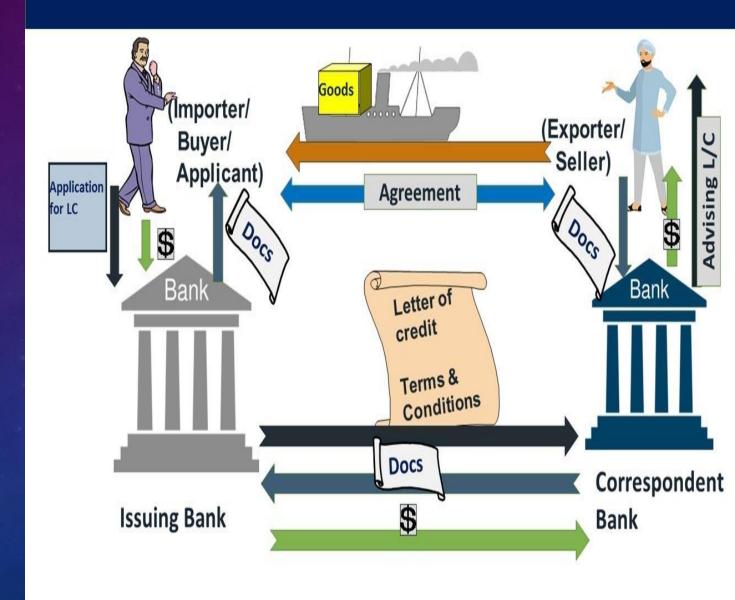


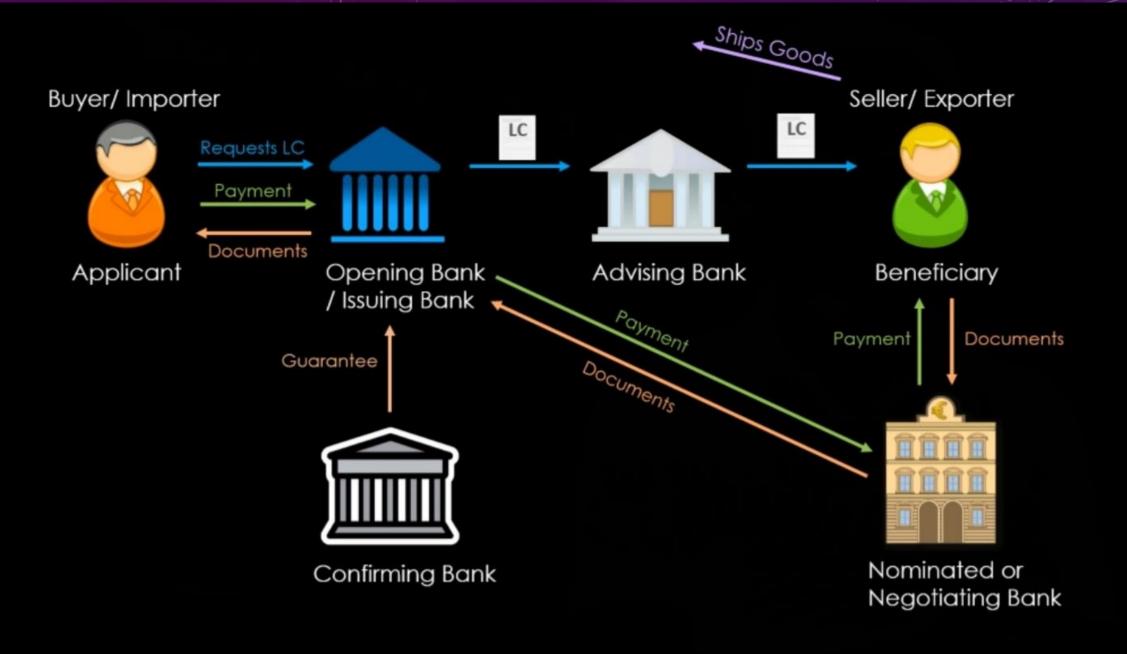
LETTER OF CREDIT

BY CMA AMIT DEY, M.COM, LLB. A Letter of Credit (LC) is a document that guarantees the buyer's payment to the sellers. It is issued by a bank and ensures timely and full payment to the seller. If the buyer is unable to make such a payment, the bank covers the full or the remaining amount on behalf of the buyer.

A letter of credit is issued against a pledge of securities or cash. Banks typically collect a fee, ie, a percentage of the size/amount of the letter of credit.

What is Letter of Credit?





ADVANTAGE & DISADVANTAGE OF LC



Importer

Letter of Credit

Exporter



FOR SELLER –

- 1. Protection against buyers payment default
- Reduced production risk in case order is changed or cancelled

For Buyer –

- 1. Certainty of Goods to be received
- 2. LC shows solvency for the buyer and allow the buyer to reduce or eliminate initial payment

Advantages

- An Importer is assured that payment has been made to an Exporter under terms & conditions mentioned in LC.
- Ability to negotiate more favourable trade terms with the Supplier when payment by LC is offered.

Disadvantage

LC assures right documents but not necessarily right merchandise.

Advantages

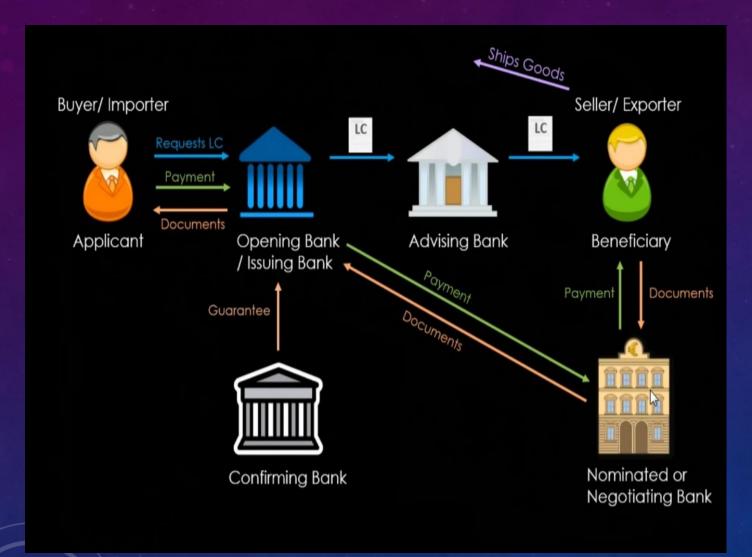
- Exporter receives the payment under all terms & conditions mentioned in LC.
- Shifts credit risk from the Importer to Issuing Bank.

Disadvantage

Documents get prepared in strict compliance with all requirements specified in LC. Non-compliance leaves Exporter exposed to risk of non-payment.

