

Section 9-406 in North Carolina

N.C.G.S. § 25-9-406

AS ENACTED · THE COMPLETE SECTION

- (a) **Discharge of Account Debtor; Effect of Notification.** – Subject to subsections (b) through (i) and (l) of this section, an account debtor on an account, chattel paper, or a payment intangible may discharge its obligation by paying the assignor until, but not after, the account debtor receives a notification, signed by the assignor or the assignee, that the amount due or to become due has been assigned and that payment is to be made to the assignee. After receipt of the notification, the account debtor may discharge its obligation by paying the assignee and shall not discharge the obligation by paying the assignor.
- (b) **When Notification Ineffective.** – Subject to subsections (h) and (l) of this section, notification is ineffective under subsection (a) of this section under any of the following conditions: (1) If it does not reasonably identify the rights assigned. (2) To the extent that an agreement between an account debtor and a seller of a payment intangible limits the account debtor's duty to pay a person other than the seller and the limitation is effective under law other than this Article. (3) At the option of an account debtor, if the notification notifies the account debtor to make less than the full amount of any installment or other periodic payment to the assignee, even if any of the following applies: a. Only a portion of the account, chattel paper, or payment intangible has been assigned to that assignee. b. A portion has been assigned to another assignee. c. The account debtor knows that the assignment to that assignee is limited.
- (c) **Proof of Assignment.** – Subject to subsections (h) and (l) of this section, if requested by the account debtor, an assignee shall seasonably furnish reasonable proof that the assignment has been made. Unless the assignee complies, the account debtor may discharge its obligation by paying the assignor, even if the account debtor has received a notification under subsection (a) of this section.
- (d) **Term Restricting Assignment Generally Ineffective.** – In this subsection, "promissory note" includes a negotiable instrument that evidences chattel paper. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e) of this section and G.S. 25-2A-303 and G.S. 25-9-407, and subject to subsection (h) of this section, a term in an agreement between an account debtor and an assignor or in a promissory note is ineffective to the extent that it does either of the following: (1) Prohibits, restricts, or requires the consent of the account debtor or person obligated on the promissory note to the assignment or transfer of, or the creation, attachment, perfection, or enforcement of a security interest in, the account, chattel paper, payment intangible, or promissory note. (2) Provides that the assignment or transfer or the creation, attachment, perfection, or enforcement of the security interest may give rise to a default, breach, right of recoupment, claim, defense, termination, right of termination, or remedy under the account, chattel paper, payment intangible, or promissory note.
- (e) **Inapplicability of Subsection (d) to Certain Sales.** – Subsection (d) of this section does not apply to the sale of a payment intangible or promissory note, other than a sale pursuant to a disposition under G.S. 25-9-610 or an acceptance of collateral under G.S. 25-9-620.
- (f) **Legal Restrictions on Assignment Generally Ineffective.** – Except as otherwise provided in G.S. 25-2A-303 and G.S. 25-9-407 and subject to subsections (h) and (i) of this section, a rule of law that prohibits, restricts, or requires the consent of a government, governmental body or official, or account debtor to the assignment or transfer of, or creation of a security interest in, an account or chattel paper is ineffective to the extent that the rule of law does either of the following: (1) Prohibits, restricts, or requires the consent of the government, governmental body or official, or account debtor to the assignment or transfer of, or the creation, attachment, perfection, or enforcement of a security interest in the account or chattel paper. (2) Provides that the assignment or transfer or the creation, attachment, perfection, or enforcement of the security interest may give rise to a default, breach, right of recoupment, claim, defense, termination, right of termination, or remedy under the account or chattel paper.
- (g) **Subdivision (b)(3) Not Waivable.** – Subject to subsections (h) and (l) of this section, an account debtor shall not waive or vary its option under subdivision (b)(3) of this section.
- (h) **Rule for Individual Under Other Law.** – This section is subject to law other than this Article that establishes a different rule for an account debtor who is an individual and who incurred the obligation primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

- (i) Inapplicability. – This section does not apply to an assignment of a health-care-insurance receivable or an interest in a partnership or limited liability company. Subsection (f) of this section does not apply to an assignment or transfer of, or the creation, attachment, perfection, or enforcement of a security interest in, a right the transfer of which is prohibited or restricted by any of the following statutes to the extent that the statute is inconsistent with subsection (f) of this section: (1) North Carolina Structured Settlement Act (Article 44B of Chapter 1 of the General Statutes). (2) North Carolina Crime Victims Compensation Act (Chapter 15B of the General Statutes). (3) North Carolina Consumer Finance Act (Article 15 of Chapter 53 of the General Statutes). (4) North Carolina Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund (Article 86 of Chapter 58 of the General Statutes). (5) Employment Security Law (Chapter 96 of the General Statutes). (6) North Carolina Workers' Compensation Fund Act (Article 1 of Chapter 97 of the General Statutes). (7) Programs of Public Assistance (Article 2 of Chapter 108A of the General Statutes). (8) North Carolina State Lottery Act (Chapter 18C of the General Statutes).
- (j) Section Prevails over Inconsistent Law. – Except to the extent otherwise provided in subsection (i) of this section, this section prevails over any inconsistent provision of an existing or future statute or rule of this State unless the provision is contained in a statute of this State, refers expressly to this section, and states that the provision prevails over this section.
- (k) Reserved for future codification purposes.
- (l) Inapplicability of Certain Subsections. – Subsections (a), (b), (c), and (g) of this section do not apply to a controllable account or controllable payment intangible.

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HISTORY, AS PUBLISHED

(1945, c. 196, s. 6; 1961, c. 574; 1965, c. 700, s. 1; 1975, c. 862, s. 7; 2000-169, s. 1; 2012-70, s. 8; 2013-157, s. 31; 2013-284, s. 1(b); 2025-25, s. 91.)

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

North Carolina General Statutes

North Carolina General Assembly

https://www.ncleg.gov/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/BySection/Chapter_25/GS_25-9-406.html

PUBLIC UCC RECORD

North Carolina Secretary of State

https://www.sosnc.gov/divisions/uniform_commercial_code

COUNSEL

The rule is the same in every enactment. Your counsel can confirm which state's enactment governs a particular account, and we welcome that review at liens@eastshoreequities.com

TERMS FOR THIS REFERENCE

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