



Queensland

Partnership Act 1891

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Partnership Act 1891

Contents

		Page
Chapter 1	Preliminary	
Part 1	Citation	
1	Short title	7
2	Notes in text	7
Part 2	Interpretation	
3	Definitions	7
4	Meaning of firm and firm-name	7
5	Meaning of partnership	8
Part 3	Application	
5A	Application of laws of partnership to limited partnerships and incorporated limited partnerships	8
Chapter 2	Partnerships generally	
Part 1	Nature of partnership	
6	Rules for deciding existence of partnership	9
7	Postponement of rights of person lending or selling in consideration of share of profits in case of insolvency	11
Part 2	Relations of partners to persons dealing with them	
8	Power of partner to bind the firm	11
9	Partners bound by acts on behalf of firm	12
10	Partner using credit of firm for private purposes	12
11	Effect of notice that firm will not be bound by acts of partner ...	13
12	Liability of partners	13
13	Liability of the firm for wrongs	14
14	Misapplication of money or property received for or in custody of the firm	
15	Liability for wrongs joint and several	16
16	Improper employment of trust property for partnership purposes	17
17	Persons liable by 'holding out'	18

Contents

18	Admissions and representations of partners	18
19	Notice to acting partner to be notice to the firm	19
20	Liabilities of incoming and outgoing partners	19
21	Revocation of continuing guaranty by change in firm	20
Part 3	Relations of partners to one another	
22	Variation by consent of terms of partnership	20
23	Partnership property of firms other than incorporated limited partnerships	21
23A	Partnership property of incorporated limited partnership	21
24	Property bought with partnership money	22
25	Conversion into personal estate of land held as partnership property	22
26	Procedure against partnership property for a partner's separate judgment debt	22
27	Rules as to interests and duties of partners subject to special agreement	23
28	Expulsion of partner	24
29	Retirement from partnership at will	24
30	If partnership for term is continued over, continuance on old terms presumed	24
31	Duty of partners to render accounts etc.	25
32	Accountability of partners for private profits	25
33	Duty of partner not to compete with firm	26
34	Rights of assignee of share in partnership	26
Part 4	Dissolution of partnership and its consequences	
34A	Part does not apply to incorporated limited partnerships	27
35	Dissolution by expiration or notice	27
36	Dissolution by insolvency, death, or charge	27
37	Dissolution by illegality of partnership	28
38	Dissolution by the court	28
39	Rights of persons dealing with firm against apparent members of firm	29
40	Right of partners to notify dissolution	29
41	Continuing authority of partners for purposes of winding up	29
42	Rights of partners as to application of partnership property	30
43	Apportionment of premium if partnership prematurely dissolved	30
44	Rights if partnership dissolved for fraud or misrepresentation	30
45	Right of outgoing partner in certain cases to share profits made after dissolution	31

46	Retiring or deceased partner's share to be a debt	32
47	Rule for distribution of assets on final settlement of accounts . .	32
Chapter 3	Limited partnerships	
Part 1	Preliminary	
48	Definitions for ch 3	33
Part 2	Formation and maintenance of limited partnerships	
49	What is a limited partnership	33
50	How formed	34
51	Register—proof of registration	34
52	Registration of changes in limited partnership	35
Part 3	Modification of general law of partnership	
53	Liability of limited partner	37
54	Liability for limited partnerships formed under corresponding laws	37
55	Provisions concerning limited partner's contribution	38
56	Use of descriptive words in name	39
57	Liability for contravention of s 56	39
58	Recovery of loss because breach of s 56	39
59	Registered office	40
60	Incidents of limited partnerships	40
Part 4	Dissolution and cessation of limited partnerships	
61	Dissolution not available in certain cases	42
62	Cessation of limited partnerships	42
63	Registration of dissolution or cessation of limited partnerships . .	42
64	Winding up by general partners	43
Part 5	Miscellaneous provisions	
65	Legal proceedings	43
66	Duty to notify chief executive of changes	43
67	Chief executive may accept and record notices given by person registered as a partner	45
68	Chief executive's power to cancel limited partnership's registration	45
69	Chief executive's power to revoke cancellation of registration . .	46
Chapter 4	Incorporated limited partnerships	
Part 1	Preliminary	
70	Definitions for ch 4	46
Part 2	Nature and formation of incorporated limited partnerships	
71	Partnership is formed on registration	47

Contents

72	Partnership is separate legal entity	47
73	Partners in an incorporated limited partnership	48
74	Partnership agreement	49
Part 3	Registration of incorporated limited partnerships	
75	Who may apply for registration	49
76	How is an application made	50
77	Registration of incorporated limited partnership	52
78	Register of incorporated limited partnerships	53
79	Changes in registered particulars	53
80	Certificates of registration etc.	54
82	Acts preparatory to registration do not constitute partnership . . .	55
Part 4	Powers of incorporated limited partnerships	
83	Powers of partnership	55
84	Relationship of partners to others and between themselves	56
Part 5	Liability and powers of limited partners	
85	Definitions for pt 5	58
86	Limitation of liability of limited partners	58
87	Limited partner not to take part in the management of the incorporated limited partnership	59
88	Definitions, etc. applicable to s 87	63
89	Differences between partners	65
90	Change in partners	65
91	Change in status of partners	66
92	Liability for conduct or acts outside the State	66
93	Recognised incorporated limited partnerships under corresponding laws 67	
94	Effect of ss 92 and 93	68
Part 6	Winding up of incorporated limited partnership	
95	Definition for pt 6	69
96	Voluntary winding up	69
97	Winding up on chief executive's certificate	70
98	Review of certificate	71
99	Procedure for winding up on certificate	72
100	Distribution of assets on winding up required on chief executive's certificate	73
101	Application of Corporations Act to winding up	73
102	Chief executive to be notified of winding up	75

103	Cancellation of registration	75
Part 7	Miscellaneous provisions	
104	Execution of documents	76
105	Entitlement to make assumptions	76
106	Assumptions that can be made under s 105	77
107	Identification of incorporated limited partnerships	78
108	Registered office	79
109	Lodgement of certain documents with the chief executive	79
110	Duty to give information	80
111	Offences by partnerships and partners	81
Chapter 5	General provisions	
112	Confidentiality	81
113	False or misleading statements	82
114	False or misleading documents	82
115	Delegations	83
116	Offences against the Act are summary	83
117	Service of limited partnerships and incorporated limited partnerships	83
118	Entries in registers	84
119	Approved forms	84
120	Regulation-making power	84
Chapter 6	Savings and transitional provisions	
Part 1	Savings provision for Act No. 7 of 1891	
121	Saving of rules of equity and common law	85
Part 3	Transitional provisions for Act No. 94 of 2003	
123	Transitional provision for Tourism, Racing and Fair Trading (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2003	85
Part 4	Transitional provisions for Partnership and Other Acts Amendment Act 2004	
124	Continuation of limited partnerships under the Partnership (Limited Liability) Act	86
125	Continuation of register under the Partnership (Limited Liability) Act	86
126	Applications under the Partnership (Limited Liability) Act	86
127	Regulations under Partnership (Limited Liability) Act preserved .	87
128	Prescribed forms under Partnership (Limited Liability) Act	87
129	Relation between members of any company registered under State Companies Acts not affected	87
130	Liability	87

Contents

131	References to Partnership (Limited Liability) Act 1988	88
Schedule	Dictionary	89

Partnership Act 1891

An Act to declare and amend the law of partnership

Chapter 1 Preliminary

Part 1 Citation

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Partnership Act 1891*.

2 Notes in text

A note in the text of this Act is part of the Act.

Part 2 Interpretation

3 Definitions

The dictionary in the schedule defines particular words used in this Act.

4 Meaning of *firm* and *firm-name*

- (1) Persons who have entered into partnership with one another are for the purposes of this Act called collectively a *firm*, and the name under which their business is carried on is called the *firm-name*.

- (2) However, in relation to an incorporated limited partnership, the firm-name of the incorporated limited partnership is the name of the incorporated limited partnership recorded in the register.
- (3) In this Act, a reference, in relation to an incorporated limited partnership, to the incorporated limited partnership or the firm is a reference to the incorporated limited partnership as a separate legal entity and not to the partners in that partnership.

5 Meaning of *partnership*

- (1) Partnership is the relation which subsists between persons carrying on a business in common with a view of profit.
- (1A) Partnership includes an incorporated limited partnership.
- (2) However, the relation between members of any company or association that is—
 - (a) incorporated under the Corporations Act; or
 - (b) formed or incorporated by or in pursuance of any other Act of Parliament or letters patent, or Royal Charter;is not a partnership within the meaning of this Act.

Part 3 Application

5A Application of laws of partnership to limited partnerships and incorporated limited partnerships

- (1) Chapter 2 applies to limited partnerships, subject to chapter 3.
- (2) Except as provided (whether expressly or by necessary implication) by this Act or any other Act, the law relating to partnership does not apply in relation to—
 - (a) an incorporated limited partnership; or
 - (b) the partners in an incorporated limited partnership; or

- (c) the relationship between an incorporated limited partnership and its partners.

Chapter 2 Partnerships generally

Part 1 Nature of partnership

6 Rules for deciding existence of partnership

- (1) In deciding whether a partnership does or does not exist, regard must be had to the following rules—
 - (a) joint tenancy, tenancy in common, joint property, common property, or part ownership does not of itself create a partnership as to anything held or owned jointly or in common, whether the tenants or owners do or do not share any profits made by the use of anything held or owned jointly or in common;
 - (b) the sharing of gross returns does not of itself create a partnership, whether the persons sharing such returns have or have not a joint or common right or interest in any property from which or from the use of which the returns are derived;
 - (c) the receipt by a person of a share of the profits of a business is prima facie evidence that the person is a partner in the business, but the receipt of such a share, or of a payment contingent on or varying with the profits of a business, does not of itself make the person a partner in the business, and in particular—
 - (i) the receipt by a person of a debt or other liquidated amount by instalments or otherwise out of the accruing profits of a business does not itself make the person a partner in the business or liable as such;

- (ii) a contract for the remuneration of a servant or agent of a person engaged in a business by a share of the profits of the business does not itself make the servant or agent a partner in the business or liable as such;
- (iii) a person being a deceased partner's child or spouse, and receiving by way of annuity a portion of the profits made in the business in which the deceased person was a partner, is not by reason only of such receipt a partner in the business or liable as such;
- (iv) the advance of money by way of loan to a person engaged or about to engage in any business on a contract with that person that the lender is to receive a rate of interest varying with the profits, or is to receive a share of the profits arising from carrying on the business, does not of itself make the lender a partner with the person or persons carrying on the business or liable as such;
- (v) a person receiving by way of annuity or otherwise a portion of the profits of a business in consideration of the sale by the person of the goodwill of the business is not by reason only of such receipt a partner in the business or liable as such.

