Florida Senate - 1998

By Senator Campbell

25-1144-98 A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act revising the "Uniform Commercial Code: Letters of Credit"; creating ss. 3 4 675.5101-675.5117, F.S.; revising provisions of the code relating to letters of credit; 5 defining terms; providing formal requirements; 6 7 providing consideration; providing time and effect of establishment of credit; providing 8 9 advice of credit, confirmation, error in

statement of terms; providing "notation 10 credit"; prescribing issuer's obligation to its 11 12 customers; providing availability of credit in portions; providing warranties on transfer and 13 presentment; prescribing time allowed for honor 14 or rejection; providing indemnities; providing 15 issuer's duty and privilege to honor; providing 16 17 a right to reimbursement; providing remedy for dishonor or anticipatory repudiation; providing 18 19 transfer and assignment; providing insolvency 20 of bank holding funds for documentary credit; amending ss. 671.105, 672.512, 679.103, 21 22 679.104, 679.105, 679.106, 679.304, 679.305, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by 23 the act; repealing ss. 675.101, 675.102, 24 25 675.103, 675.104, 675.105, 675.106, 675.107, 675.108, 675.109, 675.110, 675.111, 675.112, 26 27 675.113, 675.114, 675.115, 675.116, 675.117, 2.8 F.S., relating to letters of credit; providing an effective date. 29 30

31 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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1 Section 1. Section 675.5101, Florida Statutes, is 2 created to read: 3 675.5101 Short title.--This article may be cited as the "Uniform Commercial Code: Letters of Credit." 4 5 Section 2. Section 675.5102, Florida Statutes, is б created to read: 7 675.5102 Definitions.--8 (1) In this chapter: (a) "Adviser" means a person who, at the request of 9 the issuer, a confirmer, or another adviser, notifies or 10 11 requests another adviser to notify the beneficiary that a letter of credit has been issued, confirmed, or amended. 12 (b) "Applicant" means a person at whose request or for 13 whose account a letter of credit is issued. The term includes 14 15 a person who requests an issuer to issue a letter of credit on behalf of another if the person making the request undertakes 16 17 an obligation to reimburse the issuer. "Beneficiary" means a person who under the terms 18 (C) 19 of a letter of credit is entitled to have its complying presentation honored. The term includes a person to whom 20 drawing rights have been transferred under a transferable 21 letter of credit. 22 (d) "Confirmer" means a nominated person who 23 24 undertakes, at the request or with the consent of the issuer, 25 to honor a presentation under a letter of credit issued by 26 another. 27 "Dishonor" of a letter of credit means failure (e) 28 timely to honor or to take an interim action, such as 29 acceptance of a draft, that may be required by the letter of 30 credit. 31

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1 (f) "Document" means a draft or other demand, document of title, investment security, certificate, invoice, or other 2 3 record, statement, or representation of fact, law, right, or opinion which is presented in a written or other medium 4 5 permitted by the letter of credit or, unless prohibited by the б letter of credit, by the standard practice referred to in s. 7 675.5108(5) and which is capable of being examined for 8 compliance with the terms and conditions of the letter of credit. A document may not be oral. 9 10 (q) "Good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct 11 or transaction concerned. (h) "Honor" of a letter of credit means performance of 12 the issuer's undertaking in the letter of credit to pay or 13 deliver an item of value. Unless the letter of credit 14 otherwise provides, "honor" occurs: 15 16 1. Upon payment; 17 2. If the letter of credit provides for acceptance, upon acceptance of a draft and, at maturity, its payment; or 18 19 3. If the letter of credit provides for incurring a deferred obligation, upon incurring the obligation and, at 20 21 maturity, its performance. (i) "Issuer" means a bank or other person that issues 22 a letter of credit, but does not include an individual who 23 24 makes an engagement for personal, family, or household 25 purposes. (j) "Letter of credit" means a definite undertaking 26 27 that satisfies the requirements of s. 675.5104 by an issuer to a beneficiary at the request or for the account of an 28 applicant or, in the case of a financial institution, to 29 30 itself or for its own account, to honor a documentary presentation by payment or delivery of an item of value. 31 3

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1 (k) "Nominated person" means a person whom the issuer: Designates or authorizes to pay, accept, negotiate, 2 1. 3 or otherwise give value under a letter of credit; and 4 2. Undertakes by agreement or custom and practice to 5 reimburse. (1) 6 "Presentation" means delivery of a document to an 7 issuer or nominated person for honor or giving of value under 8 a letter of credit. 9 "Presenter" means a person making a presentation (m) 10 as or on behalf of a beneficiary or nominated person. 11 (n) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium, or that is stored in an electronic or other 12 medium and is retrievable in perceivable form. 13 14 (0) "Successor of a beneficiary" means a person who succeeds to substantially all of the rights of a beneficiary 15 by operation of law, including a corporation with or into 16 17 which the beneficiary has been merged or consolidated, an administrator, executor, personal representative, trustee in 18 19 bankruptcy, debtor in possession, liquidator, and receiver. 20 (2) Definitions in other chapters applying to this 21 chapter and the sections in which they appear are: 22 (a) "Accept" or "Acceptance," s. 673.4091 "Value," ss. 673.3031, 674.2111 23 (b) 24 (3) Chapter 671 contains certain additional general 25 definitions and principles of construction and interpretation 26 applicable throughout this article. 27 Section 3. Section 675.5103, Florida Statutes, is 28 created to read: 29 675.5103 Scope.--30 31

