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M.R in Bolivinter Oil SA v. Chase Manhattan Bank 1984 1 All ER 351, CA are apposite:

*“... The wholly exceptional case where an [injunction](#) may be granted is where it is proved that the bank knows that any demand for payment already made or which may thereafter be made [will](#) clearly be fraudulent. But the [evidence](#) must be clear, both as to the fact of [fraud](#) and as to the bank's knowledge. It would certainly not normally be sufficient that this rests on the uncorroborated statement of the customer, for irreparable damage can be done to a bank's credit in the relatively brief time which must elapse between the granting of such an injunction and an application by the bank to have it discharged.”*

The aforesaid passage was approved and followed in U.P Coop. Federation Ltd. v. Singh Consultants and Engineers (P) Ltd. 1988 1 SCC 174

[1997 PLRonline 0008](#)

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