Note—

See section 82 for an additional rule applying to acts preparatory to the registration of incorporated limited partnerships.

- (2) A contract mentioned in subsection (1)(c)(iv) must be in writing and signed by or on behalf of all the parties to the contract.
- (3) This section does not apply in relation to an incorporated limited partnership.

7 Postponement of rights of person lending or selling in consideration of share of profits in case of insolvency

In the event of any person to whom money has been advanced by way of loan upon such a contract as is mentioned in section 6, or of any buyer of a goodwill in consideration of a share of the profits of the business, being adjudicated insolvent, entering into an arrangement to pay the person's creditors less than 100 cents in the dollar, or dying in insolvent circumstances, the lender of the loan is not entitled to recover anything in relation to the person's loan, and the seller of the goodwill is not entitled to recover anything in relation to the share of profits contracted for, until the claims of the other creditors of the borrower or buyer for valuable consideration in money or money's worth have been satisfied.

Part 2 Relations of partners to persons dealing with them

8 Power of partner to bind the firm

- (1) Every partner in a partnership, other than a firm that is a limited partnership or incorporated limited partnership, is an agent of the firm and his or her other partners for the purpose of the business of the partnership, and the acts of every partner who does any act for carrying on in the usual way of business of the kind carried on by the firm of which the partner is a member bind the firm and his or her partners, unless—
 - (a) the partner so acting has in fact no authority to act for the firm in the particular matter; and
 - (b) the person with whom the partner is dealing either knows that the partner has no authority, or does not know or believe the partner to be a partner.
- (2) Every general partner in a limited partnership or incorporated limited partnership is an agent of the partnership and of the other general partners for the purpose of the business of the

partnership, and the acts of every general partner who does any act for carrying on in the usual way business of the kind carried on by the partnership of which the partner is a member bind the partnership and the other general partners unless—

- (a) the general partner so acting has in fact no authority to act for the partnership in the particular matter; and
- (b) the person with whom the general partner is dealing either knows that the general partner has no authority, or does not know or believe the general partner to be a general partner.

9 Partners bound by acts on behalf of firm

- (1) An act or instrument relating to the business of a firm, other than an incorporated limited partnership, and done or executed in the firm-name, or in any other manner showing an intention to bind the firm, by any person authorised to bind the firm, whether a partner or not, is binding on the firm and all the partners.
- (2) An act or instrument relating to the business of a firm that is an incorporated limited partnership, and done or executed in the firm-name, or in any other manner, showing an intention to bind the firm by any person authorised to bind the firm, whether a general partner or not, is (subject to section 12(3)) binding on the firm and all the general partners.
- (3) This section does not affect any general rule of law relating to the execution of deeds or negotiable instruments.

10 Partner using credit of firm for private purposes

- (1) If one partner pledges the credit of a firm, other than an incorporated limited partnership, for a purpose apparently not connected with the firm's ordinary course of business, the firm is not bound, unless the partner is in fact specially authorised by the other partners.
- (2) If a general partner pledges the credit of a firm that is an incorporated limited partnership for a purpose apparently not

connected with the firm's ordinary course of business, the firm is not bound unless the general partner is in fact specially authorised by the firm.

- (3) This section does not affect any personal liability incurred by an individual general partner.

11 Effect of notice that firm will not be bound by acts of partner

- (1) If it has been agreed between partners that any restriction is to be placed on the power of any 1 or more of them to bind a firm, other than a firm that is an incorporated limited partnership, no act done in contravention of the agreement is binding on the firm in relation to persons having notice of the agreement.
- (2) If it has been agreed by the partners in an incorporated limited partnership that any restrictions are to be placed on the power (if any) of any one or more of them to bind the firm, no act done in contravention of the agreement is binding on the firm in relation to persons having notice of the agreement.

12 Liability of partners

- (1) Every partner in a firm, other than an incorporated limited partnership, is liable jointly with the other partners for all debts and obligations of the firm incurred while a partner, and, if the partner is an individual, after the partner's death the partner's estate is also severally liable in a due course of administration for those debts and obligations, so far as they remain unsatisfied, but subject to the prior payment of the partner's separate debts.
- (2) Every general partner in an incorporated limited partnership is liable jointly with the incorporated limited partnership for all debts and obligations of the partnership incurred while the general partner is a general partner, and, if the general partner is an individual, after the general partner's death the general partner's estate is also severally liable in a due course of administration for those debts or obligations so far as they

remain unsatisfied but subject to the prior payment of the partner's separate debts.

- (3) Despite subsection (2), a general partner in an incorporated limited partnership is only liable for any debts or obligations of the incorporated limited partnership—
 - (a) to the extent the incorporated limited partnership is unable to satisfy the debts and obligations; or
 - (b) to a greater extent provided by the partnership agreement.

13 Liability of the firm for wrongs

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), if, by any wrongful act or omission of any partner in a firm, other than an incorporated limited partnership, acting in the ordinary course of the business of the firm, or with the authority of his or her copartners, loss or injury is caused to any person not being a partner in the firm, or any penalty is incurred, the firm is liable for the loss, injury or penalty to the same extent as the partner so acting or omitting to act.
- (2) For subsection (1), a partner in a firm, other than an incorporated limited partnership, who commits a wrongful act or omission as a director of a body corporate under the Corporations Act is not to be taken to be acting in the ordinary course of the business of the firm or with the authority of the partner's copartners only because of any 1 or more of the following—
 - (a) the partner obtained the agreement or authority of the partner's copartners, or some of them, to be appointed or to act as a director of the body corporate;
 - (b) remuneration that the partner receives for acting as a director of the body corporate forms part of the income of the firm;
 - (c) any copartner is also a director of that or any other body corporate.

- (3) Subject to subsection (4), if by any wrongful act or omission of any general partner in an incorporated limited partnership acting in the ordinary course of the business of the incorporated limited partnership, or with its authority, loss or injury is caused to any person not being a partner in the incorporated limited partnership, or any penalty is incurred, the incorporated limited partnership is liable for the loss or injury or penalty to the same extent as the general partner so acting or omitting to act.

Note—

See section 12(2) about joint liability of general partners and the incorporated limited partnership.

- (4) For subsection (3), a general partner in an incorporated limited partnership who commits a wrongful act or omission as a director of a body corporate under the Corporations Act is not to be taken to be acting in the ordinary course of business of the incorporated limited partnership or with its authority only because of any 1 or more of the following—
- (a) the general partner obtained the agreement or authority of the incorporated limited partnership to be appointed or to act as a director of the body corporate;
 - (b) remuneration that the general partner receives for acting as a director of the body corporate forms part of the income of the incorporated limited partnership;
 - (c) any other general partner in the incorporated limited partnership is also a director of that or any other body corporate.

14 Misapplication of money or property received for or in custody of the firm

- (1) In each of the following cases involving the partners of a firm, other than an incorporated limited partnership, the firm is liable to make good the loss mentioned in the case—
- (a) 1 partner acting within the scope of the partner's apparent authority receives the money or property of a third person and misapplies it;

- (b) a firm in the course of its business receives money or property of a third person, and the money or property so received is misapplied by 1 or more of the partners while it is in the custody of the firm.
- (2) In each of the following cases involving general partners in an incorporated limited partnership, the incorporated limited partnership is liable to make good the loss mentioned in the case—
 - (a) 1 general partner acting within the scope of the general partner's apparent authority receives the money or property of a third person and misapplies it;
 - (b) an incorporated limited partnership in the course of its business receives money or property of a third person, and the money or property so received is misapplied by 1 or more of the general partners while it is in the custody of the incorporated limited partnership.

15 Liability for wrongs joint and several

- (1) Every partner in a firm, other than an incorporated limited partnership, is liable jointly with the partner's copartners and also severally for everything for which the firm, while he or she is a partner in the firm, becomes liable under either section 13 or 14.
- (2) Every general partner in an incorporated limited partnership is liable jointly with the other general partners in the incorporated limited partnership and also severally for everything for which the incorporated limited partnership, while the general partner is a general partner in the incorporated limited partnership, becomes liable under section 13(3) or 14(2).
- (3) Despite subsection (2), a general partner in an incorporated limited partnership is only liable for any liability of the incorporated limited partnership referred to in the subsection—
 - (a) to the extent the incorporated limited partnership is unable to satisfy the liability; or

- (b) to a greater extent provided by the partnership agreement.

16 Improper employment of trust property for partnership purposes

- (1) If a partner in a firm, other than an incorporated limited partnership, being a trustee, improperly employs trust property in the business or on the account of the partnership, no other partner is liable for the trust property to the persons beneficially interested in it.
- (2) However—
 - (a) subsection (1) does not affect any liability incurred by any partner by reason of the partner's having notice of a breach of trust; and
 - (b) nothing in subsection (1) prevents trust money from being followed and recovered from the firm if still in its possession or under its control.
- (3) If a general partner in an incorporated limited partnership, being a trustee, improperly employs trust property in the business or on the account of the partnership, neither the partnership nor any other partner is liable for the trust property to the persons beneficially interested in it.
- (4) However—
 - (a) subsection (3) does not affect any liability incurred by any partner in the incorporated limited partnership by reason of the partner's having notice of a breach of trust; and
 - (b) nothing in subsection (3) prevents trust money from being followed and recovered from the incorporated limited partnership if still in its possession or under its control.

