ICA-C04 - 6 PROVISIONS

Contingent Contracts

Indian Contract Act, 1872

Full local statutory text **Finin2min implementation edition** **CA Nikhil Gupta and Kajri Singh**

Finin2min Summary - Chapter in 2 Minutes

Purpose

This unit converts contingent contracts into statutory, transaction, evidence and remedy decisions.

Who is covered

Businesses, contracting parties, partners, buyers, sellers, principals, agents and litigants affected by this chapter.

Main obligations

Read the transaction documents and actual conduct against every statutory limb, exception and connected law.

Key timelines

Record event, breach, refusal, notice, acknowledgment and filing dates; apply the correct Limitation Act article.

Forms and evidence

Use the chapter evidence checklist and State/UT forms where registration or public notice applies.

Top risk

Wrong classification, missing authority, weak evidence, ineffective notice, unverified State process or wrong remedy.

Remedy

Preserve rights, mitigate loss, quantify exposure and confirm forum, arbitration, limitation and interim relief.

Finin2min takeaway

Classify - map law - verify authority - prove performance - quantify consequence - select remedy and forum.

Section-by-section provision map

Provision	Title	Status	Decision theme
s.31	“Contingent contract” defined	operative	commercial rights and obligations
s.32	Enforcement of contracts contingent on an event happening	operative	

			commercial rights and obligations
[s.33](#)	Enforcement of contracts contingent on an event not happening	operative	commercial rights and obligations
[s.34](#)	When event on which contract is contingent to be deemed impossible, if it is the future conduct of a living person	operative	commercial rights and obligations
[s.35](#)	When contracts become void which are contingent on happening of specified event within fixed time. When contracts may be enforced, which are contingent on specified event not happening within fixed time	operative	validity and consent
[s.36](#)	Agreement contingent on impossible events void	operative	validity and consent

Legal status, amendments and source protocol

Act: Indian Contract Act, 1872; Act 9 of 1872; commencement 1 September 1872.

Source protocol: Complete central provision text is reproduced locally. Retained official India Code PDF extract. Official India Code and Gazette instruments prevail if any discrepancy is identified.

Full statutory text and Finin2min decode

Section 31 - “Contingent contract” defined

Local statutory-text source control: Retained official India Code PDF extract. Official India Code source prevails.

Current statutory text

31. “Contingent contract” defined.—A “contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen.

Illustration

A contracts to pay B Rs. 10,000 if B’s house is burnt. This is a contingent contract.

Finin2min clause-by-clause decode

Clause	Statutory requirement	Finin2min meaning	Evidence/control
Main rule	31. “Contingent contract” defined.—A “contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen. Illustration A contracts to pay B Rs. 10,000 if B’s house is burnt. This is a contingent contract.	Test this main limb within the commercial rights and obligations framework. Operational focus: 31. “contingent contract” defined.—a “contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something, if some.	Contract/deed, authority, chronology, notices, performance and payment records tied to this limb.

Finin2min implementation explanation

Section 31 is a commercial rights and obligations provision dealing with “contingent contract” defined. Identify the actor, trigger, cumulative or alternative conditions, provisos, exceptions and legal consequence before reaching a conclusion.

Implementation control: Translate the provision into an owner, trigger, approval, evidence, deadline, exception and remedy control, then test connected law and State variation.

Section-level practical application

Transaction test

Apply this provision to the event-date facts and record every satisfied, disputed or inapplicable limb.

Consequence and remedy

Identify how it changes validity, title, authority, liability, payment, rejection, recovery, registration, evidence or relief.

Section 32 - Enforcement of contracts contingent on an event happening

Local statutory-text source control: Retained official India Code PDF extract. Official India Code source prevails.

Current statutory text

32. Enforcement of contracts contingent on an event happening.—Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event happens cannot be enforced by law unless and until that event has happened.

If the event becomes impossible, such contracts become void.

Illustrations

(a) A makes a contract with B to buy B's horse if A survives C. This contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C dies in A's lifetime.

(b) A makes a contract with B to sell a horse to B at a specified price, if C, to whom the horse has been offered, refuses to buy him. The contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C refuses to buy the horse.

(c) A contracts to pay B a sum of money when B marries C. C dies without being married to B. The contract becomes void.

Finin2min clause-by-clause decode

Clause	Statutory requirement	Finin2min meaning	Evidence/control
Main rule	32. Enforcement of contracts contingent on an event happening.—Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event happens cannot be enforced by law unless and until that event has happened. If the event becomes impossible, such contracts become void. Illustrations	Test this main limb within the commercial rights and obligations framework. Operational focus: 32. enforcement of contracts contingent on an event happening.—contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if.	Contract/deed, authority, chronology, notices, performance and payment records tied to this limb.
(a)	A makes a contract with B to buy B's horse if A survives C. This contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C dies in A's lifetime.	Test this (a) within the commercial rights and obligations framework. Operational focus: a makes a contract with b to buy b's horse if a survives c. this contract cannot be.	Contract/deed, authority, chronology, notices, performance and payment records tied to this limb.
(b)	A makes a contract with B to sell a horse to B at a specified price, if C, to whom the horse has been offered, refuses to buy him. The contract	Test this (b) within the commercial rights and obligations framework. Operational focus: a makes	Contract/deed, authority, chronology, notices,

	cannot be enforced by law unless and until C refuses to buy the horse.	a contract with b to sell a horse to b at a specified price, if c.	performance and payment records tied to this limb.
(c)	A contracts to pay B a sum of money when B marries C. C dies without being married to B. The contract becomes void.	Test this (c) within the commercial rights and obligations framework. Operational focus: a contracts to pay b a sum of money when b marries c. c dies without being married.	Contract/deed, authority, chronology, notices, performance and payment records tied to this limb.

Finin2min implementation explanation

Section 32 is a commercial rights and obligations provision dealing with enforcement of contracts contingent on an event happening. Identify the actor, trigger, cumulative or alternative conditions, provisos, exceptions and legal consequence before reaching a conclusion.

Implementation control: Translate the provision into an owner, trigger, approval, evidence, deadline, exception and remedy control, then test connected law and State variation.

Section-level practical application

Transaction test

Apply this provision to the event-date facts and record every satisfied, disputed or inapplicable limb.

Consequence and remedy

Identify how it changes validity, title, authority, liability, payment, rejection, recovery, registration, evidence or relief.

Section 33 - Enforcement of contracts contingent on an event not happening

Local statutory-text source control: Retained official India Code PDF extract. [Official India Code source] prevails.

Current statutory text

33. Enforcement of contracts contingent on an event not happening.—Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event does not happen can be enforced when the happening of that event becomes impossible, and not before.
Illustration
A agrees to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return. The ship is sunk. The contract can be enforced when the ship sinks.

Finin2min clause-by-clause decode

Clause	Statutory requirement	Finin2min meaning	Evidence/control
Main rule	33. Enforcement of contracts contingent on an event not happening.—Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event does not happen can be enforced when the happening of that event becomes impossible, and not before. Illustration A agrees to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return. The ship is sunk. The contract can be enforced when the ship sinks.	Test this main limb within the commercial rights and obligations framework. Operational focus: 33. enforcement of contracts contingent on an event not happening.—contingent contracts to do or not to do anything.	Contract/deed, authority, chronology, notices, performance and payment records tied to this limb.

Finin2min implementation explanation

Section 33 is a commercial rights and obligations provision dealing with enforcement of contracts contingent on an event not happening. Identify the actor, trigger, cumulative or alternative conditions, provisos, exceptions and legal consequence before reaching a conclusion.

Implementation control: Translate the provision into an owner, trigger, approval, evidence, deadline, exception and remedy control, then test connected law and State variation.

Section-level practical application

Transaction test

Apply this provision to the event-date facts and record every satisfied, disputed or inapplicable limb.

Consequence and remedy

Identify how it changes validity, title, authority, liability, payment, rejection, recovery, registration, evidence or relief.

Section 34 - When event on which contract is contingent to be deemed impossible, if it is the future conduct of a living person

Local statutory-text source control: Retained official India Code PDF extract. Official India Code source prevails.

Current statutory text

34.When event on which contract is contingent to be deemed impossible, if it is the future conduct of a living person.—If the future event on which a contract is contingent is the way in which a person will act at an unspecified time, the event shall be considered to become impossible when such person does anything which renders it impossible that he should so act within any definite time, or otherwise than under further contingencies.

