "Presenter."
21	(1) A bank to which a documentary draft or demand for payment is
22	presented under a credit may without dishonor of the draft, demand, or credit:
23	(a) Defer honor until the close of the third banking day following
23 24	
•	receipt of the documents; and
24 25	receipt of the documents; and
24 25 26	receipt of the documents; and (b) Further defer honor if the presenter has expressly or impliedly
24 25 26 27	receipt of the documents; and (b) Further defer honor if the presenter has expressly or impliedly consented thereto.
24 25 26 27 28	receipt of the documents; and (b) Further defer honor if the presenter has expressly or impliedly consented thereto. Failure to honor within the time here specified constitutes dishonor of
24 25 26 27 28 29	receipt of the documents; and         (b) Further defer honor if the presenter has expressly or impliedly         consented thereto.         Failure to honor within the time here specified constitutes dishonor of         the draft or demand and of the credit.
<ol> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> <li>28</li> <li>29</li> <li>30</li> </ol>	receipt of the documents; and         (b)       Further defer honor if the presenter has expressly or impliedly         consented thereto.         Failure to honor within the time here specified constitutes dishonor of         the draft or demand and of the credit.         (2)       Upon dishonor the bank may unless otherwise instructed fulfill its
<ol> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> <li>28</li> <li>29</li> <li>30</li> </ol>	receipt of the documents; and (b) Further defer honor if the presenter has expressly or impliedly consented thereto. Failure to honor within the time here specified constitutes dishonor of the draft or demand and of the credit. (2) Upon dishonor the bank may unless otherwise instructed fulfill its duty to return the draft or demand and the documents by holding them at the disposal of the presenter and sending him an advice to that effect.
<ul> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> <li>28</li> <li>29</li> <li>30</li> <li>31</li> <li>32</li> </ul>	receipt of the documents; and (b) Further defer honor if the presenter has expressly or impliedly consented thereto. Failure to honor within the time here specified constitutes dishonor of the draft or demand and of the credit. (2) Upon dishonor the bank may unless otherwise instructed fulfill its duty to return the draft or demand and the documents by holding them at the disposal of the presenter and sending him an advice to that effect.
<ul> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> <li>28</li> <li>29</li> <li>30</li> <li>31</li> <li>32</li> <li>33</li> </ul>	receipt of the documents; and (b) Further defer honor if the presenter has expressly or impliedly consented thereto. Failure to honor within the time here specified constitutes dishonor of the draft or demand and of the credit. (2) Upon dishonor the bank may unless otherwise instructed fulfill its duty to return the draft or demand and the documents by holding them at the disposal of the presenter and sending him an advice to that effect. (3) "Presenter" means any person presenting a draft or demand for
<ul> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> <li>28</li> <li>29</li> <li>30</li> <li>31</li> <li>32</li> <li>33</li> </ul>	receipt of the documents; and (b) Further defer honor if the presenter has expressly or impliedly consented thereto. Failure to honor within the time here specified constitutes dishonor of the draft or demand and of the credit. (2) Upon dishonor the bank may unless otherwise instructed fulfill its duty to return the draft or demand and the documents by holding them at the disposal of the presenter and sending him an advice to that effect. (3) "Presenter" means any person presenting a draft or demand for payment for honor under a credit even though that person is a confirming bank

1 (a) A successor of a beneficiary may consent to amendments, sign and 2 present documents, and receive payment or other items of value in the name of 3 the beneficiary without disclosing its status as a successor. 4 (b) A successor of a beneficiary may consent to amendments, sign and 5 present documents, and receive payment or other items of value in its own name 6 as the disclosed successor of the beneficiary. Except as otherwise provided 7 in subsection (e), an issuer shall recognize a disclosed successor of a 8 beneficiary as beneficiary in full substitution for its predecessor upon 9 compliance with the requirements for recognition by the issuer of a transfer 10 of drawing rights by operation of law under the standard practice referred to 11 in Section 4-5-108(e) or, in the absence of such a practice, compliance with 12 other reasonable procedures sufficient to protect the issuer. 13 (c) An issuer is not obliged to determine whether a purported successor is a successor of a beneficiary or whether the signature of a purported 14 successor is genuine or authorized. 15 16 (d) Honor of a purported successor's apparently complying presentation 17 under subsection (a) or (b) has the consequences specified in Section 4-18 5-108(i) even if the purported successor is not the successor of a 19 beneficiary. Documents signed in the name of the beneficiary or of a disclosed successor by a person who is neither the beneficiary nor the 20 21 successor of the beneficiary are forged documents for the purposes of Section 22 4-5-109. 23 (e) An issuer whose rights of reimbursement are not covered by subsection (d) or substantially similar law and any confirmer or nominated 24 25 person may decline to recognize a presentation under subsection (b). 26 (f) A beneficiary whose name is changed after the issuance of a letter of credit has the same rights and obligations as a successor of a beneficiary 27 28 under this section. 4-5-113. Indemnities. 29 (1) A bank seeking to obtain (whether for itself or another) honor, 30 -31 negotiation, or reimbursement under a credit may give an indemnity to induce 32 such honor, negotiation, or reimbursement. (2) An indemnity agreement inducing honor, negotiation, 33 34 reimbursement: (a) Unless otherwise explicitly agreed applies to defects in the 35 36 documents but not in the goods; and

(b) Unless a longer time is explicitly agreed expires at the end of ten 1 -2 (10) business days following receipt of the documents by the ultimate customer 3 unless notice of objection is sent before such expiration date. The ultimate customer may send notice of objection to the person from whom he received the documents, and any bank receiving such notice is under a duty to send notice to its transferor before its midnight deadline. 4-5-114. ASSIGNMENT OF PROCEEDS. (a) In this section, "proceeds of a letter of credit" means the cash, 10 check, accepted draft, or other item of value paid or delivered upon honor or 11 giving of value by the issuer or any nominated person under the letter of 12 credit. The term does not include a beneficiary's drawing rights or documents 13 presented by the beneficiary. (b) A beneficiary may assign its right to part or all of the proceeds of a letter of credit. The beneficiary may do so before presentation as a 16 present assignment of its right to receive proceeds contingent upon its compliance with the terms and conditions of the letter of credit. (c) An issuer or nominated person need not recognize an assignment of 19 proceeds of a letter of credit until it consents to the assignment. (d) An issuer or nominated person has no obligation to give or withhold 21 its consent to an assignment of proceeds of a letter of credit, but consent 22 may not be unreasonably withheld if the assignee possesses and exhibits the letter of credit and presentation of the letter of credit is a condition to 23 honor. (e) Rights of a transferee beneficiary or nominated person are independent of the beneficiary's assignment of the proceeds of a letter of credit and are superior to the assignee's right to the proceeds. (f) Neither the rights recognized by this section between an assignee and an issuer, transferee beneficiary, or nominated person nor the issuer's or 30 nominated person's payment of proceeds to an assignee or a third person affect 31 the rights between the assignee and any person other than the issuer, 32 transferee beneficiary, or nominated person. The mode of creating and 33 perfecting a security interest in or granting an assignment of a beneficiary's 34 rights to proceeds is governed by Chapter 9 or other law. Against persons 35 other than the issuer, transferee beneficiary, or nominated person, the rights

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36 and obligations arising upon the creation of a security interest or other

1 assignment of a beneficiary's right to proceeds and its perfection are

- 2 governed by Chapter 9 or other law.
- 4-5-114. Issuers duty and privilege to honor Right to reimbursement. 3 -(1) An issuer must honor a draft or demand for payment which complies 5 with the terms of the relevant credit regardless of whether the goods or 6 documents conform to the underlying contract for sale or other contract 7 between the customer and the beneficiary. The issuer is not excused from honor 8 of such a draft or demand by reason of an additional general term that all 9 documents must be satisfactory to the issuer, but an issuer may require that 10 specified documents must be satisfactory to it. 11 (2) Unless otherwise agreed when documents appear on their face to 12 comply with the terms of a credit but a required document does not in fact 13 conform to the warranties made on negotiation or transfer of a document of 14 title (& 4-7-507) or of a certificated security (& 4-8-108) or is forged or 15 fraudulent or there is fraud in the transaction: 16 (a) The issuer must honor the draft or demand for payment if honor is 17 demanded by a negotiating bank or other holder of the draft or demand which 18 has taken the draft or demand under the credit and under circumstances which 19 would make it a holder in due course (<sup>Å</sup> 4-3-302) and in an appropriate case 20 would make it a person to whom a document of title has been duly negotiated (Å 21 4-7-502) or a bona fide purchaser of a certificated security (<sup>Å</sup> 4-8-302); and (b) In all other cases as against its customer, an issuer acting in 22 -23 good faith may honor the draft or demand for payment despite notification from 24 the customer of fraud, forgery, or other defect not apparent on the face of 25 the documents but a court of appropriate jurisdiction may enjoin such honor. (3) Unless otherwise agreed an issuer which has duly honored a draft or 26 -27 demand for payment is entitled to immediate reimbursement of any payment made 28 under the credit and to be put in effectively available funds not later than 29 the day before maturity of any acceptance made under the credit. 30 31 4-5-115. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. An action to enforce a right or 32 obligation arising under this chapter must be commenced within one year after 33 the expiration date of the relevant letter of credit or one year after the 34 cause of action accrues, whichever occurs later. A cause of action accrues
- 35 when the breach occurs, regardless of the aggrieved party's lack of knowledge
- 36 of the breach.

