PARTNERSHIP (LIMITED PARTNERSHIP) AMENDMENT ACT 1991 No. 48

NEW SOUTH WALES



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PARTNERSHIP (LIMITED PARTNERSHIP) AMENDMENT ACT 1991 No. 48

NEW SOUTH WALES



Act No. 48, 1991

An Act to amend the Partnership Act 1892 to provide for limited partnerships. [Assented to 11 December 1991]

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Partnership (Limited Partnership) Amendment Act 1991.

Commencement

2. This Act commences on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation.

Amendment of Partnership Act 1892, 55 Vic. No. 12

3. The Partnership Act 1892 is amended as set out in Schedules 1 and 2.

SCHEDULE 1—AMENDMENT RELATING TO LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

(Sec. 3)

At the end of the Act, insert:

PART 3—LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS

Division 1—Preliminary

Definitions

- 49. In this Part:
- "general partner" means a partner in a limited partnership who is not a limited partner;
- "limited partner" means a partner in a limited partnership whose liability to contribute to the debts or obligations of the partnership is limited in accordance with this Part;
- "limited partnership" means a partnership formed in accordance with this Part;
- "Register" means the Register of Limited Partnerships kept under this Part;
- "Registrar" means the person who keeps the Register of Business Names under the Business Names Act 1962.

Application to limited partnerships of general law relating to partnership

50. The other Parts of this Act apply to limited partnerships, except as provided by this Part.

Division 2—Nature and formation of limited partnership

Composition of limited partnership

- 51. (1) A limited partnership is a partnership consisting of
- (a) at least one general partner; and
- (b) at least one limited partner.
- (2) A corporation may be a general partner or a limited partner.

Size of limited partnership

- 52. (1) A limited partnership may have any number of limited partners.
- (2) The number of general partners must not (if the partnership consisted only of those general partners) result in the partnership being an outsize partnership for the purposes of section 112 of the Corporations Law.

How formed

53. A limited partnership is formed on the registration of the partnership under this Part as a limited partnership.

Division 3—Registration of limited partnerships Application for registration

- 54. (1) An application for the registration of a limited partnership is made by lodging with the Registrar in accordance with this Part a statement signed by each proposed partner.
- (2) The statement must be in the form approved by the Registrar and must contain the following particulars:
 - (a) the firm-name;
 - (b) the full address in New South Wales of the office or, if there is more than one office, the principal office of the

- firm (to be called the "registered office" of the partnership);
- (c) a statement that the partnership is to be a limited partnership;
- (d) the full name of each partner;
- (e) the full address of each partner, being (in the case of an individual) his or her principal place of residence or (in the case of a corporation) its registered office or principal place of business;
- (f) a statement in relation to each partner as to whether that partner is a general partner or a limited partner;
- (g) a statement in relation to each limited partner to the effect that he or she is a limited partner whose liability to contribute is limited to the extent of the amount specified in the statement (being the amount of any capital, or the value of any property, that the limited partner has agreed to contribute to the partnership);
- (h) such other particulars as are required by the regulations or by the approved form of statement.

Registration of limited partnership

- 55. (1) If an application for registration of a limited partnership has been duly made, the Registrar is to register the limited partnership.
- (2) However, the limited partnership is not to be registered if the Registrar is of the opinion that the firm-name would not be eligible for registration as a business name under the Business Names Act 1962.
- (3) Registration is effected by recording in the Register the particulars in the statement lodged with the Registrar.

Changes in registered particulars

- 56. (1) If any change occurs in relation to the registered particulars of a limited partnership, a statement setting out the changed particulars must be lodged with the Registrar within 7 days after the change occurred,
 - (2) The statement must be signed:

- (a) by all the general partners or by a general partner authorised by all the general partners for the purposes of this section; and
- (b) if the change relates to the admission of a limited partner or a change in the liability of a limited partner to contribute—by the limited partner concerned.
- (3) The statement must be in the form approved by the Registrar and contain the particulars required by the regulations or the approved form of statement.
- (4) If the statement is duly lodged, the Registrar is to record the change in the Register, unless as a result of the change the partnership is not eligible to be registered as a limited partnership.
- (5) If subsection (1) is not complied with, each general partner of the limited partnership is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Register of Limited Partnerships

- 57. (1) The Registrar is required to keep a register of limited partnerships registered under this Part (to be called the "Register of Limited Partnerships").
- (2) The Register may be kept in such form as the Registrar thinks fit.
- (3) The Registrar must make the information recorded in the Register available for public inspection at the office of the Registrar during the ordinary business hours of that office.