Illustration

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if B marries C. C marries D. The marriage of B to C must now be considered impossible, although it is possible that D may die and that C may afterwards marry B.

Finin2min clause-by-clause decode

Clause	Statutory requirement	Finin2min meaning	Evidence/ control
Main rule	34.When event on which contract is contingent to be deemed impossible, if it is the future conduct of a living person.—If the future event on which a contract is contingent is the way in which a person will act at an unspecified time, the event shall be considered to become impossible when such person does anything which renders it impossible that he should so act within any definite time, or otherwise than under further contingencies. Illustration A agrees to pay B a sum of money if B marries C. C marries D. The marriage of B to C must now be considered impossible, although it is possible that D may die and that C may...	Test this main limb within the commercial rights and obligations framework. Operational focus: 34.when event on which contract is contingent to be deemed impossible, if it is the future conduct of.	Contract/deed, authority, chronology, notices, performance and payment records tied to this limb.

Finin2min implementation explanation

Section 34 is a commercial rights and obligations provision dealing with when event on which contract is contingent to be deemed impossible, if it is the future conduct of a living person. Identify the actor, trigger, cumulative or alternative conditions, provisos, exceptions and legal consequence before reaching a conclusion.

Implementation control: Translate the provision into an owner, trigger, approval, evidence, deadline, exception and remedy control, then test connected law and State variation.

Section-level practical application

Transaction test

Apply this provision to the event-date facts and record every satisfied, disputed or inapplicable limb.

Consequence and remedy

Identify how it changes validity, title, authority, liability, payment, rejection, recovery, registration, evidence or relief.

Section 35 - When contracts become void which are contingent on happening of specified event within fixed time. When contracts may be enforced, which are contingent on specified event not happening within fixed time

Local statutory-text source control: Retained official India Code PDF extract. Official India Code source prevails.

Current statutory text

35.When contracts become void which are contingent on happening of specified event within fixed time.—Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if a specified uncertain event happens within a fixed time become void if, at the expiration of the time fixed, such event has not happened, or if, before the time fixed, such event becomes impossible.

When contracts may be enforced, which are contingent on specified event not happening within fixed time.—Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything, if a specified uncertain event does not happen within a fixed time may be enforced by law when the time fixed has expired and such event has not happened or, before the time fixed has expired, if it becomes certain that such event will not happen.
Illustrations
(a) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship returns within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship returns within the year, and becomes void if the ship is burnt within the year.
(b) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship does not return within the year, or is burnt within the year.

Finin2min clause-by-clause decode

Clause	Statutory requirement	Finin2min meaning	Evidence/ control
Main rule	35.When contracts become void which are contingent on happening of specified event within fixed time.—Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if a specified uncertain event happens within a fixed time become void if, at the expiration of the time fixed, such event has not happened, or if, before the time fixed, such event becomes impossible. When contracts may be enforced, which are contingent on specified event not happening within fixed time.—Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything, if a specified uncertain event does not happen within a fixed time may be enforced by law when the time fixed has expired and...	Test this main limb within the validity and consent framework. Operational focus: 35.when contracts become void which are contingent on happening of specified event within fixed time.—contingent contracts to do.	Contract/deed, authority, chronology, notices, performance and payment records tied to this limb.
(a)			

	A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship returns within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship returns within the year, and becomes void if the ship is burnt within the year.	Test this (a) within the validity and consent framework. Operational focus: a promises to pay b a sum of money if a certain ship returns within a year. the.	Contract/deed, authority, chronology, notices, performance and payment records tied to this limb.
(b)	A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship does not return within the year, or is burnt within the year.	Test this (b) within the validity and consent framework. Operational focus: a promises to pay b a sum of money if a certain ship does not return within a.	Contract/deed, authority, chronology, notices, performance and payment records tied to this limb.

Finin2min implementation explanation

Section 35 is a validity and consent provision dealing with when contracts become void which are contingent on happening of specified event within fixed time. when contracts may be enforced, which are contingent on specified event not happening within fixed time. Identify the actor, trigger, cumulative or alternative conditions, provisos, exceptions and legal consequence before reaching a conclusion.