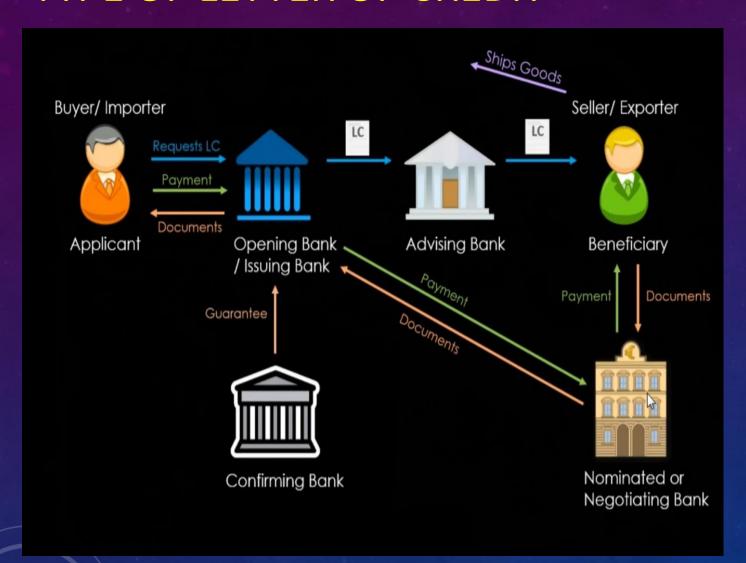
Different Types Of Letters of Credit

- Commercial Letter of Credit
- Export/Import LC
- Transferable & Nontransferable
- Revocable & Irrevocable LC
- Standby Letter Of Credit
- Confirmed & Unconfirmed
- Revolving LC
- Back to Back LC
- Red Clause Bank Credit Letter
- Traveler's Letter of Credit
- Credit on Sight/Sight Credit
- Time Credit/Acceptance Credit



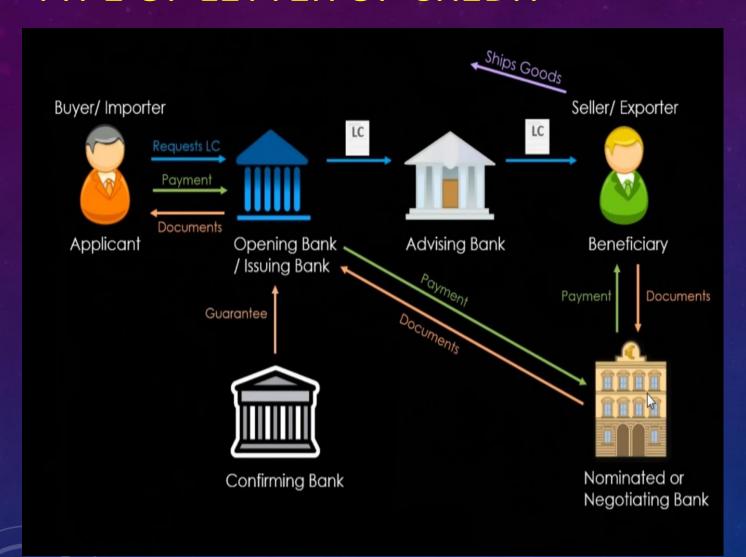
Import/export(Commercial) -

- The same credit can be termed an import or export letter of credit depending on whose perspective is considered. For the importer it is termed an Import LC and for the exporter of goods, an Export LC
- Most common letter of credit in International Trade
- Subject to UCP (Uniform Customs and practice for Documentary Credit) by ICC (International Chamber of Commerce)



Standby Letter of Credit: (SBLC)

- Beneficiary of a standby LC is paid when there is a breach of principal's obligation.
- Eg: If a construction company fail to deliver a project, beneficiary of Standby Lc can apply to Nominated Bank for Payment.
- Governed by International stand by practice (ISP); ICC

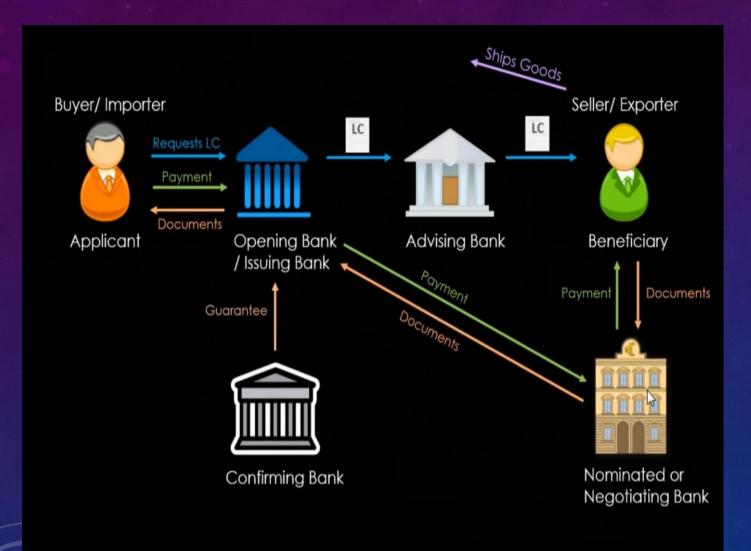


Revocable LC

- Issuing Bank can change or Modify the LC anytime without informing the beneficiary
- Not endorsed by UCP
- Since, seller's interest is not protected, not used much

Irrevocable LC

- Cannot be changed or cancelled without the permission of other parties involved in it
- All LCs issued subject to UCP are irrevocable unless otherwise agreed between parties

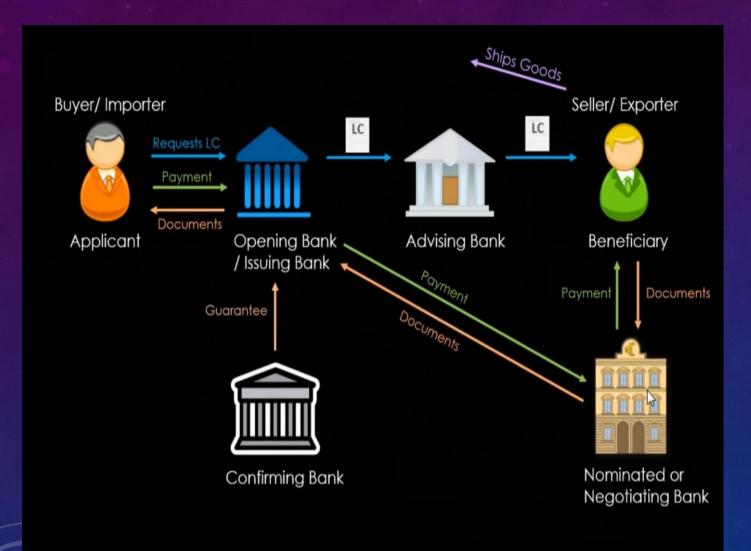


Unconfirmed LC -

 LC that is not guaranteed by any other bank other than issuing Bank

Confirmed LC -

- LC that is guaranteed by a second Bank in addition to issuing Bank
- Only irrevocable LCs can be confirmed



<u>Transferrable LC –</u>

 Enable seller to assign part or whole of LC to other parties

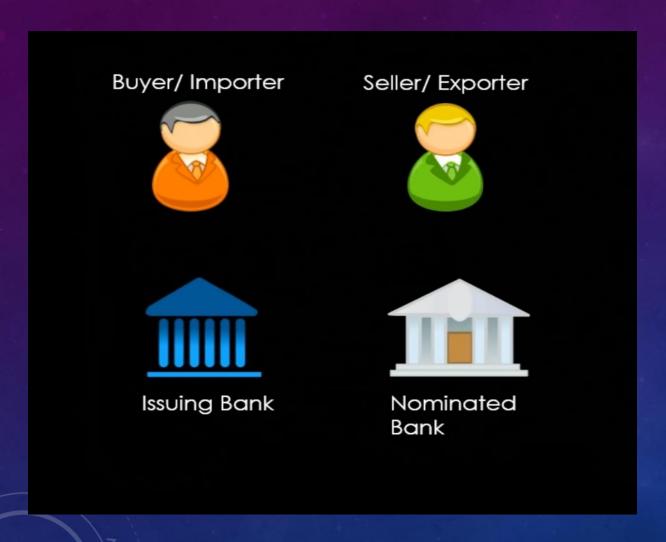
Used when:

- Seller is not sole manufacturer or
- Seller is a subsidiary company of a Holding Company