Certificates of registration etc.

- 58. (1) The Registrar must, at the time of registering a limited partnership or of recording a change in the composition of a limited partnership, issue to the general partners a certificate as to the formation and composition at that time of the limited partnership.
- (2) The Registrar may, on application, issue to the applicant a certificate as to the formation and composition of a limited partnership or as to any other particulars recorded in the Register.

- (3) A certificate under this section is to be in such form as the Registrar thinks fit.
 - (4) A certificate under this section:
 - (a) as to the formation of a limited partnership, is conclusive evidence that the limited partnership was formed on the date of registration referred to in the certificate; and
 - (b) as to the composition of a limited partnership, is (unless the contrary is established) conclusive evidence that the partnership consisted at the relevant time of the general partners and limited partners named in the certificate; and
 - (c) as to any other particular of a limited partnership recorded in the Register, is (unless the contrary is established) conclusive evidence of that particular.

Business Names Act 1962 not to apply

59. The Business Names Act 1962 does not apply so as to require the partners in a limited partnership to register a business name if that name is the firm-name registered under this Part.

Division 4—Limitation of liability of limited partners

Liability of limited partner limited to amount shown in Register

- 60. (1) The liability of a limited partner to contribute to the debts or obligations of the limited partnership is (subject to this Part) not to exceed the amount shown in relation to the limited partner in the Register as the extent to which the limited partner is liable to contribute.
- (2) If a limited partner makes a contribution towards the debts or obligations of the limited partnership, the liability of the limited partner is reduced to such part of the amount shown in the Register as remains unpaid.

Change in liability of limited partner

61. (1) Any reduction in the liability of a limited partner caused by a reduction in the relevant amount shown in the

Register in relation to the partner does not extend to any debt or obligation of the limited partnership that arose before the reduction is recorded in the Register.

(2) Any increase in the liability of a limited partner caused by an increase in the relevant amount shown in the Register in relation to the partner extends to any debt or obligation of the limited partnership that arose before the increase is recorded in the Register.

Change in status of partners

- 62. (1) If a general partner becomes a limited partner, the limitation on liability does not extend to any debt or obligation of the limited partnership that arose before the partner became a limited partner.
- (2) If a limited partner becomes a general partner, the limitation on liability no longer extends to any debt or obligation of the limited partnership that arose before the partner became a general partner.

Liability for business conducted outside the State

63. The limitation on the liability of a limited partner extends to any debt or obligation incurred in connection with the conduct of the partnership's business outside the State.

Liability for limited partnerships formed under corresponding laws

- 64. (1) In this section:
- "corresponding law" means a law of another State, a Territory or another country that is declared by the regulations to be a corresponding law for the purposes of this Part;
- "recognised limited partnership" means a partnership formed in accordance with a corresponding law.
- (2) Any limitation under a corresponding law on the liability of a limited partner in a recognised limited partnership extends to any debt or obligation incurred in connection with the conduct of the partnership's business in this state.
- (3) The law of another State or a Territory may not be declared to be a corresponding law unless the Minister has certified to the Governor:

- (a) that the provisions of the law are similar to the provisions of this Part; and
- (b) that under that law the limitation of liability of limited partners in a limited partnership formed in accordance with this Part extends to any debt or obligation incurred in connection with the conduct of the partnership's business in that State or Territory.
- (4) The law of another country may not be declared to be a corresponding law unless the Minister has certified to the Governor that the law provides for the limitation of liability for partners in certain partnerships.

Contribution towards discharge of debts etc.

- 65. (1) Any contribution made by a limited partner towards the discharge of the debts or obligations of a limited partnership is to be in the form of money only.
- (2) If the whole or any part of such a contribution is received back by the limited partner, the liability of the limited partner is restored accordingly.

