

Chapter VI — Contributions

Document cash, property, services and other contributions with valuation, vesting, accounting and enforcement evidence.

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Source status: This publication maps the current consolidated Act structure and the identified central instruments. The official India Code/Gazette and current MCA form prevail. Exact offline statutory text is not represented as fully certified until the source-hash ledger marks the relevant Act/Rule text “local exact verified”.

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Finin2min Summary — Chapter in 2 Minutes

- Document cash, property, services and other contributions with valuation, vesting, accounting and enforcement evidence.
- No capital credit without a documented obligation, valuation, transfer or service-delivery evidence.
- Read every section with the amended Rules, current MCA form and the LLP agreement.
- Authority, source evidence, State stamp/registration and cross-law effects are separate closing gates.
- A portal acknowledgement is evidence of filing—not a substitute for legal accuracy or complete transaction documentation.

Section-by-section provision map

Provision	Subject	Legal effect / rule	Implementation	Evidence
32	Form of contribution	Contribution may be tangible/intangible property, money,	Document nature, valuation basis, transfer/vesting, tax, GST, stamp and accounting	Retain valuation report, invoices/title, service milestones, ledger and partner confirmation.

Provision	Subject	Legal effect / rule	Implementation	Evidence
		promissory instruments, services or other benefits, subject to valuation and agreement.	treatment before crediting capital.	
33	Obligation to contribute	This section establishes the statutory rule concerning obligation to contribute.	Apply the chapter gate: No capital credit without a documented obligation, valuation, transfer or service-delivery evidence.	Retain the source instrument, approvals, signed documents, communications, financial trail and filing/order evidence relevant to the section.

Finin2min clause-by-clause decode

Section 32 — Form of contribution

Legal effect: Contribution may be tangible/intangible property, money, promissory instruments, services or other benefits, subject to valuation and agreement.

Finin2min implementation: Document nature, valuation basis, transfer/vesting, tax, GST, stamp and accounting treatment before crediting capital.

Evidence/control: Retain valuation report, invoices/title, service milestones, ledger and partner confirmation.

Section 33 — Obligation to contribute

Legal effect: This section establishes the statutory rule concerning obligation to contribute.

Finin2min implementation: Apply the chapter gate: No capital credit without a documented obligation, valuation, transfer or service-delivery evidence.

Evidence/control: Retain the source instrument, approvals, signed documents, communications, financial trail and filing/order evidence relevant to the section.

Finin2min implementation explanation

Valuation and vesting gate. No capital credit without a documented obligation, valuation, transfer or service-delivery evidence. Convert the chapter into an owner, trigger, due date, approval, filing, evidence and exception workflow; the LLP agreement and portal records must be reconciled at each event.

Practical examples and calculations

Example 32: Form of contribution

A partner contributes software development services valued at ₹12 lakh. Define milestones, acceptance, valuation, GST/tax treatment and capital-credit timing instead of booking ₹12 lakh on signing.

Calculation/control: Exposure and timing must be computed from the actual statutory trigger, days of delay, prescribed caps, consideration/contribution, tax base and State duty schedule; retain the calculation sheet and source date.

Example 33: Obligation to contribute

An LLP takes action under section 33 (Obligation to contribute) using an unsigned email approval and updates neither its agreement nor statutory records. The control response is to identify the competent authority, document the effective date, complete the prescribed filing and retain evidence before treating the action as closed.

Calculation/control: Exposure and timing must be computed from the actual statutory trigger, days of delay, prescribed caps, consideration/contribution, tax base and State duty schedule; retain the calculation sheet and source date.

Practical transaction application

At transaction opening, identify the section trigger, governing agreement clause, signatory authority, prescribed form/rule, State instrument requirement, tax/GST consequence, counterparty condition precedent and post-closing filing. Do not release consideration until documentary conditions are satisfied.

Authority, consent and execution controls

Maintain a reserved-matters matrix, partner/designated-partner consent register, delegation limits, DSC custody log, conflict declarations and external signatory

evidence. A partner's business role does not automatically prove authority for every act.