17 Persons liable by ‘holding out’

- (1) Everyone who by words spoken or written or by conduct represents himself or herself, or who knowingly suffers himself or herself to be represented, as a partner in a particular firm that is a firm other than a limited partnership or incorporated limited partnership, is liable as a partner to any one who has on the faith of the representation given credit to the firm, whether the representation has or has not been made or communicated to the person so giving credit by or with the knowledge of the apparent partner making the representation or suffering it to be made.
- (2) Everyone who by words spoken or written or by conduct represents himself or herself, or who knowingly suffers himself or herself to be represented, as a general partner in a particular firm that is a limited partnership or an incorporated limited partnership is liable as a general partner to anyone who has on the faith of the representation given credit to the firm, whether the representation has or has not been made or communicated to the person so giving credit by or with the knowledge of the apparent general partner making the representation or suffering it to be made.
- (3) If after a partner’s death the partnership business is continued in the old firm-name, the continued use of that name or of the deceased partner’s name as part of that name does not of itself make the deceased partner’s executors or administrators estate or effects liable under subsection (1) or (2) for any partnership debts contracted after the partner’s death.

18 Admissions and representations of partners

- (1) An admission or representation made by any partner in a firm other than a limited partnership or incorporated limited partnership concerning the partnership affairs, and in the ordinary course of its business, is evidence against the firm.
- (2) An admission or representation made by any general partner in a limited partnership or incorporated limited partnership concerning the partnership affairs, and in the ordinary course of its business, is evidence against the firm.

19 Notice to acting partner to be notice to the firm

- (1) Notice to any partner in a firm, other than a limited partnership or incorporated limited partnership, who habitually acts in the partnership business of any matter relating to partnership affairs operates as notice to the firm, except in the case of a fraud on the firm committed by or with the consent of that partner.
- (2) Notice to any general partner in a limited partnership or incorporated limited partnership who habitually acts in the partnership business of any matter relating to partnership affairs operates as notice to the firm, except in the case of a fraud on the firm committed by or with the consent of that partner.

20 Liabilities of incoming and outgoing partners

- (1) A person who is admitted as a partner into an existing firm, other than a limited partnership or incorporated limited partnership, does not by that admission alone become liable for anything done before the person became a partner.
- (2) A person who is admitted as a general partner into an existing limited partnership or incorporated limited partnership does not by that admission alone become liable for anything done before the person became a general partner.
- (3) A partner who retires from a firm, other than a limited partnership or incorporated limited partnership, does not by that retirement alone cease to be liable for partnership debts and obligations incurred before the partner's retirement.
- (4) A partner who retires from a limited partnership or incorporated limited partnership does not by that retirement alone cease to be liable for liabilities of the firm incurred before the partner's retirement for which the partner was liable.
- (5) A retiring partner in a firm, other than a limited partnership or incorporated limited partnership, may be discharged from any existing liabilities by an agreement to that effect between the partner and the members of the firm as newly constituted and

the creditors, and this agreement may be either expressed or inferred as a fact from the course of dealing between the creditors and the firm as newly constituted.

- (6) A retiring partner in a limited partnership or incorporated limited partnership may be discharged from any existing liabilities by an agreement to that effect between the partner and the firm and the creditors, and this agreement may be either expressed or inferred as a fact from the course of dealing between the creditors and the firm.

21 Revocation of continuing guaranty by change in firm

- (1) A continuing guaranty given either to a firm or to a third person in relation to the transactions of a firm is, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, revoked as to future transactions by any change in the constitution of the firm to which, or of the firm in relation to the transactions of which, the guaranty was given.
- (2) This section does not apply in relation to an incorporated limited partnership.

Part 3 Relations of partners to one another

22 Variation by consent of terms of partnership

The mutual rights and duties of partners, whether ascertained by agreement or defined by this Act, may be varied by the consent of all the partners, and that consent may be either express or inferred from a course of dealing.

23 Partnership property of firms other than incorporated limited partnerships

- (1) All property and rights and interests in property originally brought into the partnership stock or acquired, whether by purchase or otherwise, on account of the firm, or for the purposes and in the course of the partnership business (*partnership property*) must be held and applied by the partners exclusively for the purposes of the partnership and in accordance with the partnership agreement.
- (2) However, the legal estate or interest in any land which belongs to the partnership is to devolve according to the nature and tenure of the estate or interest, and the general rules of law applying to the estate or interest, but in trust, so far as necessary, for the persons beneficially interested in the land under this section.
- (3) If co-owners of an estate or interest in any land not being itself partnership property are partners as to profits made by the use of that land, and purchase other land out of the profits to be used in like manner, the land so purchased belongs to them, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, not as partners, but as co-owners for the same respective estates and interests as are held by them in the land first mentioned at the date of the purchase.
- (4) This section does not apply in relation to an incorporated limited partnership.

23A Partnership property of incorporated limited partnership

- (1) All property, and rights and interests in property, acquired, whether by purchase or otherwise, on account of an incorporated limited partnership, or for the purposes and in the course of the business of the partnership, are called in this Act partnership property, and must be applied by the partnership exclusively for the purposes of the partnership.
- (2) No partner in an incorporated limited partnership, only because of being a partner in the partnership, has any legal or beneficial interest in its partnership property.

24 Property bought with partnership money

Unless the contrary intention appears, property bought with money belonging to the firm is deemed to have been bought on account of the firm.

25 Conversion into personal estate of land held as partnership property

- (1) If land has become partnership property, unless the contrary intention appears, it is to be treated as between the partners (including the representatives of a deceased partner), and also as between the representatives of a deceased partner, as personal and not real estate.
- (2) This section does not apply in relation to an incorporated limited partnership.

26 Procedure against partnership property for a partner's separate judgment debt

- (1) An enforcement warrant can not issue against any partnership property except on a judgment against the firm.
- (2) The court may, on the application of any judgment creditor of a partner, make an order charging that partner's interest in the partnership property and profits with payment of the amount of the judgment debt and interest on the judgment debt, and may by the same or a subsequent order appoint a receiver of that partner's share of profits (whether already declared or accruing), and of any other money which may be coming to the partner in relation to the partnership, and direct all accounts and inquiries, and give all other orders and directions which might have been directed or given if the charge had been made in favour of the judgment creditor by the partner, or which the circumstances of the case may require.
- (3) The other partner or partners are at liberty at any time to redeem the interest charged, or in case of a sale being directed, to purchase the same.

- (4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not apply in relation to an incorporated limited partnership.

27 Rules as to interests and duties of partners subject to special agreement

- (1) The interests of partners in the partnership property and their rights and duties in relation to the partnership must be decided, subject to any agreement express or implied between the partners, by the following rules—
- (a) all the partners are entitled to share equally in the capital and profits of the business, and must contribute equally towards the losses whether of capital or otherwise sustained by the firm;
 - (b) the firm must indemnify every partner in relation to payments made and personal liabilities incurred by the partner—
 - (i) in the ordinary and proper conduct of the business of the firm; or
 - (ii) in or about anything necessarily done for the preservation of the business or property of the firm;
 - (c) a partner making for the purpose of the partnership, any actual payment or advance beyond the amount of capital which the partner has agreed to subscribe, is entitled to interest at the rate of 6% per annum from the date of the payment or advance;
 - (d) a partner is not entitled, before the ascertainment of profits, to interest on the capital subscribed by the partner;
 - (e) every partner may take part in the management of the partnership business;
 - (f) no partner is entitled to remuneration for acting in the partnership business;
 - (g) no person may be introduced as a partner without the consent of all existing partners;

- (h) any difference arising as to ordinary matters connected with the partnership business may be decided by a majority of the partners, but no change may be made in the nature of the partnership business without the consent of all existing partners;
 - (i) the partnership books are to be kept at the place of business of the partnership (or the principal place, if there is more than 1), and every partner may, if the partner thinks fit, have access to and inspect and copy any of them.
- (2) This section does not apply in relation to an incorporated limited partnership.

28 Expulsion of partner

A majority of the partners can not expel a partner unless a power to do so has been conferred by express agreement between the partners.

29 Retirement from partnership at will

- (1) If no fixed term has been agreed upon for the duration of the partnership, any partner may determine the partnership at any time on giving notice of the partner's intention so to do to all the other partners.
- (2) If the partnership has originally been constituted by deed, a notice in writing, signed by the partner giving it, is sufficient for this purpose.
- (3) This section does not apply in relation to an incorporated limited partnership.

30 If partnership for term is continued over, continuance on old terms presumed

- (1) If a partnership entered into for a fixed term is continued after the term has expired, and without any express new agreement, the rights and duties of the partners remain the same as they

were at the expiration of the term, so far as is consistent with the incidents of a partnership at will.

- (2) A continuance of the business by the partners or those of them who habitually acted in the business during the term, without any settlement or liquidation of the partnership affairs, is presumed to be a continuance of the partnership.
- (3) This section does not apply in relation to an incorporated limited partnership.

31 Duty of partners to render accounts etc.

- (1) Partners in a firm, other than an incorporated limited partnership, are bound to render true accounts and full information of all things affecting the partnership to any partner or his or her legal representatives.
- (2) An incorporated limited partnership is, subject to the partnership agreement, bound to render true accounts and full information of all things affecting the partnership to any partner or the partner's legal representatives.

32 Accountability of partners for private profits

- (1) Every partner must account to the firm for any benefit derived by the partner without the consent of the other partners from any transaction concerning the partnership, or from any use by the partner of the partnership property name or business connection.
- (2) This section applies also to transactions undertaken after a partnership has been dissolved by the death of a partner, and before the affairs of the partnership have been completely wound up, either by any surviving partner or by the representatives of the deceased partner.
- (3) This section does not apply in relation to an incorporated limited partnership.

33 Duty of partner not to compete with firm

- (1) If a partner, without the consent of the other partners, carries on any business of the same nature as and competing with that of the firm, the partner must account for and pay over to the firm all profits made by him or her in that business.
- (2) This section does not apply in relation to an incorporated limited partnership.

34 Rights of assignee of share in partnership

- (1) An assignment by any partner of his or her share in the partnership, either absolute or by way of mortgage or redeemable charge, does not, as against the other partners, entitle the assignee, during the continuance of the partnership, to interfere in the management or administration of the partnership business or affairs, or to require any accounts of the partnership transactions, or to inspect the partnership books, but entitles the assignee only to receive the share of profits to which the assigning partner would otherwise be entitled, and the assignee must, except in case of fraud, accept the account of profits agreed to by the partners.
- (2) In case of a dissolution of the partnership, whether in relation to all the partners or in relation to the assigning partner, the assignee is entitled to receive the share of the partnership assets to which the assigning partner is entitled as between the assigning partner and the other partners, and, for the purpose of ascertaining that share, to an account as from the date of the dissolution.
- (3) This section does not apply in relation to an incorporated limited partnership.