Limitation on liability may not be varied by partnership agreement etc.

66. The provisions of this Part relating to the limitation on the liability of a limited partner may not be varied by the partnership agreement or the consent of the partners.

Division 5—Other modifications of general law of partnership

Limited partner not to take part in management of partnership

- 67. (1) A limited partner must not take part in the management of the business of the limited partnership and does not have power to bind the limited partnership.
- (2) If a limited partner takes part in the management of the business of the limited partnership, the limited partner is liable, as if the partner were a general partner, for the debts and obligations of the partnership incurred while the limited partner takes part in the management of that business.

- (3) A limited partner is not to be regarded as taking part in the management of the business of the limited partnership merely because the limited partner:
 - (a) is an employee or an independent contractor of the partnership or of a general partner, or is an officer of a general partner that is a corporation; or
 - (b) gives advice to, or on behalf of, the limited partnership or a general partner in the proper exercise of functions arising from the engagement of the limited partner in a professional capacity or arising from business dealings. between the limited partner and the partnership or a general partner; or
 - (c) gives a guarantee or indemnity in respect of any debt or obligation of the partnership or of a general partner; or
 - (d) participates in any action by other limited partners for the purpose of enforcing their rights or safeguarding their interests as limited partners; or
 - (e) if authorised by the partnership agreement, participates in general meetings of all the partners; or
 - (f) exercises any power conferred on the limited partner by subsection (4).
- (4) A limited partner or a person authorised by the limited partner may at any time:
 - (a) have access to and inspect the books of the partnership and copy any of them; and
 - (b) examine the state and prospects of the business of the partnership and advise and consult with other partners in relation to such matters.
- (5) The provisions of this section may not be varied by the partnership agreement or the consent of the partners.

Differences between partners

68. (1) A difference arising as to ordinary matters connected with the business of a limited partnership may be decided by a majority of the general partners.

(2) The provisions of this section may be varied by the partnership agreement or the consent of the partners.

Change in partners

- 69. (1) A limited partner may, with the consent of the general partners, assign the limited partner's share in the limited partnership. In that case the assignee is taken to be a limited partner in substitution for the assignor with all the rights and obligations of the assignor.
- (2) A person may be admitted as a partner in a limited partnership without the necessity to obtain the consent of any limited partner.
- (3) The provisions of this section may be varied by the partnership agreement or the consent of the partners.

Division 6—Dissolution and cessation of limited partnerships

Dissolution not available in certain cases

- 70. (1) Subject to the terms of any agreement between the partners in a limited partnership:
 - (a) a limited partner is not entitled to dissolve the partnership by notice; and
 - (b) the general partners or the other limited partners are not entitled to dissolve the partnership because a limited partner has allowed his or her share of the partnership property to be charged for his or her separate debts or obligations; and
 - (c) the death, bankruptcy or retirement or, in the case of a corporation, the dissolution of a limited partner does not dissolve the partnership.
- (2) The fact that a limited partner in a limited partnership is declared to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his or her affairs is not a ground for dissolution of the partnership by a Court unless the share and interest of the partner in the partnership cannot be otherwise ascertained or realised.

Cessation of limited partnerships

- 71. (1) A partnership ceases to be a limited partnership if none of the partners is a limited partner or the partners agree that they will carry on the business of the partnership otherwise than as a limited partnership.
- (2) If a limited partnership ceases to be a limited partnership and the forming members of the partnership or some of them continue in association or partnership, that association or partnership is no longer taken to be formed in accordance with this Part.

Registration of dissolution or cessation of limited partnership

- 72. (1) If a limited partnership:
- (a) is dissolved; or
- (b) ceases to carry on business,

the general partners who were registered immediately before the dissolution or cessation must, as soon as practicable, lodge with the Registrar a notice of the dissolution or cessation, specifying the date on which it took effect.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) The notice must be in the form approved by the Registrar and contain the particulars required by the regulations or the approved form of notice.
- (3) The Registrar is required to record in the Register the fact of the dissolution or cessation and the date on which it took effect.

Winding up by general partners

73. If the affairs of a limited partnership are to be wound up by the partners with a view to its dissolution, the winding up is to be carried out by the general partners unless a Court otherwise orders.