Implementation control: Preserve negotiations, disclosures and approvals. Test capacity, free consent, lawful object, severability, restitution and ratification as separate questions.

Section-level practical application

Transaction test

Apply this provision to the event-date facts and record every satisfied, disputed or inapplicable limb.

Consequence and remedy

Identify how it changes validity, title, authority, liability, payment, rejection, recovery, registration, evidence or relief.

Section 36 - Agreement contingent on impossible events void

Local statutory-text source control: Retained official India Code PDF extract. Official India Code source prevails.

Current statutory text

36. Agreement contingent on impossible events void.—Contingent agreements to do or not to do anything, if an impossible event happens, are void, whether the impossibility of the event is known or not to the parties to the agreement at the time when it is made.
Illustrations
(a) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if two straight lines should enclose a space. The agreement is void.
(b) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if B will marry A's daughter C. C was dead at the time of the agreement. The agreement is void.
CHAPTER IV
OF THE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS
Contracts which must be performed

Finin2min clause-by-clause decode

Clause	Statutory requirement	Finin2min meaning	Evidence/control
Main rule	36. Agreement contingent on impossible events void.—Contingent agreements to do or not to do anything, if an impossible event happens, are void, whether the impossibility of the event is known or not to the parties to the agreement at the time when it is made. Illustrations	Test this main limb within the validity and consent framework. Operational focus: 36. agreement contingent on impossible events void.—contingent agreements to do or not to do anything, if an impossible.	Contract/deed, authority, chronology, notices, performance and payment records tied to this limb.
(a)	A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if two straight lines should enclose a space. The agreement is void.	Test this (a) within the validity and consent framework. Operational focus: a agrees to pay b 1,000 rupees if two straight lines should enclose a space. the agreement is.	Contract/deed, authority, chronology, notices, performance and payment records tied to this limb.
(b)	A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if B will marry A's daughter C. C was dead at the time of the agreement. The agreement is void. CHAPTER IV OF	Test this (b) within the validity and consent framework. Operational focus: a agrees to pay b	Contract/deed, authority, chronology, notices,

	THE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS Contracts which must be performed	1,000 rupees if b will marry a’s daughter c. c was dead at.	performance and payment records tied to this limb.

Finin2min implementation explanation

Section 36 is a validity and consent provision dealing with agreement contingent on impossible events void. Identify the actor, trigger, cumulative or alternative conditions, provisos, exceptions and legal consequence before reaching a conclusion.

Implementation control: Preserve negotiations, disclosures and approvals. Test capacity, free consent, lawful object, severability, restitution and ratification as separate questions.

Section-level practical application

Transaction test

Apply this provision to the event-date facts and record every satisfied, disputed or inapplicable limb.

Consequence and remedy

Identify how it changes validity, title, authority, liability, payment, rejection, recovery, registration, evidence or relief.

Practical examples and calculations

Chapter scenario

A live transaction raises issues concerning contingent contracts. Freeze the event date, map each statutory condition, preserve authority and performance evidence, quantify exposure and choose remedy only after limitation and forum review.

Calculation	Method	Evidence
Price / consideration	Reconcile base amount, GST/tax, credits, retention, deductions and payment terms.	Contract, invoice, ledger, tax documents and bank proof.
Loss / compensation	Separate direct loss, consequential loss, avoided cost, mitigation, restitution, interest and stipulated sum.	Loss model, market evidence and mitigation log.
Partner settlement	Reconcile capital, current accounts, loans, drawings, profit share, assets, liabilities and goodwill.	Deed, ledgers, bank records and valuation.
Limitation	Record accrual, breach/refusal, notice, acknowledgment, exclusion and filing date.	Chronology and limitation memorandum.

Practical transaction application

1. Identify the transaction, relationship, parties and event date.
2. Map every provision to the contract/deed and actual conduct.
3. Record conditions satisfied, disputed, waived, excused or prevented.
4. Reconcile authority, delivery/performance, acceptance, payment and notices.
5. Quantify exposure and choose cure, termination, recovery, settlement or litigation strategy.

Authority, consent and execution controls

Authority

- Correct legal entities and counterparties.
- Board, partner, power-of-attorney or delegated authority.
- Ordinary-course and implied-authority limits.
- Third-party knowledge of restrictions.