Part 4 Dissolution of partnership and its consequences

34A Part does not apply to incorporated limited partnerships

This part does not apply in relation to an incorporated limited partnership.

35 Dissolution by expiration or notice

- (1) Subject to any agreement between the partners, a partnership is dissolved—
 - (a) if entered into for a fixed term—by the expiration of that term;
 - (b) if entered into for a single adventure or undertaking—by the termination of that adventure or undertaking;
 - (c) if entered into for an undefined time—by any partner giving notice to the other or others of the partner's intention to dissolve the partnership.
- (2) In the last mentioned case the partnership is dissolved as from the date mentioned in the notice as the date of dissolution, or, if no date is so mentioned, as from the date of the communication of the notice.

36 Dissolution by insolvency, death, or charge

- (1) Subject to any agreement between the partners, every partnership is dissolved as regards all the partners by the death or insolvency of any partner.
- (2) A partnership may, at the option of the other partners, be dissolved if any partner suffers his or her share of the partnership property to be charged under this Act for the partner's separate debt.

37 Dissolution by illegality of partnership

A partnership is in every case dissolved by the happening of any event which makes it unlawful for the business of the firm to be carried on or for the members of the firm to carry it on in partnership.

38 Dissolution by the court

On application by a partner the court may decree a dissolution of the partnership in any of the following cases—

- (a) if a partner is shown to the satisfaction of the court to be of permanently unsound mind, in which case the application may be made as well on behalf of that partner by his or her committee or next friend or person having title to intervene as by any other partner;
- (b) if a partner, other than the partner suing, becomes in any other way permanently incapable of performing his or her part of the partnership contract;
- (c) if a partner, other than the partner suing, has been guilty of conduct that, in the opinion of the court, regard being had to the nature of the business, is calculated to prejudicially affect the carrying on of the business;
- (d) if a partner, other than the partner suing, wilfully or persistently commits a breach of the partnership agreement, or otherwise so conducts himself or herself in matters relating to the partnership business that it is not reasonably practicable for the other partner or partners to carry on the business in partnership with the partner;
- (e) if the business of the partnership can only be carried on at a loss;
- (f) if in any case circumstances have arisen which, in the opinion of the court, render it just and equitable that the partnership be dissolved.

39 Rights of persons dealing with firm against apparent members of firm

- (1) If a person deals with a firm after a change in its constitution the person is entitled to treat all apparent members of the old firm as still being members of the firm until the person has notice of the change.
- (2) An advertisement in the gazette is notice to persons who have not had dealings with the firm before the date of the dissolution or change so advertised.
- (3) The estate of a partner who dies or who becomes insolvent, or of a partner who, not having been known to the person dealing with the firm to be a partner, retires from the firm, is not liable for partnership debts contracted after the date of the death, insolvency, or retirement respectively.

40 Right of partners to notify dissolution

On the dissolution of a partnership or retirement of a partner any partner may publicly notify the same, and may require the other partner or partners to concur for that purpose in all necessary or proper acts (if any) which can not be done without his, her or their concurrence.

41 Continuing authority of partners for purposes of winding up

- (1) After the dissolution of a partnership the authority of each partner to bind the firm, and the other rights and obligations of the partners, continue notwithstanding the dissolution so far as may be necessary to wind up the affairs of the partnership, and to complete transactions begun but unfinished at the time of the dissolution, but not otherwise.
- (2) However, the firm is in no case bound by the acts of a partner who has become insolvent, but this subsection does not affect the liability of any person who has after the insolvency represented himself or herself or knowingly suffered himself or herself to be represented as a partner of the insolvent.

42 Rights of partners as to application of partnership property

On the dissolution of a partnership every partner is entitled, as against the other partners in the firm, and all persons claiming through them in relation to their interests as partners, to have the property of the partnership applied in payment of the debts and liabilities of the firm, and to have the surplus assets after that payment applied in payment of what may be due to the partners respectively after deducting what may be due from them as partners to the firm, and for that purpose any partner or his or her representatives may on the termination of the partnership apply to the court to wind up the business and affairs of the firm.

43 Apportionment of premium if partnership prematurely dissolved

If one partner has paid a premium to another on entering into a partnership for a fixed term, and the partnership is dissolved before the expiration of that term otherwise than by the death of a partner, the court may order that repayment of the premium, or of such part of the premium as it thinks just, having regard to the terms of the partnership contract and to the length of time during which the partnership has continued, unless—

- (a) the dissolution is, in the judgment of the court, wholly or chiefly due to the misconduct of the partner who paid the premium; or
- (b) the partnership has been dissolved by an agreement containing no provision for a return of any part of the premium.

44 Rights if partnership dissolved for fraud or misrepresentation

If a partnership contract is rescinded on the ground of the fraud or misrepresentation of one of the parties to the

partnership contract, the party entitled to rescind is, without prejudice to any other right, entitled—

- (a) to a lien on, or right of retention of, the surplus of the partnership assets, after satisfying the partnership liabilities, for any sum of money paid by the party for the purchase of a share in the partnership and for any capital contributed by the party; and
- (b) to stand in the place of the creditors of the firm for any payments made by the party in relation to the partnership liabilities; and
- (c) to be indemnified by the person guilty of the fraud or making the representation against all the debts and liabilities of the firm.

45 Right of outgoing partner in certain cases to share profits made after dissolution

- (1) If any member of a firm has died or otherwise ceased to be a partner, and the surviving or continuing partners carry on the business of the firm with its capital or assets without any final settlement of accounts as between the firm and the outgoing partner or the partner's estate, then, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the outgoing partner or the partner's estate is entitled at the option of the partner or the partner's representatives to such share of the profits made since the dissolution as the court may find to be attributable to the use of the partner's share of the partnership assets, or to interest at the rate of 5% per annum on the amount of the partner's share of the partnership assets.
- (2) However, if by the partnership contract an option is given to surviving or continuing partners to purchase the interest of a deceased or outgoing partner, and that option is duly exercised, the estate of the deceased partner, or the outgoing partner or the partner's estate, as the case may be, is not entitled to any further or other share of profits, but if any partner assuming to act in exercise of the option does not in all material respects comply with the terms of the option, the partner is liable to account under subsection (1).

46 Retiring or deceased partner's share to be a debt

Subject to any agreement between the partners, the amount due from surviving or continuing partners to an outgoing partner or the representatives of a deceased partner in relation to the outgoing or deceased partner's share is a debt accruing at the date of the dissolution or death.

47 Rule for distribution of assets on final settlement of accounts

In settling accounts between the partners after a dissolution of partnership, the following rules are, subject to any agreement, to be observed—

- (a) losses, including losses and deficiencies of capital, are to be paid first out of profits, next out of capital, and lastly, if necessary, by the partners individually in the proportion in which they were entitled to share profits;
- (b) the assets of the firm including the sums (if any) contributed by the partners to make up losses or deficiencies of capital, are to be applied in the following manner and order—
 - (i) in paying the debts and liabilities of the firm to persons who are not partners in the firm;
 - (ii) in paying to each partner rateably what is due from the firm to each partner for advances as distinguished from capital;
 - (iii) in paying to each partner rateably what is due from the firm to each partner in relation to capital;
 - (iv) the ultimate residue (if any) is to be divided among the partners in the proportion in which profits are divisible.

Chapter 3 Limited partnerships

Part 1 Preliminary

48 Definitions for ch 3

In this chapter—

departure, in relation to a partner, means death, dissolution of a corporate person, insolvency or retirement.

insolvency means bankruptcy in relation to a partner who is an individual and an equivalent condition in relation to a partner who is a corporate person.

register means the register kept by the chief executive under section 51.

Part 2 Formation and maintenance of limited partnerships

49 What is a limited partnership

- (1) A limited partnership is a partnership, other than an incorporated limited partnership—
 - (a) that exists between 2 or more persons of whom 1 or more is or are a general partner or general partners and 1 or more is or are a limited partner or limited partners; and
 - (b) that is formed under this chapter.
- (2) A corporate person may be a general partner or a limited partner in a limited partnership.

50 How formed

- (1) A limited partnership is formed upon registration in the office of the chief executive of a statement in the approved form signed by each person who is to be a partner in the partnership and payment to the chief executive of the prescribed fee.
- (2) A statement referred to in subsection (1) must contain the following particulars—
 - (a) the firm-name;
 - (b) the full address in Queensland of the registered office of the firm;
 - (c) the full name and address of each partner;
 - (d) a statement that the partnership is to be a limited partnership;
 - (e) 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 an amount of money stated in the statement;
 - (f) any other particulars prescribed by regulation.
- (3) A reference in subsection (2) to the address of a partner means—
 - (a) in the case of an individual—the individual’s principal place of residence;
 - (b) in the case of a corporate person—its registered office or principal place of business.

51 Register—proof of registration

- (1) The chief executive must keep a register of all limited partnerships.
- (2) The register may be kept in any form the chief executive considers appropriate that allows it to be inspected at an office of a department at Brisbane during normal office hours.
- (3) The chief executive must, upon registration of a statement referred to in section 50, and may, afterwards, issue a

certificate in the approved form as to the formation and composition at any time of the limited partnership to which the statement relates.

- (4) A certificate issued under subsection (3)—
- (a) is conclusive evidence that the limited partnership to which it refers was formed on the date of registration referred to in the certificate; and
 - (b) is evidence and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, conclusive evidence that the partnership to which it refers consists or consisted of the general partners and limited partners named in the certificate as general partners or limited partners.

52 Registration of changes in limited partnership

- (1) Upon receipt by the chief executive of a notice of change in the approved form and payment of the prescribed fee the chief executive must record in the register for the limited partnership concerned a change—
- (a) in the firm-name; or
 - (b) in the registered office of the firm; or
 - (c) consisting in the departure from or admission to the partnership of a partner; or
 - (d) in the name or address of a partner in the partnership; or
 - (e) in the liability of a partner because of his or her becoming a limited partner instead of a general partner or a general partner instead of a limited partner or because of an alteration in the amount that the partner is liable to contribute as a limited partner; or
 - (f) in any particular referred to in section 50(2)(f).
- (2) If a result of a change notified to the chief executive would be that the partnership concerned would be so constituted as not to be capable of being a limited partnership, the chief executive must not record the change in the register, despite subsection (1).