Division 7—Miscellaneous provisions

Model limited partnership agreement

74. (1) The regulations may prescribe a model limited partnership agreement or model limited partnership agreements.

(2) The partnership agreement of a limited partnership may adopt any such model agreement (or any part of it) whether as in force at a particular time or as in force from time to time.

Identification of limited partnerships

- 75. (1) In this section, "document" includes any letter, notice, publication, written offer, contract, order for goods or services, invoice, bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque, negotiable instrument, endorsement, letter of credit, receipt and statement of account.
- (2) Any document issued on behalf of a limited Partnership in connection with the conduct of the partnership's business must contain in legible letters the words "A Limited Partnership" immediately adjacent to its firm-name.
 - (3) A person who:
 - (a) issues or authorises the issue of a document in contravention of this section; or
 - (b) being a general partner in the limited partnership concerned is aware that documents are being issued in contravention of this section,

is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (4) The certificate of registration of a limited partnership must be displayed at all times in a conspicuous position at the registered office of the partnership.
- (5) If the certificate of registration is not so displayed, each general partner is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Registered office

- 76. (1) A limited partnership must keep in New South Wales (at the place shown in the Register as the address of the registered office of the firm) an office to which all communications with the partnership may be addressed.
- (2) The regulations may prescribe the hours during which the registered office is to be open and accessible to the public.

(3) If subsection (1) is not complied with, each general partner in the limited partnership concerned is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Service

- 77. (1) Without affecting any other method of serving documents on partners in a partnership, a document concerning the business of a limited partnership may be duly served on the partners if it is left at, or sent by post addressed to, the registered office of the firm for the time being shown in the Register.
- (2) This section does not apply to a document relating to proceedings before a Court.

Entry in Register constitutes notice

- 78. An entry in the Register of any particular fact concerning a limited partnership, including an entry stating the effect of any notice received by the Registrar:
 - (a) is sufficient notice of the fact or of the effect of the notice to all persons who deal with the partnership; and
 - (b) has effect, for the purposes of section 36 (2), as if it were an advertisement in the Gazette.

Giving false or misleading information

79. A person who, under this Part, provides the Registrar with a document that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular (whether by way of a statement in the document or by an omission from the document) is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

Criminal proceedings

80. Proceedings or an offence against this Part are to be dealt with summarily before a Local Court constituted by a Magistrate sitting alone.

Regulations

81. (1) The Governor may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, for or with respect to any matter

SCHEDULE 2—CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS—continued

that is required or permitted to be prescribed or that is necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Part.

(2) In particular, the regulations may make provision for or with respect to the fees required to accompany a statement under this Part or the fees payable for the inspection of the Register or for the supply of certificates of information recorded in the Register.

SCHEDULE 2—CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

(Sec. 3)

(1) The whole Act (Italicised headings to sections):

Omit the italicised headings before sections 1, 5, 19, 32 and 45.

(2) Part 1 and Part 2, heading:

Before section 1, insert:

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1A. This Act may be cited as the Partnership Act 1892.

Definitions

1B. In this Act:

"business" includes trade, occupation and profession;

"Court" means the court having jurisdiction in the case concerned.

PART 2—PARTNERSHIPS GENERALLY

Division 1—Nature of partnership

(3) Section 1 (**Definition of partnership**):

Omit section 1 (2) (a), insert instead:

(a) incorporated under the Corporations Law; or

SCHEDULE 2—CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS—continued

(4) Part 2, Division 2, heading:

Before section 5, insert:

Division 2—Relationship of partners to persons dealing with them

(5) Part 2, Division 3, heading:

Before section 19, insert:

Division 3—Relationship between partners

(6) Part 2, Division 4, heading:

Before section 32, insert:

Division 4—Dissolution of partnership

- (7) Section 45 (**Definitions of "Court" and "business"**):
 - Omit the section,

(8) Part 2, Division 5, heading:

Before section 46, insert:

Division 5—Miscellaneous provisions

(9) Section 48 (Short title):

Omit the section.

[Minister's second reading speech made in— Legislative Assembly on 2 July 1991 Legislative Council on 3 December 1991]