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1	(1) This article applies to letters of credit and to
2	certain rights and obligations arising out of transactions
3	involving letters of credit.
4	(2) The statement of a rule in this article does not
5	by itself require, imply, or negate application of the same or
6	a different rule to a situation not provided for, or to a
7	person not specified, in this article.
8	(3) With the exception of this subsection, subsections
9	(1) and (4), ss. 675.5102(1)(i) and (j), 675.5106(4), and
10	675.5114(4), and except to the extent prohibited in ss.
11	671.102(3) and 675.5117(4), the effect of this article may be
12	varied by agreement or by a provision stated or incorporated
13	by reference in an undertaking. A term in an agreement or
14	undertaking generally excusing liability or generally limiting
15	remedies for failure to perform obligations is not sufficient
16	to vary obligations prescribed by this article.
17	(4) Rights and obligations of an issuer to a
18	beneficiary or a nominated person under a letter of credit are
19	independent of the existence, performance, or nonperformance
20	of a contract or arrangement out of which the letter of credit
21	arises or which underlies it, including contracts or
22	arrangements between the issuer and the applicant and between
23	the applicant and the beneficiary.
24	Section 4. Section 675.5104, Florida Statutes, is
25	created to read:
26	675.5104 Formal requirementsA letter of credit,
27	confirmation, advice, transfer, amendment, or cancellation may
28	be issued in any form that is a record and is authenticated by
29	a signature or in accordance with the agreement of the parties
30	or the standard practice referred to in s. 675.5108(5).
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1 Section 5. Section 675.5105, Florida Statutes, is 2 created to read: 3 675.5105 Consideration.--Consideration is not required to issue, amend, transfer, or cancel a letter of credit, 4 5 advice, or confirmation. б Section 6. Section 675.5106, Florida Statutes, is 7 created to read: 8 675.5106 Issuance, amendment, cancellation, and duration.--9 10 (1) A letter of credit is issued and becomes 11 enforceable according to its terms against the issuer when the issuer sends or otherwise transmits it to the person requested 12 to advise or to the beneficiary. A letter of credit is 13 revocable only if it so provides. 14 (2) After a letter of credit is issued, rights and 15 obligations of a beneficiary, applicant, confirmer, and issuer 16 17 are not affected by an amendment or cancellation to which that person has not consented except to the extent the letter of 18 19 credit provides that it is revocable or that the issuer may amend or cancel the letter of credit without that consent. 20 (3) If there is no stated expiration date or other 21 provision that determines its duration, a letter of credit 22 expires one year after its stated date of issuance or, if none 23 24 is stated, after the date on which it is issued. (4) A letter of credit that states that it is 25 perpetual expires five years after its stated date of 26 27 issuance, or if none is stated, after the date on which it is 28 issued. 29 Section 7. Section 675.5107, Florida Statutes, is 30 created to read: 31 675.5107 Confirmer, nominated person, and adviser .--6

