A
Presentation on

Limited Liability Partnerships

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Two things fill the mind with ever new and increasing admiration and awe the oftener and more steadily we reflect on them "the starry heavens above me and the moral law within me"

.....Immanuel Kant

What is LLP?

Limited Liability Partnership

New Business Vehicle

Hybrid Form



LLP Bill Introduced in December 2006

Is India First Country to introduce LLP?

- Global Model
 - ➤US -1996
 - >UK 2000
 - ➤ Japan 2005
 - ► Singapore 2005



Why LLP Bill introduced?

- Potential for growth of the services sector
- Dominant role played by the professionals in the country's economy
- Present Position of LLP Bill
 - Referred to the Parliamentary Standing
 Committee on Finance for examination

Emergence of LLP Legislation

- Abid Hussain Committee (1997)
- Naresh Chandra Committee (2003)
- Dr. Irani Committee on New Company Law (2005)

Features

- Limited Liability
- Perpetual Succession
- Separate Legal Entity
- Flexible Profit Distribution
- Flexible Management Structure
- Few Legal and Procedural Requirements

Missing Features

- Pass through TAX treatment
- Cannot be formed for Charitable Purposes

LLP Bill - Outline

- 14 Chapters
- 73 Sections + 7 Sections + 6 Sections
- 4 Schedules
- Rules 'as may be prescribed' at 34 places

Who can be a partner in LLP?

- Individual
- Body Corporate
 - -Company as per Companies Act, 1956

 - -Foreign LLP
 - Company incorporated outside India

Can a 'Number' be far behind?



- All Partners to obtain PIN Partner Identification Number
- Provisions of Sections 266A to 266G to apply mutatis mutandis

Partners

- Minimum Partners 2
- Single Person can also run LLP
- Maximum –?
 - -NO LIMIT
- At least 2 Designated Partners Only Individuals
- 1 Designated Partner to be Resident in India

Resident in India

- Stayed in India for a period of not less than 182 days during immediately preceding one year
- Case
 - -X, a foreign national, stayed in India from 1.1.2007 to 1.7.2007 (182 days)
 - Can he be appointed as a 'Designated Partner' on 1.1.2008?
 - Can he continue as 'Designated Partner' after 2.1.2008?

Designated Partner

- To be appointed with effect from Incorporation Date
- Any vacancy to be filled in 30 days
- Changes in Designated Partners to be intimated within 30 days
- Penalty
 - -Min. 10,000
 - -Max. 5 Lakhs

Incorporation

- LLP can be incorporated for a 'lawful business with a view to profit'
- Incorporation Document
- Registration within 14 days
- Certificate of Incorporation
- Conclusive Evidence that LLP is incorporated

What's in a name?

- Name to be obtained
- Name can be <u>reserved</u> for 3 months
- Invoices and Official Correspondence to bear –
 - -Name
 - Address
 - Registration Number of LLP
 - Statement that it is registered with limited liability

What's in a name?

- To add LLP or Limited Liability Partnership as last words
- Central Government can direct change of name any time if it is -
 - Undesirable, or
 - Identical, or
 - Too nearly resembles with existing LLP,
 Partnership Firm or Body Corporate or a
 Registered Trade Mark

Partners

- Inter-se Rights and duties will be governed by Partnership Agreement
- No agreement First Schedule will determine mutual rights and duties
- Partner can resign as agreed or by giving minimum 30 days' notice

Partnership Agreement

- Share of Partners
- Who shall take part in management?
- Remuneration of Partners
- Admission of New Partner
- Decisions in Partnership
- Expulsion of Partner

Cessation of Partner

- 'May' cease to be a partner in case of his death
- Ceased Partner is regarded as a Partner in relation to any person who is dealing with the LLP unless-
 - -That person has notice of cessation, or
 - -Notice is delivered to Registrar

Liability of Partners

- Partner Agent of LLP but not of other partners
- Liability of LLP to be met out of property of LLP
- Liability of Partners LIMITED
- Unlimited Liability Fraud

Contribution by Partners

- Contribution can be in the form of
 - -Tangible Property
 - Intangible Property
 - Contract for services
- Monetary value of contribution to be accounted for in the Accounts



Financial Disclosures

- Accounts Cash or Accrual
- Fixed Financial Year
- Statement of Account
 & Solvency to be filed
 within 6 months of close of financial
 year
- Audit is mandatory

Financial Disclosures

- File Annual Return
 - -Within 60 days from the close of financial year
- Statement of Account & Solvency and Annual Return can be inspected at Registrar's Office

Transferable Partnership Rights

- Transferable Rights
 - -Right to receive share of profit and losses
 - -Right to receive distribution

Powers of Government

- To call for Information
- To order Investigation
- To file for winding-up
- To file proceedings for recovery of damages or property

Schedules

- First Schedule
 - Default Provisions for LLP's
- Second Schedule
 - For conversion of Firm to LLP
- Third Schedule
 - For conversion of *Private Company* to *LLP*
- Fourth Schedule
 - For conversion of *unlisted Public Company* to *LLP*

Merger, Amalgamation or Winding-up

- Merger/Amalgamation/Arrangement of LLP can be done
- Winding-up
 - Voluntary
 - By Tribunal
 - Number of Partners below two
 - Inability to pay debts
 - Default in filing SAS or Annual Return for 5 consecutive years
 - Just and equitable

Miscellaneous Provisions

- Loan by Partners
- Application of Company Law
- E-filing of documents
- Default Fees
 - -Rs. 500/- for each day of delay
- Strike-off power with the Registrar
- All offences are criminal offences
- Whistle Blowing

Penalties

- Heavy Penalties
- Non-filing of Annual Return/Statement of Account & Solvency
 - -LLP Min Rs. 1 lakh, Max Rs. 5 lakhs
 - Designated Partner Min Rs. 10,000/-Max Rs. 1 lakh

Tax Treatment

- Not defined
- Pass-through Tax Treatment provided in concept paper

"Intelligence is like a river; the deeper it is, the less noise it makes"

Thank you

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