- (3) A notice referred to in subsection (1) must be signed and given—
 - (a) by or on behalf of all those who are or will be partners in the partnership after the change takes effect, if the change involves the departure or admission of a partner or the alteration of the extent to which a partner is liable to contribute; or
 - (b) by or on behalf of all the general partners in the partnership at the time the change takes effect, in any case other than one referred to in paragraph (a).
- (4) A notice under subsection (1) that relates to the admission of a limited partner to the partnership must contain a statement to the effect that the person admitted is a limited partner whose liability to contribute is limited to the extent of an amount of money stated in the statement.
- (5) Despite the happening of any change in relation to a limited partnership that the chief executive may record in the register (upon notice of the change) under subsection (1)—
 - (a) this Act continues to apply to the partnership as a limited partnership; and
 - (b) a continuing partner shown on the register as a limited partner continues to be a limited partner as so registered.
- (6) If a change of which notice may be given under subsection (1) involves the admission of a limited partner to a partnership or an alteration to the extent to which a partner in the partnership is liable to contribute, being a change arising from agreement between the partners, the change can not take effect until notice of the change has been given under subsection (1) to the chief executive and the chief executive has recorded the change in the register.
- (7) Despite the departure of a person as a partner from a limited partnership the partner and the partner's estate are liable as if that departure had not happened for liabilities incurred by the partnership after the partner's departure unless and until notice of the departure has been given to the chief executive under subsection (1) for recording in the register.

- (7A) Subsection (7) does not apply in relation to liabilities incurred in dealings with a person who has notice of the departure.
- (8) Subject to the terms of any agreement between the partners in a limited partnership, the general partners in the partnership are authorised to give any notice under this section on behalf of all the partners.

Part 3 **Modification of general law of partnership**

53 Liability of limited partner

- (1) A limited partner in a limited partnership is liable to contribute towards the liabilities of the firm but so as not to exceed the amount shown in relation to that limited partner in the register as the extent to which that limited partner is liable to contribute or the part of that amount that remains unpaid.
- (2) Subject to subsection (1), the liability of a limited partner in a limited partnership to contribute is that of a partner in a partnership that is not a limited partnership.

54 Liability for limited partnerships formed under corresponding laws

- (1) In this section—

corresponding law means a law of another State, a Territory or a foreign country that is declared by regulation to be a corresponding law for the purposes of this chapter.

limited partner, in a recognised limited partnership, means a partner in the partnership whose liability is limited under the corresponding law applying to the partnership.

recognised limited partnership means a partnership formed under a corresponding law.

- (2) A limitation under a corresponding law on the liability of a limited partner in a recognised limited partnership extends to any liability incurred in connection with the conduct of the partnership's business in this State.
- (3) The law of another State or a Territory may be declared to be a corresponding law only if the Governor in Council is satisfied—
 - (a) that the law is similar to this chapter; and
 - (b) that under the law the limitation of liability of limited partners in a limited partnership formed under this chapter extends to any liability incurred in connection with the conduct of the partnership's business in the State or Territory.
- (4) The law of a foreign country may be declared to be a corresponding law only if the Governor in Council is satisfied that the law provides for the limitation of liability for partners or certain partners in certain partnerships.

55 Provisions concerning limited partner's contribution

- (1) Any contribution made by a limited partner in a limited partnership towards the discharge of liabilities of the firm must be in the form of money only.
- (1A) Any contribution made by a limited partner in a limited partnership towards the discharge of liabilities of the firm made otherwise than in money must not be taken to reduce the limited partner's liability under section 53(1).
- (2) If a limited partner in a limited partnership has paid contribution, whether or not towards the discharge of liabilities of the firm, and has drawn out or received back any part of the amount of the contribution, the amount so drawn out or received must be treated as part of the amount referred to in section 53(1) remaining unpaid.

56 Use of descriptive words in name

- (1) Every business document issued on behalf of a limited partnership in connection with the conduct of its business must bear in legible characters—
 - (a) the firm-name shown in relation to the partnership in the register kept by the chief executive under section 51; and
 - (b) immediately adjacent to the firm-name, the words ‘a limited partnership’.
- (2) In subsection (1)—

business document means any letter, notice, publication, offer, contract, order for goods or services, invoice, bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque, negotiable instrument, endorsement, letter of credit, receipt or statement of account.

57 Liability for contravention of s 56

- (1) A person who issues a document to which section 56 applies that does not bear the name and words required by the section commits an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) A partner in a limited partnership who acquiesces in the issue of a document to which section 56 applies knowing that the document does not bear the name and words required by the section is to be taken to have issued the document.
- (3) If a document to which section 56 applies issued in contravention of the section bears on its face any indication that it has been approved by or issued under the authority of any person, that person is to be taken to have issued the document unless the contrary is proved.

58 Recovery of loss because breach of s 56

If any person suffers loss because a document to which section 56 applies issued on behalf of a limited partnership did not bear the name or the words required by the section, the

limited partnership and every person who committed an offence defined in section 57(1) in relation to the document are jointly and severally liable to recompense that first person for the loss suffered, which recompense may be recovered by action in the court as for a debt due and owing.

59 Registered office

- (1) A limited partnership must keep in Queensland at the place shown in the register as the address of the registered office of the partnership an office to which all communications with the firm may be addressed.
- (2) In the event of default in complying with subsection (1), each general partner in the limited partnership concerned commits an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—20 penalty units.

60 Incidents of limited partnerships

- (1) A limited partner in a limited partnership—
 - (a) must not take part in the management of the business of the partnership; and
 - (b) has no power to bind the firm.
- (2) However, the limited partner may, personally or by an agent, at any time inspect the books of the firm and examine the state and prospects of the business of the partnership, and may advise and consult with the other partners on those matters.
- (3) A limited partner must not be regarded as taking part in the management of the business of the limited partnership only because the limited partner—
 - (a) is an employee or an independent contractor of the partnership or of a general partner; or
 - (b) is an officer of a general partner that is a corporation; or
 - (c) gives advice to, or for, the limited partnership or a general partner—

- (i) as part of the proper exercise of the functions arising from the engagement of the limited partner in a professional capacity; or
 - (ii) arising from business dealings between the limited partner and the partnership or a general partner; or
 - (d) gives a guarantee or indemnity for a debt or obligation of the partnership or of a general partner; or
 - (e) participates in an action by the limited partners to enforce the rights, or safeguard the interests, of the limited partners; or
 - (f) if authorised by the partnership agreement, participates in a general meeting of all the partners; or
 - (g) exercises a right mentioned in subsection (2).
- (4) If a limited partner takes part in the management of the business of the limited partnership in breach of subsection (1), the limited partner is liable for all liabilities of the firm incurred while the limited partner does so as if the limited partner were a general partner.
- (5) Subject to the terms of any agreement between the partners in a limited partnership—
- (a) a difference arising as to ordinary matters connected with the firm's business may be decided by a majority of the general partners; and
 - (b) a limited partner may, with the consent of the general partners, assign the limited partner's share in the partnership and upon the recording of the assignment in the register kept by the chief executive under section 51 the assignee is to be a limited partner in the assignor's place with all the rights of the assignor; and
 - (c) a person may be admitted as a partner in the partnership without the consent of any limited partner.

Part 4 Dissolution and cessation of limited partnerships

61 Dissolution not available in certain cases

- (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 suffered the limited partner's share of the partnership property to be charged for the limited partner's separate debt; and
 - (c) the departure of a limited partner does not dissolve the partnership.
- (2) The fact that a limited partner in a limited partnership is of permanently unsound mind is not a ground for dissolution of the partnership by the court unless the share and interest of the partner in the partnership can not be otherwise ascertained or realised.

62 Cessation of limited partnerships

A partnership is to cease to be a limited partnership if the partners agree that they are to carry on the business of the firm otherwise than as a limited partnership.

63 Registration of dissolution or cessation of limited partnerships

- (1) Upon receipt by the chief executive of a notice in the approved form—
 - (a) of dissolution of a partnership registered as a limited partnership; or
 - (b) of cessation of a limited partnership under section 62;

and, upon payment of the prescribed fee, the chief executive must record in the register the fact of the dissolution or cessation effective on a date stated in the register in that behalf.

- (2) The date to be stated in the register under subsection (1) must be the date shown in the notice to the chief executive as the date on which the dissolution or cessation took effect or is to take effect or, if no date is shown, the date on which the record is made in the register under subsection (1).

64 Winding up by general partners

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

Part 5 Miscellaneous provisions

65 Legal proceedings

Action by way of execution under or enforcement of a judgment obtained in an action against a limited partnership sued in its firm-name must not be taken against the property or person of a limited partner in the partnership except with the prior leave of the Supreme Court.

66 Duty to notify chief executive of changes

- (1) In the event of—
- (a) a change in the firm-name of a limited partnership; or
 - (b) a change in the name or address of a partner in a limited partnership; or

- (c) a change that renders false or misleading any particular referred to in section 50(2)(f) shown in the register in relation to a limited partnership; or
 - (d) a departure of a partner from or an admission of a partner to a limited partnership; or
 - (e) dissolution of a partnership registered as a limited partnership; or
 - (f) cessation of a limited partnership under section 62;
- each of the general partners at the time the event happens commits an offence against this Act if notice of the event is not given in the approved form to the chief executive under section 52 or 63 before the expiration of 7 days from the happening of the event.
- (2) An offence against subsection (1) is to be taken to continue until the notice in question is given to the chief executive.
 - (3) Proceedings for a continuing offence under this section may be taken from time to time.
 - (4) A matter of complaint for a continuing offence under this section may be for 1 day or more than 1 day of its happening.
 - (5) A person who commits an offence against subsection (1) is liable—
 - (a) for the failure to give the notice in question before the expiration of the 7 days from the happening of the event of which notice is required—to a maximum penalty of 20 penalty units; and
 - (b) for each day during which the offence continues—to a maximum penalty of 1 penalty unit.
 - (6) If a corporate person commits an offence against subsection (1), each director or member of the governing body of the corporate person is to be taken also to have committed the offence and is liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

67 Chief executive may accept and record notices given by person registered as a partner

Upon receipt by the chief executive of a notice in writing given by a person shown on the register as a partner in a limited partnership of the happening of an event affecting the partnership, in relation to which event the chief executive may amend the register upon notice given to the chief executive under section 52 or 63, the chief executive must record in the register that the notice has been received and the tenor of the notice.

68 Chief executive's power to cancel limited partnership's registration

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive reasonably believes that a limited partnership has ceased to exist because the partnership's business is not being carried on in the State under the partnership's firm-name, or by the partners, stated in the register.
- (2) The chief executive may, by written notice given to the person registered as the partnership's general partner and to the partnership at its registered office stated in the register—
 - (a) ask whether the partnership still exists; and
 - (b) ask for documentary proof of its existence or non-existence.
- (3) The notice must state that the chief executive may cancel the partnership's registration unless the chief executive is satisfied, within 1 month after the date of the notice, that the partnership still exists.
- (4) The chief executive must also, by public notice, notify the chief executive's intention to cancel the registration unless the chief executive is satisfied, by the day that is 1 month after the date of the notice mentioned in subsection (2), that the limited partnership still exists.
- (5) If the chief executive is not satisfied within 1 month after the date of the notice mentioned in subsection (2) that the

partnership still exists, the chief executive may cancel the registration.

- (6) If the chief executive cancels the registration, the chief executive must give written notice of the cancellation—
- (a) to the person registered as the partnership's general partner and to the partnership at its registered office stated in the register; and
 - (b) by public notice.
- (7) In this section—

public notice means a notice in a newspaper circulating throughout the State.

69 Chief executive's power to revoke cancellation of registration

- (1) If, for any reason, the chief executive reasonably believes it is appropriate, the chief executive may revoke the cancellation of a registration made under section 68.
- (2) If a cancellation is revoked under this section, the registration is taken not to have been cancelled.

Chapter 4 Incorporated limited partnerships

Part 1 Preliminary

70 Definitions for ch 4

In this chapter—

AFOF means an AFOF within the meaning of the *Venture Capital Act 2002* (Cwlth).

ESVCLP means an ESVCLP within the meaning of the *Venture Capital Act 2002* (Cwlth).

fee includes tax.

person includes a partnership.

register means the register of incorporated limited partnerships kept under section 78.

special resolution, in relation to the limited partners, means a resolution that has been passed by at least 75% of the limited partners.

VCLP means a VCLP within the meaning of the *Venture Capital Act 2002* (Cwlth).

VCMP means a venture capital management partnership.

venture capital management partnership means a venture capital management partnership within the meaning of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (Cwlth), section 94D(3).

Part 2 Nature and formation of incorporated limited partnerships

71 Partnership is formed on registration

An incorporated limited partnership is formed on registration under this chapter.

72 Partnership is separate legal entity

- (1) An incorporated limited partnership—
- (a) is a body corporate with legal personality separate from that of the partners in it and with perpetual succession; and
 - (b) may have a common seal; and

- (c) may sue and be sued in its firm-name.
- (2) An incorporated limited partnership's common seal must be kept in the custody of a person nominated by the partnership and may be used only as authorised by the partnership.

73 Partners in an incorporated limited partnership

- (1) An incorporated limited partnership must have—
 - (a) at least 1 general partner but no more than 20 general partners; and
 - (b) at least 1 limited partner.

Note—

There is no limit on the number of limited partners.

- (2) Any of the following may be a general partner or a limited partner—
 - (a) an individual;
 - (b) a partnership;
 - (c) a body corporate.
- (3) For subsection (1)(a), if a general partner is a partnership and no partner in the partnership has, under the relevant law, limited liability, the number of partners in the partnership is to be counted.
- (4) Also for subsection (1)(a), if a general partner is a partnership and any partner in the partnership has, under the relevant law, limited liability—
 - (a) the number of partners in the partnership who do not have limited liability is to be counted; and
 - (b) the number of partners in the partnership who do have limited liability is not to be counted.

- (5) In this section—

limited liability means limited liability for the liabilities of the partnership.

relevant law, for a partnership, means the law of the place where the partnership is formed.

74 Partnership agreement

- (1) A written partnership agreement between the partners in an incorporated limited partnership must be in force at all times.
- (2) A partnership agreement also has effect as a contract between the incorporated limited partnership and each partner under which the partnership and each partner agree to observe and perform the agreement so far as it applies to them.
- (3) Nothing in subsection (2) prevents an incorporated limited partnership itself executing a partnership agreement.
- (4) The interests of the partners in an incorporated limited partnership and their rights and duties in relation to the partnership are, subject to this Act, to be decided in accordance with the agreement.

Part 3 Registration of incorporated limited partnerships

75 Who may apply for registration

- (1) An application for registration as an incorporated limited partnership may be made, in the circumstances described in subsection (2), by a partnership or by persons proposing to be the partners in the proposed incorporated limited partnership.
- (2) The circumstances are—
 - (a) that—
 - (i) the partnership is a VCLP, ESVCLP or AFOF; or
 - (ii) a general partner in the partnership or a proposed general partner in the proposed incorporated limited partnership intends to apply for registration

of the partnership or proposed partnership under the *Venture Capital Act 2002* (Cwlth), part 2 as a VCLP, ESVCLP or AFOF; or

- (b) that—
 - (i) the partnership is a VCMP; or
 - (ii) the partners in the partnership or the proposed partners in the proposed incorporated limited partnership intend that the partnership or proposed partnership will meet the requirements set out in the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (Cwlth), section 94D for recognition as a VCMP.

76 How is an application made

- (1) An application for registration as an incorporated limited partnership must—
 - (a) be made to the chief executive; and
 - (b) be in the approved form signed by each partner or proposed partner or someone on the partner's or proposed partner's behalf; and
 - (c) be accompanied by any fee prescribed under a regulation.
- (2) Without limiting what the application may include, the application must include the following general information—
 - (a) the proposed firm-name of the proposed incorporated limited partnership;
 - (b) the full address of the proposed registered office in Queensland of the proposed incorporated limited partnership;
 - (c) the full name of each partner or proposed partner or, if the partner or proposed partner is a partnership, the name of the firm or, if the firm does not have a name, the full name of each partner in the firm;

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- (d) the full address of each partner or proposed partner, as follows—
 - (i) if the partner or proposed partner is an individual—his or her principal place of residence;
 - (ii) if the partner or proposed partner is a body corporate—its registered office or principal place of business;
 - (iii) if the partner or proposed partner is a partnership—its registered office or principal place of business.
 - (3) The firm-name of the partnership must include at the end as part of the firm-name 1 of the following—
 - (a) ‘An incorporated limited partnership’;
 - (b) ‘L.P.’;
 - (c) ‘LP’.
 - (4) Also, the application must include, or be accompanied by, the following additional information—
 - (a) a statement in relation to each partner or proposed partner as to whether the partner or proposed partner is, or is proposed to be, a general partner or a limited partner;
 - (b) a statement in relation to each partner or proposed partner that is a partnership to the effect that the partner or proposed partner is a partnership;
 - (c) for an application by a partnership that is a VCLP, ESVCLP or an AFOF—evidence of its registration under the *Venture Capital Act 2002* (Cwlth);
 - (d) for an application by persons proposing to be the partners in a VCLP, ESVCLP or an AFOF—a statement that the persons propose to be the partners in a VCLP, ESVCLP or an AFOF;

Note—

Person is defined in section 70 to include a partnership.

- (e) for an application by a partnership that is a VCMP—a statement that the partnership is a VCMP;
- (f) for an application by persons proposing to be the partners in a VCMP—a statement that the persons propose to be the partners in a VCMP;
- (g) anything else prescribed under a regulation.

77 Registration of incorporated limited partnership

- (1) If an application for registration of an incorporated limited partnership has been made under section 76, the chief executive may register the incorporated limited partnership.
- (2) If the chief executive registers an incorporated limited partnership—
 - (a) the firm-name of the partnership is its name as recorded in the register; and
 - (b) the registered office of the partnership is its office as recorded in the register.
- (3) An incorporated limited partnership must have as part of its firm-name the words ‘An incorporated limited partnership’ or ‘L.P.’ or ‘LP’, as recorded in the register, at the end of its firm-name.
- (4) However, the chief executive must not record in the register, as the firm-name of an incorporated limited partnership, a name that would not be available to the incorporated limited partnership for registration under the *Business Names Registration Act 2011* (Cwlth).

Notes—

- 1 See the *Business Names Registration Act 2011* (Cwlth), section 25 in relation to whether a business name would be available to the entity under that Act.
 - 2 The register of incorporated limited partnerships is a notified State/Territory register under the *Business Names Registration Act 2011* (Cwlth).
- (5) Subject to subsection (4), registration is effected when the chief executive records in the register the details of

information included in, or accompanying, the application for registration (the *registered particulars*) that may be prescribed under a regulation.

78 Register of incorporated limited partnerships

- (1) The chief executive must keep a register of incorporated limited partnerships registered under this chapter.
- (2) The register may be kept in any form the chief executive considers appropriate and may form part of the register of limited partnerships kept under section 51.
- (3) The chief executive must make the information recorded in the register available for public inspection, on payment of the fee prescribed under a regulation, at an office of a department at Brisbane during normal office hours.
- (4) The chief executive may, on application or on the chief executive's own initiative, correct any error or omission in the register by—
 - (a) inserting an entry; or
 - (b) amending an entry; or
 - (c) omitting an entry;if the chief executive decides that the correction is necessary.
- (5) The chief executive must not omit an entry in the register unless satisfied that the entire entry was included in error.

79 Changes in registered particulars

- (1) If any change happens in relation to the registered particulars of an incorporated limited partnership, a statement setting out the changed particulars must be given to the chief executive within 7 days after the change happens.
- (2) The statement must be signed by all the general partners, or by a general partner authorised by all the general partners for this section.
- (3) The statement must—

- (a) be in the approved form; and
 - (b) contain any particulars required under a regulation; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.
- (4) If subsection (1) is not complied with, each general partner in the incorporated limited partnership commits an offence.
- Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—10 penalty units.

80 Certificates of registration etc.

- (1) The chief executive, if—
- (a) registering an incorporated limited partnership; or
 - (b) recording a change in the registered particulars of an incorporated limited partnership; or
 - (c) correcting an error or omission in the register in relation to an incorporated limited partnership;
- must issue to the general partners a certificate in the approved form as to the formation and registered particulars as at that time of the incorporated limited partnership.
- (2) The chief executive may, on application accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation, issue to the applicant a certificate in the approved form in relation to an incorporated limited partnership as to the formation and registered particulars as at that time of the incorporated limited partnership.
- (3) A certificate under this section stating any of the following matters is evidence of the matter stated—
- (a) an incorporated limited partnership was formed on the date of registration mentioned in the certificate;
 - (b) an incorporated limited partnership existed at a time mentioned in the certificate;
 - (c) named persons were the general partners and limited partners in an incorporated limited partnership at a time mentioned in the certificate;

- (d) any other particular of an incorporated limited partnership mentioned in the certificate was recorded in the register at a stated time.

82 Acts preparatory to registration do not constitute partnership

Any act done in connection with the making of an application for registration under this chapter by or for persons proposing to be the partners in a proposed incorporated limited partnership does not of itself create a partnership between the persons.

Part 4 Powers of incorporated limited partnerships

83 Powers of partnership

- (1) An incorporated limited partnership has the legal capacity and powers of an individual and also all the powers of a body corporate including, for example, the power, whether within or outside Queensland or outside Australia—
 - (a) to carry on the business of the partnership; and
 - (b) to do all things necessary or convenient to be done in connection with the carrying on of the business of the partnership including, for example, the power to—
 - (i) enter into contracts or otherwise acquire rights or liabilities; or
 - (ii) create, confer, vary or cancel interests in the partnership; or
 - (iii) acquire, hold and dispose of real or personal property or of an interest, whether beneficial or legal, in real or personal property; or

- (iv) appoint agents and attorneys, and act as agent for other persons; or
 - (v) form, and participate in the formation of, companies or incorporated limited partnerships; or
 - (vi) participate in partnerships, trusts, unincorporated joint ventures and other arrangements for the sharing of profits; or
 - (vii) do any other thing it is authorised to do by or under this chapter or the partnership agreement.
- (2) The powers of an incorporated limited partnership may be limited by the partnership agreement.
- (3) If a statement is made under section 76(4)(d), despite subsections (1) and (2), the incorporated limited partnership's powers are limited to carrying on activities related to becoming registered as a VCLP, ESVCLP or AFOF until the incorporated limited partnership becomes a VCLP, ESVCLP or AFOF.
- (4) If a statement is made under section 76(4)(f), despite subsections (1) and (2), the incorporated limited partnership's powers are limited to carrying on activities related to becoming a VCMP until the incorporated limited partnership becomes a VCMP.

84 Relationship of partners to others and between themselves

- (1) Other than as provided by the partnership agreement or agreed between the partners—
 - (a) a general partner, the incorporated limited partnership or an officer, employee or agent of a general partner or of the incorporated limited partnership is not an agent of a limited partner; and
 - (b) the acts of a general partner or of the incorporated limited partnership or of an officer, employee or agent of a general partner or of the incorporated limited partnership do not bind a limited partner; and

- (c) a limited partner is not an agent of, or a fiduciary for—
 - (i) a general partner; or
 - (ii) another limited partner; or
 - (iii) the incorporated limited partnership; and
 - (d) the acts of a limited partner do not bind a general partner or another limited partner or the incorporated limited partnership itself.
- (2) A reference in subsection (1) to a general partner includes, if the general partner is a partnership, a partner in that partnership.
 - (3) Nothing in subsection (1) stops the making of, or limits or restricts, an agreement between 2 partners or between a partner and the incorporated limited partnership under which—
 - (a) 1 partner acts as an agent of another partner or of the partnership and, by so acting, binds the other partner or the partnership; or
 - (b) the partnership acts as an agent of a partner and, by so acting, binds the partner.
 - (4) Any consent or authority that under this Act is required or permitted to be given by a partner or 2 or more partners or all the partners may, in the case of an incorporated limited partnership, be given by that partner or those partners by or under the partnership agreement either in relation to all cases, or in relation to all cases subject to stated exceptions, or in relation to any stated case or class of case.
 - (5) Subsection (4) does not limit any other way in which a consent or authority might be given.
 - (6) Any consent or authority that under this Act is required or permitted to be given by an incorporated limited partnership may, without limiting any other way in which it might be given, be given by a general partner or 2 or more general partners acting under the partnership agreement.

- (7) A limited partner, as limited partner, is not a proper party to any proceeding commenced in a court or tribunal by or against the incorporated limited partnership, other than a proceeding commenced by the incorporated limited partnership against the limited partner or by the limited partner against the incorporated limited partnership.

Part 5 Liability and powers of limited partners

85 Definitions for pt 5

In this part—

related body corporate has the meaning given by section 9 of the Corporations Act.

security holder, in relation to a body, whether corporate or unincorporated, includes a holder of securities (within the meaning of the Corporations Act, section 92(3)) in or of the body.

86 Limitation of liability of limited partners

- (1) A limited partner has no liability for the liabilities of the incorporated limited partnership or of a general partner.
- (2) Nothing in subsection (1) or section 92 or 93 stops—
- (a) a contribution of capital or property made by a limited partner to the incorporated limited partnership being used; or
 - (b) an obligation of a limited partner to contribute capital or property to the incorporated limited partnership being enforced by any person to whom the obligation is owed;
- in satisfaction of a liability of the partnership or of a general partner.

- (3) This section is subject to section 87.

87 Limited partner not to take part in the management of the incorporated limited partnership

- (1) A limited partner must not take part in the management of the business of the incorporated limited partnership.
- (2) If—
- (a) as a direct result of any wrongful act or omission of a limited partner in taking part in the management of the business of an incorporated limited partnership, the limited partner causes any loss or injury to any person other than a partner in the partnership (a *third party*); and
 - (b) at the time of the act or omission the third party had reasonable grounds to believe that the limited partner was a general partner in the partnership;

the limited partner is liable for the loss or injury to the same extent that the limited partner would have been liable if the limited partner were in fact a general partner in the partnership.

Note—

A limited partner is not an agent of an incorporated limited partnership and the acts of a limited partner do not bind a general partner, another limited partner or the partnership itself. See section 84(1).

- (3) A limited partner is not to be regarded as taking part in the management of the business of the incorporated limited partnership only because the limited partner or a person acting for the limited partner—
- (a) is an employee or an independent contractor of the partnership or of a general partner or an associate of the general partner, or is an officer of a general partner that is a body corporate; or
 - (b) gives advice to, or for, the partnership or a general partner or an associate of the general partner in the proper performance of functions arising from—

- (i) the engagement of the limited partner in a professional capacity or a person acting on behalf of the limited partner in a professional capacity; or
 - (ii) business dealings between the limited partner, or a person acting on behalf of the limited partner, and the partnership or between the limited partner and a general partner or an associate of the general partner; or
- (c) gives a guarantee or indemnity in relation to any liability of the partnership or of a general partner or an associate of the general partner; or
- (d) takes any action, or participates in any action taken by any other limited partner, for the purpose of enforcing the rights, or safeguarding the interests, of the limited partner as a limited partner; or
- (e) if permitted by the partnership agreement—
 - (i) calls, requisitions, convenes, chairs, participates in, postpones, adjourns or makes a record of a meeting of the partners or of the limited partners or of any of them; or
 - (ii) whether at the meeting or in writing or otherwise, requisitions, formulates, signs, approves, disapproves, proposes, moves, supports, opposes, speaks to or votes on any resolution, or an amendment to any resolution of the partners or of the limited partners or of any of them; or
- (f) exercises a power conferred on the limited partner by subsection (4) or under the partnership agreement or otherwise has, or exercises, a right to—
 - (i) have access to and inspect the books or records of the partnership or copy any of them; or
 - (ii) examine the state or prospects of the business of the partnership or advise, or consult with, other partners in relation to the state or prospects of the business of the partnership; or

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- (g) is or acts as an officer, director, security holder, partner, agent, employee or independent contractor of an associate of the partnership; or
 - (h) gives advice to, or consults with, an associate of the partnership; or
 - (i) is or acts as a lender to, or fiduciary for, an associate of the partnership; or
 - (j) to the extent authorised by the partnership agreement, participates on, or has or exercises any right to appoint 1 or more persons to, or remove 1 or more persons from, or to nominate 1 or more persons for appointment to or removal from, a committee that considers, approves of, consents to or disapproves of any 1 or more of the following proposals from a general partner—
 - (i) a proposal involving a material change in the nature of the business of the partnership, including a change in, or departure from, any investment guidelines, policies or conditions relating to the business of the partnership;
 - (ii) a proposal for the adoption of a method for valuing some or all of the assets of the partnership, including a change to, replacement of or variation from a method for valuing some or all of the assets of the partnership;
 - (iii) a proposal for an extension or reduction in the period in which, under the partnership agreement, investments (or particular types of investments) can be made by the partnership, or for any approval or disapproval of investments that the partnership does not otherwise have a right to make;
 - (iv) a proposal relating to any actual or potential transaction or other matter involving any actual or potential conflict of interest;
 - (v) a proposal relating to any actual or potential transaction, contract, arrangement or understanding between 1 or more of the partners,

- or their associates, and the general partner, the partnership or any associate of the general partner or of the partnership;
- (vi) a proposal for the delegation, waiver, release or variation of an authority, right, duty or obligation of the general partner;
 - (vii) a proposal for the appointment or approval under the partnership agreement of any person as a senior executive of the general partner or of an associate of the general partner; or
- (k) nominates, selects, investigates, evaluates or negotiates with any person in connection with the removal or replacement of a general partner, or participates on a committee that proposes, considers, approves of, consents to or disapproves of any nomination, selection, appointment, change in control or ownership, suspension, replacement or removal of a general partner or an associate of a general partner; or
 - (l) takes any action, or participates in any action taken by any other limited partner, for the purpose of registering or maintaining the registration of the partnership or a general partner in the partnership under the *Venture Capital Act 2002* (Cwlth), part 2 as a VCLP, ESVCLP or an AFOF.
- (4) Subject to the partnership agreement, a limited partner or a person authorised by the limited partner may at any time—
 - (a) have access to and inspect the books or records of the partnership or copy any of them; and
 - (b) examine the state or prospects of the business of the partnership and advise, or consult with, other partners in relation to the state or prospects of the business of the partnership.
 - (5) The provisions of this section may not be varied by the partnership agreement or with the consent of the partners, whether given by or under the partnership agreement or otherwise.