1	<u>4-5-115. Remedy for improper dishonor or anticipatory repudiation.</u>
2	(1) When an issuer wrongfully dishonors a draft or demand for payment
3	presented under a credit the person entitled to honor has with respect to any
4	documents the rights of a person in the position of a seller ( $\frac{4}{2}$ 4-2-707) and
5	may recover from the issuer the face amount of the draft or demand together
6	with incidental damages under A-2-710 on sellers incidental damages and
7	interest but less any amount realized by resale or other use or disposition of
8	the subject matter of the transaction. In the event no resale or other
9	utilization is made the documents, goods, or other subject matter involved in
10	the transaction must be turned over to the issuer on payment of judgment.
11	(2) When an issuer wrongfully cancels or otherwise repudiates a credit
12	before presentment of a draft or demand for payment drawn under it the
13	beneficiary has the rights of a seller after anticipatory repudiation by the
14	buyer under <sup>§</sup> 4-2-610 if he learns of the repudiation in time reasonably to
15	avoid procurement of the required documents. Otherwise the beneficiary has an
16	immediate right of action for wrongful dishonor.
17	
18	4-5-116. CHOICE OF LAW AND FORUM.
19	(a) The liability of an issuer, nominated person, or adviser for action
20	or omission is governed by the law of the jurisdiction chosen by an agreement
21	in the form of a record signed or otherwise authenticated by the affected
22	parties in the manner provided in Section 4-5-104 or by a provision in the
23	person's letter of credit, confirmation, or other undertaking. The
24	jurisdiction whose law is chosen need not bear any relation to the
25	transaction.
26	(b) Unless subsection (a) applies, the liability of an issuer,
27	nominated person, or adviser for action or omission is governed by the law of
28	the jurisdiction in which the person is located. The person is considered to
29	be located at the address indicated in the person's undertaking. If more than
30	one address is indicated, the person is considered to be located at the
31	address from which the person's undertaking was issued. For the purpose of
32	jurisdiction, choice of law, and recognition of interbranch letters of credit,
33	but not enforcement of a judgment, all branches of a bank are considered
34	separate juridical entities and a bank is considered to be located at the
35	place where its relevant branch is considered to be located under this
26	

36 subsection.

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SB 318 (c) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the liability of 1 2 an issuer, nominated person, or adviser is governed by any rules of custom or 3 practice, such as the Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits, to 4 which the letter of credit, confirmation, or other undertaking is expressly 5 made subject. If (i) this chapter would govern the liability of an issuer, 6 nominated person, or adviser under subsection (a) or (b), (ii) the relevant 7 undertaking incorporates rules of custom or practice, and (iii) there is 8 conflict between this chapter and those rules as applied to that undertaking, 9 those rules govern except to the extent of any conflict with the nonvariable 10 provisions specified in Section 4-5-103(c). 11 (d) If there is conflict between this chapter and Chapter 3, 4, 4A, or 12 9, this chapter governs. (e) The forum for settling disputes arising out of an undertaking 13 14 within this chapter may be chosen in the manner and with the binding effect 15 that governing law may be chosen in accordance with subsection (a). 16 <u>4-5-116. Transfer and assignment.</u> (1) The right to draw under a credit can be transferred or assigned 17 — 18 only when the credit is expressly designated as transferable or assignable. (2) Even though the credit specifically states that it is 19 — 20 nontransferable or nonassignable, the beneficiary may before performance of 21 the conditions of the credit, assign his right to proceeds. Such an assignment 22 is an assignment of an account under chapter 9 of this title on secured 23 transactions and is governed by that chapter except that: (a) The assignment is ineffective until the letter of credit or advice 24 \_\_\_\_\_ 25 of credit is delivered to the assignee, which delivery constitutes perfection 26 of the security interest under chapter 9 of this title; and (b) The issuer may honor drafts or demands for payment drawn under the 27 — 28 credit until it receives a notification of the assignment signed by the 29 beneficiary which reasonably identifies the credit involved in the assignment 30 and contains a request to pay the assignee; and 31 -(c) After what reasonably appears to be such a notification has been 32 received, the issuer may without dishonor refuse to accept or pay even to a 33 person otherwise entitled to honor until the letter of credit or advice of 34 credit is exhibited to the issuer. (3) Except where the beneficiary has effectively assigned his right to 35 . 36 draw or his right to proceeds, nothing in this section limits his right