Stamp duty and registration alerts

The LLP Act is central, but LLP agreements and many transaction instruments are stamped under State law. Property, security, assignment, conversion, lease and power-of-attorney instruments may also require registration. Obtain State-specific advice before execution and before filing Form 3 or completing a conversion.

Evidence and document-retention checklist

- Current statutory source and amendment log
- Stamped LLP agreement and every amendment
- Partner/designated-partner consent and KYC
- Authority/reserved-matters matrix
- Signed forms and attachments
- SRN, challan and acknowledgement
- Books, bank and tax/GST reconciliation
- Contracts, invoices, delivery and acceptance
- Notices and proof of service
- Valuation/title/security documents
- Legal opinions, orders and appeal records
- Exception, correction and mitigation log

Preserve the current stamped LLP agreement and amendments; partner/designated-partner KYC and consent; resolutions; authority matrix; filed forms and attachments; SRNs/challans; books and bank/tax reconciliations; contracts; notices; delivery/acceptance evidence; legal opinions; orders; and a source/version register.

Performance, delivery and payment controls

Use milestones, acceptance criteria, invoices, tax documents, payment approvals, set-off/withholding limits, change orders, service levels, audit rights and termination handover. Align commercial performance records with the LLP's authority and accounting records.

Breach, loss, mitigation and remedy framework

Issue a fact-specific notice, stop continuing loss, preserve evidence, suspend unauthorised access, quantify direct and consequential exposure, consider insurance/indemnity, cure regulatory filings, avoid admissions and document

mitigation. Fraud, false statements and continuing defaults require immediate escalation.

Limitation and forum controls

Classify the claim—agreement, contribution, debt, indemnity, fraud, statutory penalty, oppression/arrangement, property or tax—then identify accrual, acknowledgement, exclusion/condonation and competent forum. Do not copy a generic three-year period into every dispute.

Arbitration and mediation interface

Draft arbitration/mediation clauses for inter se contractual disputes, seat, institution, appointment, interim relief, confidentiality and emergency relief. Statutory filings, adjudication, criminal offences, Special Court, Registrar or Tribunal powers cannot be contracted away.

Company, partnership, GST and tax overlays

Read this chapter with the LLP Rules and current forms, the stamped LLP agreement, Indian Contract Act, Specific Relief, Limitation, Arbitration/Mediation, Companies Act cross-application, Income-tax, GST, FEMA, IBC, DPDP, employment and sector licences.

Finin2min Q&A

What is the central risk in Contributions?

Document cash, property, services and other contributions with valuation, vesting, accounting and enforcement evidence.

What is the first control before acting?

Identify the exact current Act section, amended Rule/form, LLP agreement clause, authority and State-law instrument requirement.

Can additional fee cure the entire default?

No. It may permit delayed filing, but substantive contravention, false statement, civil penalty, criminal exposure or transaction defects require separate analysis.

Does MCA acceptance prove legal validity?

No. Acceptance is important evidence, but it does not automatically cure authority, stamping, registration, tax, fraud or inaccurate disclosure.

Can the LLP agreement override the Act?

It can structure inter se rights where the Act permits, but cannot override mandatory statutory duties, public filings or regulatory powers.

What should be retained?

Keep signed source documents, approvals, filings and receipts, accounting/tax trail, notices, delivery evidence and the legal source/version relied on.

Can every dispute be arbitrated?

No. Contractual partner/LLP disputes may be arbitrable, while Registrar, adjudication, criminal, Special Court and Tribunal powers remain statutory.

Chapter-specific decision flowchart

Decision flowchart for Chapter VI — Contributions

[← Chapter V — Liability, Holding Out, Fraud and Whistleblowing](#)[Chapter VII — Accounts, Audit, Annual Return and Registrar Powers →](#)

Finin2min · Educational legal information · Verify facts, jurisdiction, State stamp/registration and later amendments before acting.