Topic 4: Overview of the law of contract: making the contract – agreement

What is a contract?

Contract = an **agreement** that is **enforceable** at law

Different types of contracts:

- Simple contracts/deeds; formal requirements
- Unilateral/bilateral contracts

Agreement

Agreement

May without identification of offer and acceptance:

Brambles Holdings Ltd v Bathurst City Council (2001) 53 NSWLR 153 (PPT25)

Agreement must be certain and complete, an uncertain or incomplete agreement is unenforceable:

G Scammell & Nephew Ltd v Ouston [1941] AC 251 (PPT57) **Whitlock v Brew (1968) 118 CLR 445** (PPT57)

Offer:

A clear statement of the terms on which an offeror is prepared to be contractually bound

A mere request for information:

Harvey v Facey [1893] AC 552 (R11 P163, PPT28)

An invitation to treat:

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain v Boots Cash Chemists Ltd [1953] 1 QB 401 (R11 P168, PPT31)

Advertising:

Grainger & Sons v Gough [1896] AC 325 (R11 P169, PPT30)

Exception: advertisement may be an offer in certain circumstances

Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball Co [1893] 1 QB 256 (R11 P170, PPT33)

Internet transactions:

Smythe v Thomas [2007] NSWSC 844 (R11 P174, PPT35)

Termination of an offer:

By **revocation** – when the offeror withdraws the offer

Before acceptance:

Is the offeror bound by a promise to keep the offer open for a specified time?

No - can still revoke the offer **any** time before acceptance

Routledge v Grant (1826) 130 ER 920 (R11 P177, PPT37)

Separate contract to keep an offer open (an option):

unless offeree gives 'consideration' for the promise to keep the offer open for a certain time (option contract)

Goldsborough Mort v Quinn [1910] 10 CLR 674 (R11 P179, PPT37)

Communication of a revocation of an offer by a **reliable** third party can be effective

Dickinson v Dodds (1876) 2 Ch D 463 (R11 P178, PPT39)

Revocation of an offer must be communicated

Byrne v Van Tienhoven (1880) 5 CPD 344 (R11 P177, PPT38)

Revocation and unilateral contracts: