CHAPTER 405

UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE — LETTERS OF CREDIT

405.101 Short title. This chapter may be cited as uniform commercial code — letters of credit.

History: 2005 a. 213.

405.102 Definitions. (1) In this chapter:
(a) “Adviser” means a person who, at the request of the issuer, a confirmer, or another adviser, notifies, or requests another adviser to notify, the beneficiary that a letter of credit has been issued, confirmed, or amended.
(b) “Applicant” means a person at whose request or for whose account a letter of credit is issued. The term includes a person who requests an issuer to issue a letter of credit on behalf of another if the person making the request undertakes an obligation to reimburse the issuer.
(c) “Beneficiary” means a person who under the terms of a letter of credit is entitled to have its complying presentation honored. The term includes a person to whom drawing rights have been transferred under a transferable letter of credit.
(d) “Confirmer” means a nominated person who undertakes, at the request or with the consent of the issuer, to honor a presentation under a letter of credit issued by another.
(e) “Dishonor” of a letter of credit means failure timely to honor or to take an interim action, such as acceptance of a draft, that may be required by the letter of credit.
(f) “Document” means a draft or other demand, document of title, investment security, certificate, invoice, or other record, statement, or representation of fact, law, right, or opinion that is presented in a written or other medium permitted by the letter of credit or, unless prohibited by the letter of credit, by the standard practice referred to in s. 405.108 (5) and that is capable of being examined for compliance with the terms and conditions of the letter of credit. A document may not be oral.
(g) “Good faith” means honesty in fact in the conduct or transaction concerned.
(h) “Honor” of a letter of credit means performance of the issuer’s undertaking in the letter of credit to pay or deliver an item of value. Unless the letter of credit otherwise provides, honor occurs in any of the following circumstances:
1. Upon payment.
2. If the letter of credit provides for acceptance, upon acceptance of a draft and, at maturity, its payment.
3. If the letter of credit provides for incurring a deferred obligation, upon incurring the obligation and, at maturity, its performance.
(i) “Issuer” means a bank or other person that issues a letter of credit, but does not include an individual who makes an engagement for personal, family, or household purposes.
(j) “Letter of credit” means a definite undertaking that satisfies the requirements of s. 405.104 by an issuer to a beneficiary at the request or for the account of an applicant or, in the case of a financial institution, to itself or for its own account, to honor a documentary presentation by payment or delivery of an item of value.
(k) “Nominated person” means a person whom the issuer:
1. Designates or authorizes to pay, accept, negotiate, or otherwise give value under a letter of credit; and
2. Undertakes by agreement or custom and practice to reimburse.
(L) “Presentation” means delivery of a document to an issuer or nominated person for honor or giving of value under a letter of credit.
(m) “Presenter” means a person making a presentation as or on behalf of a beneficiary or nominated person.
(n) “Record” means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium, or that is stored in an electronic or other medium, and is retrievable in perceivable form.
(o) “Successor of a beneficiary” means a person who succeeds to substantially all of the rights of a beneficiary by operation of law, including a corporation with or into which the beneficiary has been merged or consolidated, an administrator, executor, personal representative, trustee in bankruptcy, debtor in possession, liquidator, and receiver.

(2) Definitions in other chapters applying to this chapter and the sections in which they appear are:
(a) “Accept” or “acceptance”, s. 403.409.
(b) “Value”, ss. 403.303 and 404.211.

(3) Chapter 401 contains certain additional general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this chapter.

History: 2005 a. 213.

405.103 Scope. (1) This chapter applies to letters of credit and to certain rights and obligations arising out of transactions involving letters of credit.

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 not provided for, or to a person not specified, in this chapter.

(3) With the exception of this subsection, subs. (1) and (4), ss. 405.102 (1) (i) and (j), 405.106 (4) and 405.114 (4), and except to the extent prohibited in ss. 401.302 and 405.117 (4), the effect of this chapter may be varied by agreement or by a provision stated or incorporated by reference in an undertaking. A term in an agreement or undertaking generally excusing liability or generally limiting remedies for failure to perform obligations is not sufficient to vary obligations prescribed by this chapter.

(4) Rights and obligations of an issuer to a beneficiary or a nominated person under a letter of credit are independent of the existence, performance, or nonperformance of a contract or arrangement out of which the letter of credit arises or which underlies it, including contracts or arrangements between the issuer and the applicant and between the applicant and the beneficiary.

405.104  **Formal requirements.** A letter of credit, confirmation, advice, transfer, amendment, or cancellation may be issued in any form that is a record and is authenticated by any of the following methods:

(1) A signature.

(2) In accordance with the agreement of the parties or the standard practice referred to in s. 405.108 (5).

**History:** 2005 a. 213.

405.105  **Consideration.** Consideration is not required to issue, amend, transfer, or cancel a letter of credit, advice, or confirmation.

**History:** 2005 a. 213.

405.106  **Issuance, amendment, cancellation, and duration.** (1) A letter of credit is issued and becomes enforceable according to its terms against the issuer when the issuer sends or otherwise transmits it to the person requested to advise or to the nominated person. A letter of credit is revocable only if it so provides.