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1	transfer or negotiate drafts or demands drawn under the credit.
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3	4-5-117. SUBROGATION OF ISSUER, APPLICANT, AND NOMINATED PERSON.
4	(a) An issuer that honors a beneficiary's presentation is subrogated to
5	the rights of the beneficiary to the same extent as if the issuer were a
6	secondary obligor of the underlying obligation owed to the beneficiary and of
7	the applicant to the same extent as if the issuer were the secondary obligor
8	of the underlying obligation owed to the applicant.
9	(b) An applicant that reimburses an issuer is subrogated to the rights
10	of the issuer against any beneficiary, presenter, or nominated person to the
11	same extent as if the applicant were the secondary obligor of the obligations
12	owed to the issuer and has the rights of subrogation of the issuer to the
13	rights of the beneficiary stated in subsection (a).
14	(c) A nominated person who pays or gives value against a draft or
15	demand presented under a letter of credit is subrogated to the rights of:
16	(1) the issuer against the applicant to the same extent as if the
17	nominated person were a secondary obligor of the obligation owed to the issuer
18	by the applicant;
19	(2) the beneficiary to the same extent as if the nominated person
20	were a secondary obligor of the underlying obligation owed to the beneficiary;
21	and
22	(3) the applicant to same extent as if the nominated person were a
23	secondary obligor of the underlying obligation owed to the applicant.
24	(d) Notwithstanding any agreement or term to the contrary, the rights
25	of subrogation stated in subsections (a) and (b) do not arise until the issuer
26	honors the letter of credit or otherwise pays and the rights in subsection (c)
27	do not arise until the nominated person pays or otherwise gives value. Until
28	then, the issuer, nominated person, and the applicant do not derive under this
29	section present or prospective rights forming the basis of a claim, defense,
30	or excuse."
31	4-5-117. Insolvency of bank holding funds for documentary credit.
32	(1) Where an issuer or an advising or confirming bank or a bank which
33	has for a customer procured issuance of a credit by another bank becomes
34	insolvent before final payment under the credit and the credit is one to which
35	this chapter is made applicable by $\frac{4}{3}$ 4-5-102(1)(a) or (b) on scope, the
36	receipt or allocation of funds or collateral to secure or meet obligations

1 under the credit shall have the following results: 2 — (a) To the extent of any funds or collateral turned over after or 3 before the insolvency as indemnity against or specifically for the purpose of 4 payment of drafts or demands for payment drawn under the designated credit, 5 the drafts or demands are entitled to payment in preference over depositors or 6 other general creditors of the issuer or bank; and 7 — (b) On expiration of the credit or surrender of the beneficiarys 8 rights under it unused any person who has given such funds or collateral is 9 similarly entitled to return thereof; and 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (c) A charge to a general or current account with a bank if 11 specifically consented to for the purpose of indemnity against or payment of 12 drafts or demands for payment drawn under the designated credit falls under 13 the same rules as if the funds had been drawn out in cash and then turned over 14 with specific instructions. (2) After honor or reimbursement under this section the customer or 15 -16 other person for whose account the insolvent bank has acted is entitled to 17 receive the documents involved. 18 SECTION 2. Arkansas Code 4-1-105(2) is amended to read as follows: 19 "(2) Where one of the following provisions of this subtitle specifies 20 21 the applicable law, that provision governs and a contrary agreement is 22 effective only to the extent permitted by the law (including the conflict of 23 laws rules) so specified: Rights of creditors against sold goods, 8 4-2-402; 24 25 Applicability of the chapter on leases, <sup>88</sup> 4-2A-105 and 4-2A-106; 26 Applicability of the chapter on bank deposits and collections,  $^{\circ}$  4-4-27 102; 28 Applicability of the chapter on investment securities, 8 4-8-110; 29 Perfection provisions of the chapter on secured transactions,  $^{\circ}$  4-9-103. 30 Letters of Credit. Section 4-5-116." 31 32 SECTION 3. Arkansas Code 4-2-512(1) is amended to read as follows: 33 "(1) Where the contract requires payment before inspection 34 nonconformity of the goods does not excuse the buyer from so making payment 35 unless: 36 (a) The nonconformity appears without inspection; or