Consent

- Offer, acceptance and agreed version.
- Capacity, free consent and disclosures.
- Conditions precedent and approvals.
- No unauthorised post-execution alteration.

Execution

- Complete schedules and annexures.
- Witnessing, attestation and e-sign audit trail.
- Counterparts, date and place.
- Original and certified-copy custody.

Stamp duty and registration alerts

Stamp duty is State/UT-specific. Classify the true instrument, place of execution or receipt, consideration and property. Registration is a separate enquiry. Insufficient stamping may require impounding; non-registration may affect property and third-party enforceability.

Instrument	Alert
Commercial agreement	Do not default to a generic article if the substance is indemnity, guarantee, security, transfer, lease or another specifically charged instrument.
Partnership deed/ reconstitution	Check capital contribution, immovable property, retirement/dissolution and Registrar filing separately.
Sale of movable goods	Coordinate contract, invoice, GST/e-invoice, transport and sectoral records.
Property-related relief	Check compulsory registration, title, court fee and decree-registration effects.

Evidence and document-retention checklist

Core file

- Executed agreement and every amendment
- Authority and approval trail
- Negotiation and version history
- Notices and receipt proof
- Performance and acceptance evidence
- Invoices, ledger and bank proof
- Loss and mitigation working
- Limitation and forum note

Electronic evidence

- Native email/message and metadata.
- Version history and e-sign certificate.
- System logs and acknowledgements.
- Legal hold and defensible export.

Retention

- Executed originals and amendments.
- Authority and entity records.
- Tax, payment and accounting records.
- Claims and litigation records through final disposal.

Forms, registers and operational records

Record/form	Control
No universal statutory form	The Act generally works through agreements, notices and evidence rather than prescribed Central forms.
Contract register	Maintain owner, counterparty, value, term, renewal, governing law and dispute route.
Breach/claim file	Preserve notice, causation, loss, mitigation and remedy decision.

Performance, delivery and payment controls

Stage	Control	Proof
Obligation matrix	List each reciprocal obligation, owner, due date, dependency and consequence.	Signed matrix tied to contract sections.
Delivery/ performance	Record dispatch, carrier, title/risk point, milestones, inspection and acceptance/rejection.	Delivery documents, certificates and correspondence.
Payment	Reconcile invoice, tax, credit, retention, set-off, due date and bank receipt.	Invoice, e-invoice, ledger and bank proof.
Change/cure	Use authorised variation and cure procedures; avoid informal waiver.	Change order, approval and cure closure.

Breach, loss, mitigation and remedy framework

1. Identify the exact obligation and legally material breach.
2. Confirm causation, remoteness, foreseeability and proof of loss.
3. Record mitigation, avoided cost and substitute performance.
4. Test damages, price, restitution, lien, stoppage, accounts, dissolution, specific performance, injunction, rescission, rectification, cancellation or declaration.
5. Check remedy election, double recovery, caps/exclusions and public policy.

Limitation and forum controls

Control	Analysis
Accrual	Classify cause of action and record breach, refusal, knowledge, demand and continuing-obligation dates.
Limitation	Apply the correct article; test acknowledgment, part-payment, exclusion and disability.
Jurisdiction	Check territorial/pecuniary rules, Commercial Courts threshold, exclusive forum and special court.
Interim relief	Assess preservation, injunction, receiver, security and evidence protection.
Appeal/ enforcement	Map decree/award challenge, execution, interest and cross-border enforcement.

Arbitration and mediation interface

- Validate agreement, signatories, scope, seat, rules and appointment mechanism.
- Separate substantive rights from forum selection and identify non-arbitrable issues.
- Check interim measures, consolidation, joinder and multi-contract issues.
- Preserve limitation during negotiation or mediation.
- Record settlement authority, confidentiality, tax, stamp and enforceability.

Company, partnership, GST and tax overlays

Overlay	Questions
Companies Act	Authority, objects, approvals, related-party, loan/guarantee/security and disclosure requirements.
Partnership/LLP	Deed/LLP authority, current constitution and public records.
GST	Supply, time/place/value, invoice/e-invoice, ITC, credit note, advance, damages and settlement treatment.
Income tax/TDS	Withholding, partner remuneration/interest, capital/revenue, bad debt, settlement and transfer consequences.
IBC/FEMA/ consumer	Moratorium and avoidance, cross-border payment/governing law, consumer and e-commerce protection.