(2) After a letter of credit is issued, rights and obligations of a beneficiary, applicant, confirmor, and issuer are not affected by an amendment or cancellation to which that person has not consented except to the extent the letter of credit provides that it is revocable or that the issuer may amend or cancel the letter of credit without that consent.

(3) If there is no stated expiration date or other provision that determines its duration, a letter of credit expires one year after its stated date of issuance or, if none is stated, after the date on which it is issued.

(4) A letter of credit that states that it is perpetual expires 5 years after its stated date of issuance, or if none is stated, after the date on which it is issued.

**History:** 2005 a. 213.

405.107  **Confirmor, nominated person, and adviser.**

(1) A confirmor is directly obligated on a letter of credit and has the rights and obligations of an issuer to the extent of its confirmation. The confirmor also has rights against and obligations to the issuer as if the issuer were an applicant and the confirmor had issued the letter of credit at the request and for the account of the issuer.

(2) A nominated person who is not a confirmor is not obligated to honor or otherwise give value for a presentation.

(3) A person requested to advise may decline to act as an adviser. An adviser that is not a confirmor 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 enforceable as issued.

(4) A person who notifies a transferee beneficiary of the terms of a letter of credit, confirmation, amendment, or advice has the rights and obligations of an adviser under sub. (3). The terms in the notice to the transferee beneficiary may differ from the terms in any notice to the transferee beneficiary to the extent permitted by the letter of credit, confirmation, amendment, or advice received by the person who so notifies.

**History:** 2005 a. 213.

405.108  **Issuer’s rights and obligations.** (1) Except as otherwise provided in s. 405.109, an issuer shall honor a presentation that, as determined by the standard practice referred to in sub. (5), appears on its face strictly to comply with the terms and conditions of the letter of credit. Except as otherwise provided in s. 405.113 and unless otherwise agreed with the applicant, an issuer shall dishonor a presentation that does not appear so to comply.

(2) An issuer has a reasonable time after presentation, but not beyond the end of the 7th business day of the issuer after the day of its receipt of documents, to do any of the following:

(a) To honor.

(b) If the letter of credit provides for honor to be completed more than 7 business days after presentation, to accept a draft or incur a deferred obligation.

(c) To give notice to the presenter of discrepancies in the presentation.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in sub. (4), an issuer is precluded from asserting as a basis for dishonor any discrepancy if timely notice is not given, or any discrepancy not stated in the notice if timely notice is given.

(4) Failure to give the notice specified in sub. (2) to or 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 s. 405.109 (1) or expiration of the letter of credit before presentation.

(5) An issuer shall observe standard practice of financial institutions that regularly issue letters of credit. Determination of the standard practice is a matter of interpretation for the court. The court shall offer the parties a reasonable opportunity to present evidence of the standard practice.

(6) An issuer is not responsible for any of the following:

(a) The performance or nonperformance of the underlying contract, arrangement, or transaction.

(b) An act or omission of others.

(c) Observance or knowledge of the usage of a particular trade other than the standard practice referred to in sub. (5).

(7) If an undertaking constituting a letter of credit contains nondocumentary conditions, an issuer shall disregard the nondocumentary conditions and treat them as if they were not stated.

(8) 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, the presenter.

(9) An issuer that has honored a presentation as permitted or required by this chapter:

(a) Is entitled to be reimbursed by the applicant in immediately available funds not later than the date of its payment of funds;

(b) Takes the documents free of claims of the beneficiary or presenter;

(c) Is precluded from asserting a right of recourse on a draft under ss. 403.414 and 403.415;

(d) Except as otherwise provided in ss. 405.110 and 405.117, is precluded from restitution of money paid or other value given by mistake to the extent the mistake concerns discrepancies in the documents or tender that are apparent on the face of the presentation; and

(e) Is discharged to the extent of its performance under the letter of credit unless the issuer honored a presentation in which a required signature of a beneficiary was forged.

**History:** 2005 a. 213.

405.109  **Fraud and forgery.** (1) 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:

(a) The issuer shall honor the presentation, if honor is demanded by any of the following:

1. A nominated person that has given value in good faith and without notice of forgery or material fraud.

2. A confirmor that has honored its confirmation in good faith.

3. A holder in due course of a draft drawn under the letter of credit that was taken after acceptance by the issuer or nominated person.

4. An assignee of the issuer’s or nominated person’s deferred obligation that was taken for value and without notice of forgery or material fraud after the obligation was incurred by the issuer or nominated person.
405.114 Assignment of proceeds. (1) In this section, “proceeds of a letter of credit” means the cash, check, accepted draft, or other item of value paid or delivered upon honor or giving of value by the issuer or any nominated person under the letter of credit. The term does not include a beneficiary’s drawing rights or documents presented by the beneficiary.

(2) 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 present assignment of its right to receive proceeds or after presentation as a present assignment of its right to receive proceeds contingent upon its compliance with the terms and conditions of the letter of credit.

(3) An issuer whose rights of reimbursement are not covered by sub. (4) or substantially similar law and any confirmor or nominated person may decline to recognize a presentation under sub. (2).