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1	(1) A confirmer is directly obligated on a letter of
2	credit and has the rights and obligations of an issuer to the
3	extent of its confirmation. The confirmer also has rights
4	against and obligations to the issuer as if the issuer were an
5	applicant and the confirmer had issued the letter of credit at
6	the request and for the account of the issuer.
7	(2) A nominated person who is not a confirmer is not
8	obligated to honor or otherwise give value for a presentation.
9	(3) A person requested to advise may decline to act as
10	an adviser. An adviser that is not a confirmer is not
11	obligated to honor or give value for a presentation. An
12	adviser undertakes to the issuer and to the beneficiary
13	accurately to advise the terms of the letter of credit,
14	confirmation, amendment, or advice received by that person and
15	undertakes to the beneficiary to check the apparent
16	authenticity of the request to advise. Even if the advice is
17	inaccurate, the letter of credit, confirmation, or amendment
18	is enforceable as issued.
19	(4) A person who notifies a transferee beneficiary of
20	the terms of a letter of modit confirmation emendment on
	the terms of a letter of credit, confirmation, amendment, or
21	advice has the rights and obligations of an adviser under
21 22	
	advice has the rights and obligations of an adviser under
22	advice has the rights and obligations of an adviser under subsection (3). The terms in the notice to the transferee
22 23	advice has the rights and obligations of an adviser under subsection (3). The terms in the notice to the transferee beneficiary may differ from the terms in any notice to the
22 23 24	advice has the rights and obligations of an adviser under subsection (3). The terms in the notice to the transferee beneficiary may differ from the terms in any notice to the transferor beneficiary to the extent permitted by the letter
22 23 24 25	advice has the rights and obligations of an adviser under subsection (3). The terms in the notice to the transferee beneficiary may differ from the terms in any notice to the transferor beneficiary to the extent permitted by the letter of credit, confirmation, amendment, or advice received by the
22 23 24 25 26	advice has the rights and obligations of an adviser under subsection (3). The terms in the notice to the transferee beneficiary may differ from the terms in any notice to the transferor beneficiary to the extent permitted by the letter of credit, confirmation, amendment, or advice received by the person who so notifies.
22 23 24 25 26 27	advice has the rights and obligations of an adviser under subsection (3). The terms in the notice to the transferee beneficiary may differ from the terms in any notice to the transferor beneficiary to the extent permitted by the letter of credit, confirmation, amendment, or advice received by the person who so notifies. Section 8. Section 675.5108, Florida Statutes, is
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	advice has the rights and obligations of an adviser under subsection (3). The terms in the notice to the transferee beneficiary may differ from the terms in any notice to the transferor beneficiary to the extent permitted by the letter of credit, confirmation, amendment, or advice received by the person who so notifies. Section 8. Section 675.5108, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	advice has the rights and obligations of an adviser under subsection (3). The terms in the notice to the transferee beneficiary may differ from the terms in any notice to the transferor beneficiary to the extent permitted by the letter of credit, confirmation, amendment, or advice received by the person who so notifies. Section 8. Section 675.5108, Florida Statutes, is created to read: <u>675.5108</u> Issuer's rights and obligations

1 standard practice referred to in subsection (5), appears on its face strictly to comply with the terms and conditions of 2 3 the letter of credit. Except as otherwise provided in s. 675.5113 and unless otherwise agreed with the applicant, an 4 5 issuer shall dishonor a presentation that does not appear so б to comply. 7 (2) An issuer has a reasonable time after 8 presentation, but not beyond the end of the seventh business day of the issuer after the day of its receipt of documents: 9 10 (a) To honor; 11 (b) If the letter of credit provides for honor to be completed more than seven business days after presentation, to 12 accept a draft or incur a deferred obligation; or 13 14 (c) To give notice to the presenter of discrepancies 15 in the presentation. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), an 16 (3) 17 issuer is precluded from asserting as a basis for dishonor any 18 discrepancy if timely notice is not given, or any discrepancy 19 not stated in the notice if timely notice is given. (4) Failure to give the notice specified in subsection 20 2) or to mention fraud, forgery, or expiration in the notice 21 does not preclude the issuer from asserting as a basis for 22 dishonor fraud or forgery as described in s. 675.5109(1) or 23 24 expiration of the letter of credit before presentation. (5) An issuer shall observe standard practice of 25 26 financial institutions that regularly issue letters of credit. 27 Determination of the issuer's observance of the standard practice is a matter of interpretation for the court. 28 The 29 court shall offer the parties a reasonable opportunity to 30 present evidence of the standard practice. (6) An issuer is not responsible for: 31

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1 (a) The performance or nonperformance of the 2 underlying contract, arrangement, or transaction, 3 (b) An act or omission of others, or 4 (c) Observance or knowledge of the usage of a 5 particular trade other than the standard practice referred to б in subsection (5). 7 If an undertaking constituting a letter of credit (7) 8 under s. 675.5102(1)(j) contains nondocumentary conditions, an 9 issuer shall disregard the nondocumentary conditions and treat 10 them as if they were not stated. 11 (8) An issuer that has dishonored a presentation shall return the documents or hold them at the disposal of, and send 12 advice to that effect to, the presenter. 13 (9) An issuer that has honored a presentation as 14 15 permitted or required by this article: Is entitled to be reimbursed by the applicant in 16 (a) 17 immediately available funds not later than the date of its 18 payment of funds; 19 (b) Takes the documents free of claims of the 20 beneficiary or presenter; 21 (c) Is precluded from asserting a right of recourse on a draft under ss. 673.4141 and 673.4151; 22 23 (d) Except as otherwise provided in ss. 675.5110 and 24 675.5117, is precluded from restitution of money paid or other value given by mistake to the extent the mistake concerns 25 discrepancies in the documents or tender which are apparent on 26 27 the face of the presentation; and 28 (e) Is discharged to the extent of its performance 29 under the letter of credit unless the issuer honored a 30 presentation in which a required signature of a beneficiary 31 was forged.

