

CONTRACTS--ISSUE OF UCC REMEDY--SELLER'S REMEDY (OR DEFENSE<sup>1</sup>) OF STOPPING DELIVERY OF GOODS.

The (*state number*) issue reads:

"Did the plaintiff rightfully stop delivery of the (*name good*) to the defendant?"

(You will answer this issue only if you have answered the (*state number*) issue "Yes" in favor of the plaintiff.)

On this issue the burden of proof is on the plaintiff. This means that the plaintiff must prove, by the greater weight of the evidence, that the plaintiff rightfully stopped delivery of the (*name good*) to the defendant.

The law provides that when the seller discovers that the buyer is insolvent, the seller may

[refuse to deliver the goods except for cash (including payment for all goods theretofore delivered under the contract)]<sup>2</sup>

[stop delivery of goods in the possession of a [carrier]

---

<sup>1</sup>This instruction may be modified and given as a defense in the event the seller is a defendant in a given action. The references to "plaintiff" and "defendant" will need to be reversed.

Note that this remedy is not generally available to sellers except in the instance of the buyer's insolvency. There is a narrow exception which makes this remedy available where the buyer repudiates the contract, fails to make a payment due before delivery or has some independent right to withhold delivery or reclaim the goods. That exception involves "big lots" such as a carload, truckload, planeload or larger shipment. Under those circumstances, a seller may stop delivery by a carrier or bailee. N.C.G.S. §25-2-705(1).

<sup>2</sup>N.C.G.S. §25-2-702(1).

CONTRACTS--ISSUE OF UCC REMEDY--SELLER'S REMEDY (OR DEFENSE) OF  
STOPPING DELIVERY OF GOODS. (Continued).

[bailee]<sup>3</sup> by timely notification<sup>4</sup> [before the goods are received  
by the buyer]<sup>5</sup> [before the [carrier] [bailee] passes legal  
control over the goods to the buyer]<sup>6</sup>].

(A person "discovers" a fact when he obtains actual  
knowledge of it.<sup>7</sup>) (A person is "insolvent" when [he ceases to  
pay his debts in the ordinary course of business] [he cannot pay  
his debts as they become due] [his liabilities exceed his  
assets].)<sup>8</sup>

Finally, as to this (*state number*) issue upon which the  
plaintiff has the burden of proof, if you find by the greater  
weight of the evidence that the plaintiff rightfully stopped  
delivery of the (*name good*) to the defendant, then it would be  
your duty to answer this issue "Yes" in favor of the plaintiff.

---

<sup>3</sup>N.C.G.S. §25-2-705(1).

<sup>4</sup>The Court may need to supplement this portion of the instruction to  
explain when notification to a carrier or bailee is timely. In general, "the  
seller must so notify as to enable the bailee by reasonable diligence to  
prevent delivery of the goods." N.C.G.S. §25-2-705(3)(a). For other rules  
regarding notification, see N.C.G.S. §25-2-705(3)(b), (c) and (d).

<sup>5</sup>N.C.G.S. §25-2-705(2)(a). "Receipt" means taking physical possession  
of the goods. N.C.G.S. §25-2-103(1)(c).

<sup>6</sup>N.C.G.S. §25-2-705(2). In isolated cases, the Court may need to  
supplement this instruction to explain when a carrier or bailee passes legal  
control over the goods to a buyer. Those rules may be found at N.C.G.S. §25-  
2-705(2)(b), (c) and (d).

<sup>7</sup>N.C.G.S. §25-1-201(25).

<sup>8</sup>N.C.G.S. §25-1-201(23) and 11 U.S.C. §101(32).

CONTRACTS--ISSUE OF UCC REMEDY--SELLER'S REMEDY (OR DEFENSE) OF  
STOPPING DELIVERY OF GOODS. (Continued).

If, on the other hand, you fail to so find, then it would  
be your duty to answer this issue "No" in favor of the  
defendant.