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1 (b) despite tender of the required documents the circumstances would 2 justify injunction against honor under the provisions of this Act (Section 3 5-114 5-109(b))."

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5 SECTION 4. Arkansas Code 4-9-103(1) is amended to read as follows:
6 "(1) Documents, Instruments, <u>letters of credit</u> and Ordinary Goods.
7 (a) This subsection applies to documents, <u>and</u> instruments, <u>rights to</u>
8 <u>proceeds of written letters of credit</u>, and <del>to</del> goods other than those covered
9 by a certificate of title described in subsection (2), mobile goods described
10 in subsection (3), and minerals described in subsection (5).

11 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, perfection and the 12 effect of perfection or nonperfection of a security interest in collateral are 13 governed by the law of the jurisdiction where the collateral is when the last 14 event occurs on which is based the assertion that the security interest is 15 perfected or unperfected.

16 (c) If the parties to a transaction creating a purchase money security 17 interest in goods in one jurisdiction understand at the time that the security 18 interest attaches that the goods will be kept in another jurisdiction, then 19 the law of the other jurisdiction governs the perfection and the effect of 20 perfection or nonperfection of the security interest from the time it attaches 21 until thirty (30) days after the debtor receives possession of the goods and 22 thereafter if the goods are taken to the other jurisdiction before the end of 23 the thirty-day period.

24 (d) When collateral is brought into and kept in this state while 25 subject to a security interest perfected under the law of the jurisdiction 26 from which the collateral was removed, the security interest remains 27 perfected, but if action is required by part 3 [ $^{86}$  4-9-301 - 4-9-318] of this 28 chapter to perfect the security interest:

(i) if the action is not taken before the expiration of the period of perfection in the other jurisdiction or the end of four (4) months after the collateral is brought into this state, whichever period first expires, the security interest becomes unperfected at the end of that period and is thereafter deemed to have been unperfected as against a person who became a purchaser after removal;

35 (ii) if the action is taken before the expiration of the period 36 specified in subparagraph (i), the security interest continues perfected

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1 thereafter;

2 (iii) for the purpose of priority over a buyer of consumer goods (<sup>6</sup> 4-3 9-307(2)), the period of the effectiveness of a filing in the jurisdiction 4 from which the collateral is removed is governed by the rules with respect to 5 perfection in subparagraphs (i) and (ii)."

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SECTION 5. Arkansas Code 4-9-104 is amended to read as follows: "4-9-104. Transactions excluded from chapter.

9 This chapter does not apply:

10 (a) To a security interest subject to any statute of the United States
11 to the extent that such statute governs the rights of parties to and third
12 parties affected by transactions in particular types of property; or

13

(b) To a landlords lien; or

14 (c) To a lien given by statute or other rule of law for services or 15 materials except as provided in  $^{\circ}$  4-9-310 on priority of such liens; or

16 (d) To a transfer of a claim for wages, salary, or other compensation 17 of an employee; or

18 (e) To a transfer by a government or governmental subdivision or19 agency; or

20 (f) To a sale of accounts or chattel paper as part of a sale of the 21 business out of which they arose, or an assignment of accounts or chattel 22 paper which is for the purpose of collection only, or a transfer of a right to 23 payment under a contract to an assignee who is also to do the performance 24 under the contract or a transfer of a single account to an assignee in whole 25 or partial satisfaction of a preexisting indebtedness; or

26 (g) To a transfer of an interest in or claim in or under any policy of 27 insurance, except as provided with respect to proceeds ( $^{\circ}$  4-9-306) and 28 priorities in proceeds ( $^{\circ}$  4-9-312); or