1 Section 9. Section 675.5109, Florida Statutes, is 2 created to read: 3 675.5109 Fraud and forgery.--4 (1) If a presentation is made that appears on its face 5 strictly to comply with the terms and conditions of the letter б of credit, but a required document is forged or materially fraudulent, or honor of the presentation would facilitate a 7 8 material fraud by the beneficiary on the issuer or applicant: 9 (a) The issuer shall honor the presentation, if honor 10 is demanded by: 11 1. A nominated person who has given value in good faith and without notice of forgery or material fraud; 12 2. A confirmer who has honored its confirmation in 13 14 good faith; 3. A holder in due course of a draft drawn under the 15 letter of credit which was taken after acceptance by the 16 17 issuer or nominated person; or 4. An assignee of the issuer's or nominated person's 18 19 deferred obligation that was taken for value and without notice of forgery or material fraud after the obligation was 20 incurred by the issuer or nominated person; and 21 22 The issuer, acting in good faith, may honor or (b) dishonor the presentation in any other case. 23 24 (2) If an applicant claims that a required document is 25 forged or materially fraudulent or that honor of the 26 presentation would facilitate a material fraud by the 27 beneficiary on the issuer or applicant, a court of competent jurisdiction may temporarily or permanently enjoin the issuer 28 29 from honoring a presentation or grant similar relief against 30 the issuer or other persons only if the court finds that: 31

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1 (a) The relief is not prohibited under the law 2 applicable to an accepted draft or deferred obligation 3 incurred by the issuer; (b) A beneficiary, issuer, or nominated person who may 4 5 be adversely affected is adequately protected against loss б that it may suffer because the relief is granted; 7 (c) All of the conditions to entitle a person to the 8 relief under the law of this State have been met; and 9 (d) On the basis of the information submitted to the 10 court, the applicant is more likely than not to succeed under 11 its claim of forgery or material fraud and the person demanding honor does not qualify for protection under 12 13 paragraph (1)(a). Section 10. Section 675.5110, Florida Statutes, is 14 15 created to read: 675.5110 Warranties.--16 17 If its presentation is honored, the beneficiary (1) 18 warrants: 19 (a) To the issuer, any other person to whom presentation is made, and the applicant that there is no fraud 20 21 or forgery of the kind described in s. 675.5109(1); and 22 (b) To the applicant that the drawing does not violate any agreement between the applicant and beneficiary or any 23 24 other agreement intended by them to be augmented by the letter 25 of credit. (2) The warranties in subsection (1) are in addition 26 to warranties arising under chapters 673, 674, 677, and 678 27 because of the presentation or transfer of documents covered 28 29 by any of those chapters. 30 Section 11. Section 675.5111, Florida Statutes, is 31 created to read:

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1	675.5111 Remedies
2	(1) If an issuer wrongfully dishonors or repudiates
3	its obligation to pay money under a letter of credit before
4	presentation, the beneficiary, successor, or nominated person
5	presenting on its own behalf may recover from the issuer the
6	amount that is the subject of the dishonor or repudiation. If
7	the issuer's obligation under the letter of credit is not for
8	the payment of money, the claimant may obtain specific
9	performance or, at the claimant's election, recover an amount
10	equal to the value of performance from the issuer. In either
11	case, the claimant may also recover incidental but not
12	consequential damages. The claimant is not obligated to take
13	action to avoid damages that might be due from the issuer
14	under this subsection. If, although not obligated to do so,
15	the claimant avoids damages, the claimant's recovery from the
16	issuer must be reduced by the amount of damages avoided. The
17	issuer has the burden of proving the amount of damages
18	avoided. In the case of repudiation the claimant need not
18	avoided. In the case of repudiation the claimant need not
18 19	avoided. In the case of repudiation the claimant need not present any document.
18 19 20	avoided. In the case of repudiation the claimant need not present any document. (2) If an issuer wrongfully dishonors a draft or
18 19 20 21	avoided. In the case of repudiation the claimant need not present any document. (2) If an issuer wrongfully dishonors a draft or demand presented under a letter of credit or honors a draft or
18 19 20 21 22	avoided. In the case of repudiation the claimant need not present any document. (2) 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 the applicant, the
18 19 20 21 22 23	avoided. In the case of repudiation the claimant need not present any document. (2) 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 the applicant, the applicant may recover damages resulting from the breach,
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	avoided. In the case of repudiation the claimant need not present any document. (2) 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 the applicant, the applicant may recover damages resulting from the breach, including incidental but not consequential damages, less any
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	avoided. In the case of repudiation the claimant need not present any document. (2) 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 the applicant, the applicant may recover damages resulting from the breach, including incidental but not consequential damages, less any amount saved as a result of the breach.
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	avoided. In the case of repudiation the claimant need not present any document. (2) 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 the applicant, the applicant may recover damages resulting from the breach, including incidental but not consequential damages, less any amount saved as a result of the breach. (3) If an adviser or nominated person other than a
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	avoided. In the case of repudiation the claimant need not present any document. (2) 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 the applicant, the applicant may recover damages resulting from the breach, including incidental but not consequential damages, less any amount saved as a result of the breach. (3) If an adviser or nominated person other than a confirmer breaches an obligation under this article or an
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	avoided. In the case of repudiation the claimant need notpresent any document.(2) If an issuer wrongfully dishonors a draft ordemand presented under a letter of credit or honors a draft ordemand in breach of its obligation to the applicant, theapplicant may recover damages resulting from the breach,including incidental but not consequential damages, less anyamount saved as a result of the breach.(3) If an adviser or nominated person other than aconfirmer breaches an obligation not covered in subsection (1) or
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	avoided. In the case of repudiation the claimant need not present any document. (2) 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 the applicant, the applicant may recover damages resulting from the breach, including incidental but not consequential damages, less any amount saved as a result of the breach. (3) If an adviser or nominated person other than a confirmer breaches an obligation under this article or an issuer breaches an obligation not covered in subsection (1) or subsection (2), a person to whom the obligation is owed may

1 saved as a result of the breach. To the extent of the 2 confirmation, a confirmer has the liability of an issuer 3 specified in this subsection and subsections (1) and (2). (4) An issuer, nominated person, or adviser who is 4 5 found liable under subsection (1), subsection (2), or subsection (3) shall pay interest on the amount owed б 7 thereunder from the date of wrongful dishonor or other 8 appropriate date. 9 (5) Reasonable attorney's fees and other expenses of 10 litigation must be awarded to the prevailing party in an 11 action in which a remedy is sought under this article. (6) Damages that would otherwise be payable by a party 12 for breach of an obligation under this article may be 13 liquidated by agreement or undertaking, but only in an amount 14 15 or by a formula that is reasonable in light of the harm 16 anticipated. 17 Section 12. Section 675.5112, Florida Statutes, is 18 created to read: 19 675.5112 Transfer of letter of credit.--(1) Except as otherwise provided in s. 675.5113, 20 21 unless a letter of credit provides that it is transferable, the right of a beneficiary to draw or otherwise demand 22 performance under a letter of credit may not be transferred. 23 24 (2) Even if a letter of credit provides that it is 25 transferable, the issuer may refuse to recognize or carry out 26 a transfer if: 27 The transfer would violate applicable law; or (a) (b) The transferor or transferee has failed to comply 28 29 with any requirement stated in the letter of credit or any 30 other requirement relating to transfer imposed by the issuer 31 which is within the standard practice referred to in s.

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1 675.5108(5) or is otherwise reasonable under the 2 circumstances. 3 Section 13. Section 675.5113, Florida Statutes, is 4 created to read: 5 675.5113 Transfer by operation of law.-б (1) A successor of a beneficiary may consent to 7 amendments, sign and present documents, and receive payment or 8 other items of value in the name of the beneficiary without 9 disclosing its status as a successor. 10 (2) A successor of a beneficiary may consent to 11 amendments, sign and present documents, and receive payment or other items of value in its own name as the disclosed 12 successor of the beneficiary. Except as otherwise provided in 13 subsection (5), an issuer shall recognize a disclosed 14 successor of a beneficiary as beneficiary in full substitution 15 for its predecessor upon compliance with the requirements for 16 17 recognition by the issuer of a transfer of drawing rights by operation of law under the standard practice referred to in s. 18 19 675.5108(5) or, in the absence of such a practice, compliance 20 with other reasonable procedures sufficient to protect the 21 issuer. (3) An issuer is not obliged to determine whether a 22 purported successor is a successor of a beneficiary or whether 23 24 the signature of a purported successor is genuine or 25 authorized. (4) Honor of a purported successor's apparently 26 27 complying presentation under subsection (1) or subsection (2) 28 has the consequences specified in s. 675.5108(9) even if the 29 purported successor is not the successor of a beneficiary. Documents signed in the name of the beneficiary or of a 30 31 disclosed successor by a person who is neither the beneficiary

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1 nor the successor of the beneficiary are forged documents for the purposes of s. 675.5109. 2 3 (5) An issuer whose rights of reimbursement are not covered by subsection (4) or substantially similar law and any 4 5 confirmer or nominated person may decline to recognize a б presentation under subsection (2). 7 (6) A beneficiary whose name is changed after the 8 issuance of a letter of credit has the same rights and obligations as a successor of a beneficiary under this 9 10 section. 11 Section 14. Section 675.5114, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 12 675.5114 Assignment of proceeds.--13 (1) In this section, "proceeds of a letter of credit" 14 means the cash, check, accepted draft, or other item of value 15 paid or delivered upon honor or giving of value by the issuer 16 17 or any nominated person under the letter of credit. The term does not include a beneficiary's drawing rights or documents 18 19 presented by the beneficiary. (2) A beneficiary may assign its right to part or all 20 of the proceeds of a letter of credit. The beneficiary may do 21 so before presentation as a present assignment of its right to 22 receive proceeds contingent upon its compliance with the terms 23 24 and conditions of the letter of credit. 25 (3) An issuer or nominated person need not recognize an assignment of proceeds of a letter of credit until it 26 27 consents to the assignment. 28 (4) An issuer or nominated person has no obligation to 29 give or withhold its consent to an assignment of proceeds of a letter of credit, but consent may not be unreasonably withheld 30