(4) An issuer, nominated person, or adviser who is found liable under sub. (1), (2), or (3) shall pay interest on the amount owed thereunder from the date of wrongful dishonor or other appropriate date.

(5) Reasonable attorney’s fees and other expenses of litigation shall be awarded to the prevailing party in an action in which a remedy is sought under this chapter.

(6) Damages that would otherwise be payable by a party for breach of an obligation under this chapter may be liquidated by agreement or undertaking, but only in an amount or by a formula that is reasonable in light of the harm anticipated.

History: 2005 a. 213.
(3) An issuer or nominated person need not recognize an assignment of proceeds of a letter of credit until it consents to the assignment.

(4) An issuer or nominated person has no obligation to give or withhold its consent to an assignment of proceeds of a letter of credit, but consent 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 honor.

(5) 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.

(6) Neither the rights recognized by this section between an assignee and an issuer, transferor beneficiary, or nominated person nor the issuer’s or nominated person’s payment of proceeds to an assignee or a third person affects the rights between the assignee and any person other than the issuer, transferee beneficiary, or nominated person. The mode of creating and perfected a security interest in or granting an assignment of a beneficiary’s rights to proceeds is governed by ch. 409 or other law. Against persons other than the issuer, transferee beneficiary, or nominated person, the rights and obligations arising upon the creation of a security interest or other assignment of a beneficiary’s right to proceeds and its perfection are governed by ch. 409 or other law.

History: 2005 a. 213.

405.115 Statute of limitations. An action to enforce a right or obligation arising under this chapter must be commenced within one year after the expiration date of the relevant letter of credit or one year after the date the cause of action accrues, whichever occurs later. A cause of action accrues when the breach occurs, regardless of the aggrieved party’s lack of knowledge of the breach.

History: 2005 a. 213.

405.116 Choice of law and forum. (1) The liability of an issuer, nominated person, or adviser for action or omission is governed by the law of the jurisdiction chosen by an agreement in the form of a record signed or otherwise authenticated by the affected parties in the manner provided in s. 405.104 or by a provision in the person’s letter of credit, confirmation, or other undertaking.

The jurisdiction whose law is chosen need not bear any relation to the transaction.

(2) Unless sub. (1) applies, the liability of an issuer, nominated person, or adviser for action or omission is governed by the law of the jurisdiction in which the person is located. The person is considered to be located at the address indicated in the person’s undertaking. If more than one address is indicated, the person is considered to be located at the address from which the person’s undertaking was issued. For the purpose of jurisdiction, choice of law, and recognition of interbranch letters of credit, but not enforcement of a judgment, all branches of a bank are considered separate juridical entities and a bank is considered to be located at the address from which the person’s letter of credit, confirmation, or other undertaking was issued. For the purpose of jurisdiction, choice of law, rules of custom or practice, such as the Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits, to which the letter of credit, confirmation, or other undertaking is expressly made subject. If this chapter would govern the liability of an issuer, nominated person, or adviser under sub. (1) or (2), if the relevant undertaking incorporates rules of custom or practice, and if there is conflict between this chapter and those rules as applied to that undertaking, those rules govern except to the extent of any conflict with the nonvariable provisions specified in s. 405.103 (3).

History: 2005 a. 213.

405.117 Subrogation of issuer, applicant, and nominated person. (1) An issuer that honors a beneficiary’s presentation is subrogated to the rights of the beneficiary to the same extent as if the issuer were a secondary obligor of the underlying obligation owed to the beneficiary and of the applicant to the same extent as if the issuer were the secondary obligor of the underlying obligation owed to the applicant.

(2) An applicant that reimburses an issuer is subrogated to the rights of the issuer against any beneficiary, presenter, or nominated person to the same extent as if the applicant were the secondary obligor of the obligations owed to the issuer and has the rights of subrogation of the issuer to the rights of the beneficiary stated in sub. (1).

(3) A nominated person who pays or gives value against a draft or demand presented under a letter of credit is subrogated to the rights of all of the following:

(a) The issuer against the applicant to the same extent as if the nominated person were a secondary obligor of the obligation owed to the issuer by the applicant.

(b) The beneficiary to the same extent as if the nominated person were a secondary obligor of the underlying obligation owed to the beneficiary.

(c) The applicant to same extent as if the nominated person were a secondary obligor of the underlying obligation owed to the applicant.

History: 2005 a. 213.

405.118 Security interest of issuer or nominated person. (1) An issuer or nominated person has a security interest in a document presented under a letter of credit to the extent that the issuer or nominated person honors or gives value for the presentation.

(2) So long as and to the extent that an issuer or nominated person has not been reimbursed or has not otherwise recovered the value given with respect to a security interest in a document under sub. (1), the security interest continues and is subject to ch. 409, but:

(a) A security agreement is not necessary to make the security interest enforceable under s. 409.203 (2) (c);

(b) If the document is presented in a medium other than a written or other tangible medium, the security interest is perfected; and

(c) If the document is presented in a written or other tangible medium and is not a certificated security, a chattel paper, a document of title, an instrument, or a letter of credit, the security interest is perfected and has priority over a conflicting security interest in the document so long as the debtor does not have possession of the document.

History: 2005 a. 213.