29 (h) To a right represented by a judgment (other than a judgment taken 30 on a right to payment which was collateral); or

31 (i) To any right of setoff; or

32 (j) Except to the extent that provision is made for fixtures in <sup>6</sup> 4-9-33 313, to the creation or transfer of an interest in or lien on real estate, 34 including a lease or rents thereunder; or

35 (k) To a transfer in whole or in part of any claim arising out of tort; 36 or

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1 (1) To a transfer of an interest in any deposit account ( $^{\circ}$  4-9-105(1)), 2 except as provided with respect to proceeds ( $^{\circ}$  4-9-306), and priorities in 3 proceeds (<sup>&</sup> 4-9-312); or 4 (m) to a transfer of an interest in a letter of credit other than the 5 rights to proceeds of a written letter of credit." 6 7 SECTION 6. Arkansas Code 4-9-105(3) is amended to read as follows: 8 "(3) The following definitions in other chapters apply to this 9 chapter: ₿ 4-8-102. 10 Broker. 8 4-8-102. 11 Certificated security. ₿ 4-3-104. 12 Check . ₿ 4-8-102. 13 Clearing corporation. 14 Contract for sale. ₿ 4-2-106. 15 Control. ₿ 4-8-106. ≗ 4-8-301. 16 Delivery. Entitlement holder. ₿ 4-8-102. 17 ≗ 4-8-102. 18 Financial asset. Holder in due course. ₿ 4-3-302. 19 20 Letter of credit. ≗ 4-5-102. 21 Note. ₿ 4-3-104. 22 Proceeds of <u>a letter of credit</u>. <sup>в</sup> 4-5-114(a). 23 ₿ 4-2-106. Sale. ₿ 4-8-102. 24 Securities intermediary. 25 Security. ≗ 4-8-102. 26 Security certificate. ≗ 4-8-102. 27 Security entitlement. ≗ 4-8-102. Uncertificated security. 8 4-8-102." 28 29 30 SECTION 7. Arkansas Code 4-9-106 is amended to read as follows: 31 "4-9-106. Definitions: "Account"; "General intangibles." "Account" 32 means any right to payment for goods sold or leased or for services rendered 33 which is not evidenced by an instrument or chattel paper, whether or not it 34 has been earned by performance. "General intangibles" means any personal 35 property (including things in action) other than goods, accounts, chattel

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36 paper, documents, instruments, investment property, rights to proceeds of

1 written letters of credit, and money. All rights to payment earned or 2 unearned under a charter or other contract involving the use or hire of a 3 vessel and all rights incident to the charter or contract are accounts. 4 SECTION 8. Arkansas Code 4-9-304(1) is amended to read as follows: 5 6 "(1) A security interest in chattel paper or negotiable documents may 7 be perfected by filing. A security interest in the rights to proceeds of a 8 written letter of credit can be perfected only by the secured party's taking 9 possession of the letter of credit. A security interest in money or 10 instruments (other than instruments which constitute part of chattel paper) 11 can be perfected only by the secured party's taking possession, except as 12 provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section and subsections (2) and 13 (3) of Section 4-9-306 on proceeds." 14 15 SECTION 9. APPLICABILITY. This Act applies to a letter of credit that 16 is issued on or after the effective date of this Act. This Act does not apply 17 to a transaction, event, obligation, or duty arising out of or associated with 18 a letter of credit that was issued before the effective date of this Act. 19 20 SECTION 10. SAVINGS CLAUSE. A transaction arising out of or associated 21 with a letter of credit that was issued before the effective date of this Act 22 and the rights, obligations, and interests flowing from that transaction are 23 governed by any statute or other law amended or repealed by this Act as if 24 repeal or amendment had not occurred and may be terminated, completed, 25 consummated, or enforced under that statute or other law. 26 27 SECTION 11. All provisions of this act of a general and permanent 28 nature are amendatory to the Arkansas Code of 1987 Annotated and the Arkansas 29 Code Revision Commission shall incorporate the same in the Code. 30 31 SECTION 12. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to 32 any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect 33 other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without 34 the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this 35 act are declared to be severable.

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1	SECTION 13.	All	laws	and	parts	of	laws	in	conflict	with	this	act	are
2	hereby repealed.												
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