31 if the assignee possesses and exhibits the letter of credit

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1 and presentation of the letter of credit is a condition to 2 honor. 3 (5) Rights of a transferee beneficiary or nominated 4 person are independent of the beneficiary's assignment of the 5 proceeds of a letter of credit and are superior to the б assignee's right to the proceeds. 7 (6) Neither the rights recognized by this section 8 between an assignee and an issuer, transferee beneficiary, or nominated person nor the issuer's or nominated person's 9 10 payment of proceeds to an assignee or a third person affect 11 the rights between the assignee and any person other than the issuer, transferee beneficiary, or nominated person. The mode 12 of creating and perfecting a security interest in or granting 13 an assignment of a beneficiary's rights to proceeds is 14 governed by chapter 679 or other law. Against persons other 15 than the issuer, transferee beneficiary, or nominated person, 16 17 the rights and obligations arising upon the creation of a security interest or other assignment of a beneficiary's right 18 19 to proceeds and its perfection are governed by chapter 679 or other law. 20 Section 15. Section 675.5115, Florida Statutes, is 21 22 created to read: 675.5115 Statute of limitations.--An action to enforce 23 24 a right or obligation arising under this article must be 25 commenced within one year after the expiration date of the relevant letter of credit or one year after the ...(claim for 26 27 relief)... ...(cause of action)... accrues, whichever occurs later. A ...(claim for relief)... ...(cause of action)... 28 29 accrues when the breach occurs, regardless of the aggrieved 30 party's lack of knowledge of the breach. 31

1 Section 16. Section 675.5116, Florida Statutes, is 2 created to read: 3 675.5116 Choice of law and forum.--(1) The liability of an issuer, nominated person, or 4 5 adviser for action or omission is governed by the law of the б jurisdiction chosen by an agreement in the form of a record 7 signed or otherwise authenticated by the affected parties in 8 the manner provided in s. 675.5104 or by a provision in the person's letter of credit, confirmation, or other undertaking. 9 10 The jurisdiction whose law is chosen need not bear any 11 relation to the transaction. (2) Unless subsection (1) applies, the liability of an 12 issuer, nominated person, or adviser for action or omission is 13 governed by the law of the jurisdiction in which the person is 14 located. The person is considered to be located at the 15 address indicated in the person's undertaking. If more than 16 one address is indicated, the person is considered to be 17 located at the address from which the person's undertaking was 18 19 issued. For the purpose of jurisdiction, choice of law, and recognition of interbranch letters of credit, but not 20 21 enforcement of a judgment, all branches of a bank are considered separate juridical entities and a bank is 22 considered to be located at the place where its relevant 23 24 branch is considered to be located under this subsection. (3) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, 25 the liability of an issuer, nominated person, or adviser is 26 27 governed by any rules of custom or practice, such as the Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits, to which 28 29 the letter of credit, confirmation, or other undertaking is expressly made subject. If this chapter would govern the 30 liability of an issuer, nominated person, or adviser under 31

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1 subsection (1) or subsection (2); the relevant undertaking incorporates rules of custom or practice; and there is 2 3 conflict between this chapter and those rules as applied to that undertaking, those rules govern except to the extent of 4 5 any conflict with the nonvariable provisions specified in s. б 675.5103(3). 7 (4) If there is conflict between this chapter and 8 chapter 673, chapter 674, or chapter 679, this chapter 9 governs. 10 (5) The forum for settling disputes arising out of an 11 undertaking within this article may be chosen in the manner and with the binding effect that governing law may be chosen 12 13 in accordance with subsection (1). Section 17. Section 675.5117, Florida Statutes, is 14 created to read: 15 675.5117 Subrogation of issuer, applicant, and 16 17 nominated person. --(1) An issuer that honors a beneficiary's presentation 18 19 is subrogated to the rights of the beneficiary to the same 20 extent as if the issuer were a secondary obligor of the 21 underlying obligation owed to the beneficiary and of the applicant to the same extent as if the issuer were the 22 secondary obligor of the underlying obligation owed to the 23 24 applicant. 25 (2) An applicant that reimburses an issuer is subrogated to the rights of the issuer against any 26 27 beneficiary, presenter, or nominated person to the same extent as if the applicant were the secondary obligor of the 28 29 obligations owed to the issuer and has the rights of 30 subrogation of the issuer to the rights of the beneficiary 31 stated in subsection (1).