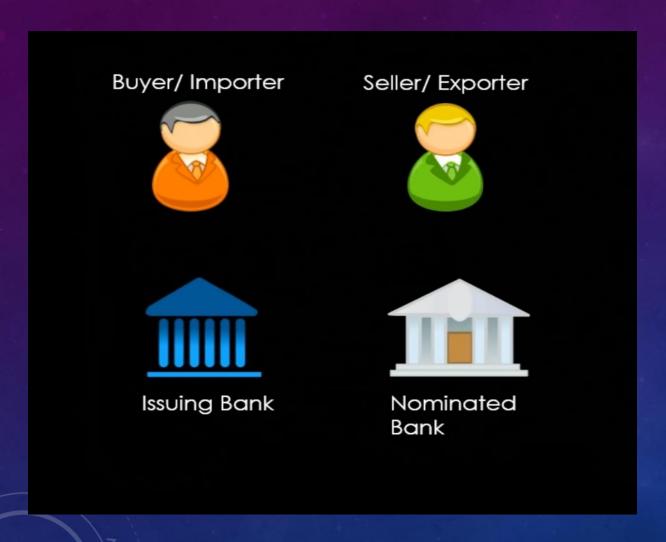
Back to Back LC:

- Used when seller is a Trader/ Export House
- Seller issues Back to Back LC to his supplier
- Advising Bank or Negotiating Bank of Seller will issue Back to Back LC by keeping Original Lc as collateral
- Amount of Back to Back LC will be lower than Original Lc and the difference is Trader's profit



Red Clause LC:

- Provided for Advanced payment to seller for Manufacturing, Packing, Dispatching and Shipment of Goods
- Advance allowed by Nominated Bank of issuing Bank to allow Advance (in "Red Ink")
- Advanced paid against receipt and a written undertaking from seller that he will deliver the documents before credit expires
- Unsecured Credit, Credit Risk is of Issuing Bank.
- Advanced is adjusted out of the proceeds later by Nominated Bank.



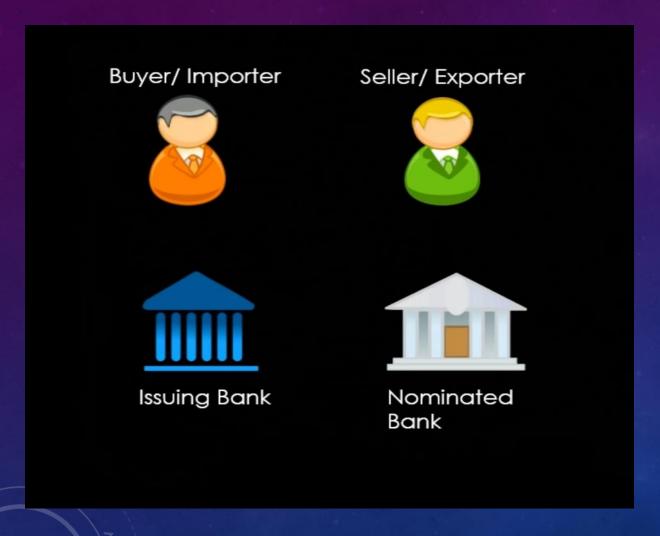
Green Clause LC:

- Provided for Advanced payment to seller for Pre-shipment finance and storage at Export Terminal
- Written in "Green Ink". Usually used in Export of commodities.
- Advanced paid against receipt and a written undertaking from seller that he will deliver the documents before credit expires and a receipt providing proof that the Goods to be shipped have been warehoused
- Secured Credit,
- Advanced is adjusted out of the proceeds later by Nominated Bank.



Revolving LC:

- Used when similar transaction will happen over a period of time
- Same LC (Revolving LC) will be used for all transactions
- Eg: USD 100,000 worth of wheat to be exported from India to Australia per month for next 12 months.
- A Revolving LC can stipulate that USD 1000,000 can be drawn on monthly basis for 12 Months



At Sight LC:

- LC that demands payment on submission of required documents
- Payment is made to the seller if the documents meet conditions of Lc, usually within 7 days, by the Nominated Bank

Deferred Payment LC:

- Payment doesn't happen immediately after document verification by Bank
- Bank releases payment only after an agreed time as per LC, Eg: 30 days after shipment date



By CMA Amit Dey, M.com, LLB.