Binding and foundational judicial principles

Authority	Principle	Verification
Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose	Capacity: a minor cannot be made contractually liable through an agreement treated as enforceable against the minor.	Verify official judgment and later treatment.
Bhagwandas Goverdhandas Kedia v. Girdharilal Parshottamdas	Communication rules determine where and when acceptance creates a concluded contract.	Verify official judgment and later treatment.
Central Inland Water Transport Corp. v. Brojo Nath Ganguly	Unconscionable terms and unequal bargaining power may engage public-policy and undue-influence analysis.	Verify official judgment and later treatment.
Satyabrata Ghose v. Mugneeram Bangur & Co.	Section 56 covers practical impossibility and frustration, not merely literal physical impossibility.	Verify official judgment and later treatment.
Fateh Chand v. Balkishan Das	A stipulated sum does not automatically become recoverable; reasonable compensation remains the statutory measure.	Verify official judgment and later treatment.
Kailash Nath Associates v. DDA	Section 74 compensation requires legal injury and cannot operate as an automatic windfall.	Verify official judgment and later treatment.

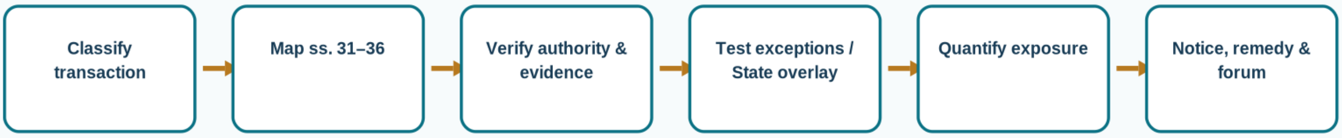
Central and State/UT variation alerts

> Stamp duty, registration, court fee, civil procedure and State amendments must be checked for the instrument and forum.

Use the State/UT variation register in the data folder for the live source checklist.

Chapter-specific decision flowchart

ICA-C04 · Finin2min decision path



Events, conditions, impossibility and timing. Verify the current official source before professional reliance.

Finin2min Q&A

What decision does ICA-C04 help a business make?

It determines how contingent contracts should be classified, documented, performed and enforced under sections 31-36 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Which provision should be read first in ICA-C04?

Begin with section 31 (“Contingent contract” defined) and then read the connected definitions, exceptions and remedy provisions in sequence.

What is the principal implementation risk in ICA-C04?

Applying a commercial label without proving the statutory conditions for contingent contracts, or acting without authority, notice, performance and payment evidence.

Which execution checks are specific to ICA-C04?

Confirm the correct entities, signatory authority, consent, complete annexures, stamp and registration treatment, digital audit trail and approvals relevant to contingent contracts.

How should evidence be indexed for ICA-C04?

Link every section in the chapter with the contract or deed, authority, chronology, notices, performance, delivery, payment, loss and remedy evidence supporting it.

What calculation should be retained for ICA-C04?

Retain the relevant price, tax, interest, partner-account, loss, mitigation, restitution or relief working with sources and assumptions, not only the final number.

How does limitation affect ICA-C04?

Classify the precise cause of action associated with contingent contracts, record accrual, refusal, notice, acknowledgment and exclusion dates, and apply the correct Limitation Act article.

Can arbitration resolve every dispute arising under ICA-C04?

Arbitration may govern the forum, but it does not validate illegality, remove mandatory rules or make a non-arbitrable subject arbitrable. Check scope, seat and interim relief.

Which tax and entity overlays should be checked for ICA-C04?

Check Companies Act authority and related-party controls, partnership constitution, GST supply and invoice consequences, withholding, accounting and insolvency effects.

What is the final professional sign-off for ICA-C04?

Confirm the current statutory source, section conclusions, State variation, authority, calculation, limitation, remedy, forum and complete evidence trail.

Why is section 36 important to ICA-C04?

Section 36 (Agreement contingent on impossible events void) completes the chapter control and must be tested independently.

Official sources and verification status

- Indian Contract Act, 1872 - India Code
- Official Gazette and applicable State/UT Gazette, Registrar and court portals.
- Review date: 2026-07-18.