1 (3) A nominated person who pays or gives value against 2 a draft or demand presented under a letter of credit is 3 subrogated to the rights of: The issuer against the applicant to the same 4 (a) 5 extent as if the nominated person were a secondary obligor of б the obligation owed to the issuer by the applicant; 7 The beneficiary to the same extent as if the (b) 8 nominated person were a secondary obligor of the underlying obligation owed to the beneficiary; and 9 10 (c) The applicant to same extent as if the nominated 11 person were a secondary obligor of the underlying obligation owed to the applicant. 12 (4) Notwithstanding any agreement or term to the 13 contrary, the rights of subrogation stated in subsections (1) 14 and (2) do not arise until the issuer honors the letter of 15 credit or otherwise pays and the rights in subsection (3) do 16 17 not arise until the nominated person pays or otherwise gives value. Until then, the issuer, nominated person, and the 18 19 applicant do not derive under this section present or prospective rights forming the basis of a claim, defense, or 20 21 excuse. Section 18. Subsection (2) of section 671.105, Florida 22 Statutes, is amended to read: 23 671.105 Territorial application of the code; parties' 24 power to choose applicable law. --25 26 (2) When one of the following provisions of this code 27 specifies the applicable law, that provision governs; and a 28 contrary agreement is effective only to the extent permitted 29 by the law (including the conflict-of-laws rules) so 30 specified: 31

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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(a) Governing law in the chapter on funds transfers.
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2
    (s. 670.507)
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           (b) Rights of sellers' creditors against sold goods.
    (s. 672.402)
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           (c) Applicability of the chapter on bank deposits and
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    collections. (s. 674.102)
7
          (d) Letters of credit. (s. 675.5116)
8
          (e)(d) Applicability of the chapter on investment
    securities. (s. 678.106)
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10
          (f) (e) Perfection provisions of the chapter on secured
11
    transactions. (s. 679.103)
          (g)<del>(f)</del> Applicability of the chapter on leases.
12
                                                          (ss.
13
    680.1051 and 680.1061)
           Section 19. Section 672.512, Florida Statutes, is
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    amended to read:
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           672.512 Payment by buyer before inspection .--
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           (1) Where the contract requires payment before
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    inspection nonconformity of the goods does not excuse the
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   buyer from so making payment unless:
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           (a) The nonconformity appears without inspection; or
           (b) Despite tender of the required documents the
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    circumstances would justify injunction against honor under the
22
   provisions of this code (s. 675.5109(2)s. 675.114).
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24
           (2) Payment pursuant to subsection (1) does not
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    constitute an acceptance of goods or impair the buyer's right
    to inspect or any of her or his remedies.
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27
           Section 20. Subsection (13) is added to section
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    679.104, Florida Statutes, to read:
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           679.104 Transactions excluded from chapter.--This
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    chapter does not apply:
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(13) To a transfer of an interest in a letter of credit other than the rights to proceeds of a written letter of credit. Section 21. Subsection (3) of section 679.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 679.105 Definitions and index of definitions.--(3) The following definitions in other chapters apply to this chapter: (a) "Check," s. 673.1041. (b) "Contract for sale," s. 672.106. (c) "Holder in due course," s. 673.3021. (d) "Letter of credit," s. 675.5102. (e) "Note," s. 673.1041. (f) "Proceeds of a letter of credit," s. 675.5114(1). (q) "Sale," s. 672.106. Section 22. Subsection (1) of section 679.103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 679.103 Perfection of security interests in multiple state transactions. --(1) DOCUMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, LETTERS OF CREDIT, AND ORDINARY GOODS .--(a) This subsection applies to documents, and instruments, rights to proceeds of written letters of credit, and to goods other than those covered by a certificate of title described in subsection (2), mobile goods described in subsection (3), and minerals described in subsection (5). 26 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, 28 perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of a 29 security interest in collateral are governed by the law of the

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jurisdiction where the collateral is when the last event

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occurs on which is based the assertion that the security interest is perfected or unperfected.

3 (c) If the parties to a transaction creating a 4 purchase money security interest in goods in one jurisdiction 5 understand at the time that the security interest attaches б that the goods will be kept in another jurisdiction, then the 7 law of the other jurisdiction governs the perfection and the effect of perfection or nonperfection of the security interest 8 9 from the time it attaches until 30 days after the debtor 10 receives possession of the goods and thereafter if the goods 11 are taken to the other jurisdiction before the end of the 12 30-day period.

(d) When collateral is brought into and kept in this state while subject to a security interest perfected under the law of the jurisdiction from which the collateral was removed, the security interest remains perfected, but if action is required by part III of this chapter to perfect the security interest:

19 1. If the action is not taken before the expiration of 20 the period of perfection in the other jurisdiction or the end 21 of 4 months after the collateral is brought into this state, 22 whichever period first expires, the security interest becomes 23 unperfected at the end of that period and is thereafter deemed 24 to have been unperfected as against a person who became a 25 purchaser after removal; or

26 2. If the action is taken before the expiration of the
27 period specified in subparagraph 1., the security interest
28 continues perfected thereafter;

3. For the purpose of priority over a buyer of
consumer goods (subsection (2) of s. 679.307), the period of
the effectiveness of a filing in the jurisdiction from which

