147. – The rights and duties which the parties have, while the condition is pending, may be disposed of, inherited, protected or secured according to law.

(J. 129).

148. – If the fulfilment of a condition is prevented in bad faith by the party to whose disadvantage it would operate, the condition is deemed to have been fulfilled.

If the fulfilment of a condition is brought about in bad faith by the party to whose advantage it would operate, the condition is deemed not to have been fulfilled.

(G. 162; J. 130; Br. 120).

149. – When the condition is already fulfilled at the time of the juristic act, the latter is unconditionally valid, if the condition is precedent, and is void, if the condition is subsequent.

When it is already certain at the time of the juristic act that the condition cannot be fulfilled, the act is void, if the condition is precedent, and unconditionally valid, if the condition is subsequent.

In the cases mentioned in the foregoing two paragraphs the provisions of sections 146 and 147 apply correspondingly so long as the parties do not know whether the condition is fulfilled or cannot be fulfilled.

(J. 131).

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147. - The rights and duties which the parties have, while the condition is ponding, may be disposed of, inherited, protected or secured according to Law.

(7.129).

143. - If the fulfilment of a condition is provented in bad faith by the party to whose disadvantage it would operate, the condition is doomed to have been fulfilled.

If the fulfilment of a condition is brought about in bad faith by the party to whose advantage it would operate, the condition is deemed not to have been fulfilled.

(4.162; 1.20).

140. - When the condition is alroady fulfilled at the time of the juristic act, the latter is unconditionally valid, if the condition is precedent, and is void, if the condition is subsequent.

when it is already certain at the time of the juristic act that the condition cannot be fulfilled, the act is void, if the condition is precedent, and unconditionally valid, if the condition is subsequent.

In the cases mentioned in the foregoing two paragraphs the provisions of sections 14c and 147 apply correspondingly so long as the parties do not know whether the condition are fulfilled or cannot be fulfilled.

(j. m).