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1 the collateral is removed is governed by the rules with 2 respect to perfection in subparagraphs 1. and 2. 3 Section 23. Section 679.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 4 5 679.106 Definitions: "account"; "general 6 intangibles."--"Account" means any right to payment for goods 7 sold or leased or for services rendered which is not evidenced 8 by an instrument or chattel paper whether or not it has been earned by performance. "General intangibles" means any 9 10 personal property (including things in action) other than 11 goods, accounts, chattel paper, documents, instruments, rights to proceeds of written letters of credit, and money. All 12 13 rights to payment earned or unearned under a charter or other 14 contract involving the use or hire of a vessel and all rights incident to the charter or contract are accounts. 15 Section 24. Section 679.304, Florida Statutes, is 16 17 amended to read: 679.304 Perfection of security interest in 18 19 instruments, documents, and goods covered by documents; 20 proceeds of a written letter of credit; perfection by permissive filing; temporary perfection without filing or 21 transfer of possession. --22 (1) A security interest in chattel paper or negotiable 23 24 documents may be perfected by filing. A security interest in 25 the rights to proceeds of a written letter of credit can be perfected only by the secured party's taking possession of the 26 27 letter of credit.A security interest in money or instruments 28 (other than certificated securities or instruments which 29 constitute part of chattel paper) can be perfected only by the secured party's taking possession, except as provided in 30 31

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subsections (4) and (5) of this section and subsections (2)
 and (3) of s. 679.306 on proceeds.

3 (2) During the period that goods are in the possession 4 of the issuer of a negotiable document therefor, a security 5 interest in the goods is perfected by perfecting a security 6 interest in the document, and any security interest in the 7 goods otherwise perfected during such period is subject 8 thereto.

9 (3) A security interest in goods in the possession of 10 a bailee other than one who has issued a negotiable document 11 therefor is perfected by issuance of a document in the name of 12 the secured party or by the bailee's receipt of notification 13 of the secured party's interest or by filing as to the goods.

14 (4) A security interest in instruments (other than 15 certificated securities) or negotiable documents is perfected 16 without filing or the taking of possession for a period of 21 17 days from the time it attaches to the extent that it arises 18 for new value given under a written security agreement.

19 (5) A security interest remains perfected for a period 20 of 21 days without filing where a secured party having a 21 perfected security interest in an instrument (other than a 22 certificated security), a negotiable document, or goods in 23 possession of a bailee other than one who has issued a 24 negotiable document therefor:

(a) Makes available to the debtor the goods or documents representing the goods for the purpose of ultimate sale or exchange or for the purpose of loading, unloading, storing, shipping, transshipping, manufacturing, processing, or otherwise dealing with them in a manner preliminary to their sale or exchange but priority between conflicting 31

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1 security interests in the goods is subject to s. 679.312(3); 2 or 3 (b) Delivers the instrument to the debtor for the 4 purpose of ultimate sale or exchange or of presentation, 5 collection, renewal or registration of transfer. б (6) After the 21-day period in subsections (4) and (5) 7 perfection depends upon compliance with applicable provisions 8 of this chapter. 9 Section 679.305, Florida Statutes, is Section 25. 10 amended to read: 11 679.305 When possession by secured party perfects security interest without filing.--A security interest in 12 letters of credit and advices of credit (s. 675.116(2)(a)), 13 goods, negotiable documents, or chattel paper may be perfected 14 15 by the secured party's taking possession of the collateral. А security interest in the right to proceeds of a written letter 16 of credit may be perfected by the secured party's taking 17 possession of the letter of credit. If such collateral other 18 19 than goods covered by a negotiable document is held by a 20 bailee, the secured party is deemed to have possession from 21 the time the bailee receives notification of the secured party's interest. A security interest is perfected by 22 possession from the time possession is taken without relation 23 24 back and continues only so long as possession is retained, 25 unless otherwise specified in this chapter. The security interest may be otherwise perfected as provided in this 26 27 chapter before or after the period of possession by the 28 secured party. 29 Section 26. This act applies to a letter of credit 30 that is issued on or after the effective date of this act. 31 This act does not apply to a transaction, event, obligation,

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1	or duty arising out of or associated with a letter of credit
2	that was issued before the effective date of this act.
3	Section 27. A transaction arising out of or associated
4	with a letter of credit that was issued before the effective
5	date of this act and the rights, obligations, and interests
6	flowing from that transaction are governed by any statute or
7	other law amended or repealed by this act as if repeal or
8	amendment had not occurred and may be terminated, completed,
9	consummated, or enforced under that statute or other law.
10	Section 28. <u>Sections 675.101, 675.102, 675.103,</u>
11	<u>675.104, 675.105, 675.106, 675.107, 675.108, 675.109, 675.110,</u>
12	675.111, 675.112, 675.113, 675.114, 675.115, 675.116, and
13	675.117, Florida Statutes, are repealed.
14	Section 29. This act shall take effect July 1, 1998.
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16 17	SENATE SUMMARY
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