Note—

Section 84(4) enables partners to give consent by or under the partnership agreement.

- (6) No implication is to be taken to arise from subsection (3) that a limited partner in an incorporated limited partnership is to be regarded as taking part in the management of the business of the partnership only because the limited partner or a person acting on behalf of the partner does any thing in connection with the conduct of that business that is not referred to in that subsection.
- (7) For the purposes of this section, a limited partner in an incorporated limited partnership that is a VCMP is not to be regarded as taking part in the management of the business of the incorporated limited partnership only because of any act the limited partner takes in relation to the incorporated limited partnership in the capacity of a partner or associate of a partner in the VCMP.
- (8) In this section, a reference to a general partner in an incorporated limited partnership includes, if the general partner is a partnership, a partner in that partnership.

88 Definitions, etc. applicable to s 87

- (1) In section 87—
 - (a) a reference to an associate of a general partner includes a reference to—
 - (i) if the general partner is a partnership, a partner in that partnership (a *partner in the general partner*); and
 - (ii) any person who has an interest in the general partner or in any partner in the general partner, whether as security holder, trustee, responsible entity, manager, custodian, sub-custodian, nominee, administrator, executor, legal personal representative, beneficiary or otherwise; and

- (iii) any person to whom the general partner or any partner in the general partner has delegated any power, authority, right, duty or obligation of the general partner in relation to the partnership or any partnership in which the general partner is a general partner; and
 - (iv) if the general partner or a partner in the general partner or a person covered by subparagraph (ii) or (iii) is a body corporate, a related body corporate of that body corporate; and
 - (v) a director, officer, employee, agent, representative or security holder of the general partner or of any partner in the general partner or of a person covered by subparagraph (ii), (iii) or (iv); and
- (b) a reference to an associate of a limited partner includes a reference to—
 - (i) if the limited partner is a partnership, a partner in that partnership (a *partner in the limited partner*); and
 - (ii) any person who has an interest in the limited partner or in any partner in the limited partner, whether as security holder, trustee, responsible entity, manager, custodian, sub-custodian, nominee, administrator, executor, legal personal representative, beneficiary or otherwise; and
 - (iii) if the limited partner or a partner in the limited partner or a person covered by subparagraph (ii) is a body corporate, a related body corporate of that body corporate; and
 - (iv) a director, officer, employee, agent, representative or security holder of the limited partner or of any partner in the limited partner or of a person covered by subparagraph (ii) or (iii); and
- (c) a reference to an associate of an incorporated limited partnership includes a reference to—

- (i) any person or partnership in which the incorporated limited partnership has an interest, whether as security holder or otherwise; and
 - (ii) if a person or partnership covered by subparagraph (i) is a body corporate, a related body corporate of that body corporate.
- (2) In this section, a reference to a general partner in an incorporated limited partnership includes, if the general partner is a partnership, a partner in that partnership.

89 Differences between partners

- (1) A difference arising as to ordinary matters connected with the business of an incorporated limited partnership may be decided by a majority of the general partners.
- (2) The provision made by subsection (1) may be varied by the partnership agreement or with the consent of the partners.

90 Change in partners

- (1) A limited partner may, with the consent of the general partners and the agreement of the transferee, transfer the whole or a part of the limited partner's interest in the incorporated limited partnership.
- (2) If the limited partner's entire interest in the incorporated limited partnership is transferred to the 1 transferee, the transferee becomes a limited partner in substitution for the transferor with all the rights and obligations of the transferor.
- (3) If only a part of the limited partner's interest in the incorporated limited partnership is transferred to a transferee, the transferee becomes a limited partner in substitution for the transferor in relation to the transferred part and with all the rights and obligations of the transferor in relation to that part.
- (4) A person may be admitted as a partner in an incorporated limited partnership without the necessity to obtain the consent of any limited partner.

- (5) The provision made by subsections (1) to (4) may be varied by the partnership agreement or with the consent of the partners.

91 Change in status of partners

- (1) If a general partner becomes a limited partner, the partner remains liable for any liability of the incorporated limited partnership that arose before the partner became a limited partner to the extent that the partnership is unable to satisfy the liability or to the greater extent provided by the partnership agreement.
- (2) If a limited partner becomes a general partner, the partner remains not liable (subject to section 87(2)) for any liability of the incorporated limited partnership that arose before the partner became a general partner.

Note—

Section 87(2) imposes liability in particular circumstances on a limited partner who takes part in the management of the business of the incorporated limited partnership.

92 Liability for conduct or acts outside the State

A limited partner in an incorporated limited partnership may only be liable for a liability incurred by the partnership as a result of—

- (a) the conduct of the incorporated limited partnership's business outside the State; or
- (b) acts outside the State of a general partner, a limited partner or the incorporated limited partnership or of any officer, employee or agent of a general partner or of the incorporated limited partnership;

if the limited partner would be so liable if the conduct or acts occurred within the State.

Note—

Section 87(2) imposes liability in particular circumstances on a limited partner who takes part in the management of the business of the incorporated limited partnership.

93 Recognised incorporated limited partnerships under corresponding laws

- (1) A partner in a recognised incorporated limited partnership may only be liable for a liability incurred by the partnership as a result of—
 - (a) the conduct of the recognised incorporated limited partnership's business in this State; or
 - (b) the acts in this State of a partner in the recognised incorporated limited partnership or of the partnership itself or of any officer, employee or agent of a partner in the partnership or of the partnership;if the partner would be so liable under the corresponding law if the conduct or acts happened in the place where the recognised incorporated limited partnership was formed.
- (2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), the Governor in Council may, by regulation, declare a law of another State or another country or jurisdiction to be a corresponding law for this chapter.
- (3) The law of another State may be declared to be a corresponding law only if the Minister is satisfied that under that law a limited partner in an incorporated limited partnership formed under this chapter and registered or otherwise recognised under that law may only be liable for a liability incurred by the partnership as a result of—
 - (a) the conduct in that State of the business of the partnership; or
 - (b) the acts in that State of a partner in the partnership or of the partnership itself or of any officer, employee or agent of a general partner in the partnership or of the partnership;

if the partner would be so liable under this chapter if the conduct or acts happened within the State.

- (4) The law of another country or jurisdiction, other than another State, may not be declared to be a corresponding law unless the Minister is satisfied that that law provides for the limitation of liability of particular partners in particular partnerships.
- (5) This section is in addition to, and does not limit, any rule of law under which recognition is or may be given to a limitation of liability of a partner in a partnership.
- (6) In this section—

corresponding law means—

- (a) a law of another State or of another country or jurisdiction that substantially corresponds to this chapter; or
- (b) a law declared under subsection (2) to be a corresponding law for this chapter.

recognised incorporated limited partnership means a partnership formed under a corresponding law.

94 Effect of ss 92 and 93

No implication is to be taken to arise from section 92 or 93 that a limited partner has any liability, or apart from that section would have any liability, in connection with conduct of a partnership's business or acts outside the State that the limited partner would not have in connection with conduct or acts within the State.

Part 6 Winding up of incorporated limited partnership

95 Definition for pt 6

In this part—

assets, in relation to an incorporated limited partnership, means the assets remaining after satisfaction of the liabilities of the partnership and the costs, charges and expenses of the winding up.

96 Voluntary winding up

- (1) An incorporated limited partnership may be wound up voluntarily—
 - (a) if the partnership agreement sets out the terms on which the partnership may be voluntarily wound up, in accordance with the partnership agreement; or
 - (b) subject to the partnership agreement, if the limited partners so resolve by special resolution.
- (2) On a voluntary winding up of an incorporated limited partnership—
 - (a) if the partnership agreement sets out how the assets are to be dealt with on a voluntary winding up—the assets must be dealt with in accordance with the partnership agreement; or
 - (b) otherwise—the assets are to be distributed among the partners in shares that are proportionate to their respective contributions of capital or property to the partnership.
- (3) Any person aggrieved by the operation of this section in relation to the assets of an incorporated limited partnership may apply to the Supreme Court.

- (4) On an application under subsection (3), the Supreme Court may make any order relating to the disposal of the assets that it considers appropriate.

97 Winding up on chief executive's certificate

- (1) The chief executive may, by notice given to the incorporated limited partnership, require an incorporated limited partnership to show good cause why it should not be required to be wound up if the chief executive considers—
- (a) that the partnership has ceased to carry on business; or
 - (b) that, having been registered under this chapter on the basis that the partnership is or is intended to be a VCLP, ESVCLP or an AFOF—
 - (i) the partnership's registration under the *Venture Capital Act 2002* (Cwlth), part 2 has been revoked; or
 - (ii) the partnership has not within 2 years after its incorporation become a VCLP, ESVCLP or an AFOF; or
 - (c) that, having been registered under this chapter on the basis that the partnership is or is intended to be a VCMP, it has ceased to meet, or has not in the period of 2 years after its incorporation met, the requirements set out in the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (Cwlth), section 94D(3) for recognition as a VCMP; or
 - (d) that none of the partners is a limited partner; or
 - (e) that incorporation of the partnership has been obtained by mistake or fraud; or
 - (f) that the partnership exists for an illegal purpose.
- (2) If, at the end of 28 days after the notice is given under subsection (1), the chief executive is satisfied that the incorporated limited partnership should be required to be wound up, the chief executive may publish in the gazette a

certificate as to the requirement that the incorporated limited partnership be wound up.

- (3) The chief executive must give notice of the publication of the certificate to the incorporated limited partnership as soon as possible after the publication.
- (4) The chief executive must, as soon as practicable after giving a notice to an incorporated limited partnership, record the giving of the notice in the register.
- (5) The chief executive must not publish a certificate under subsection (2) unless satisfied that good cause has not been shown why the incorporated limited partnership should not be required to be wound up.
- (6) A notice under subsection (1) or (3) must be given to the incorporated limited partnership—
 - (a) by being given to the incorporated limited partnership at its registered office; or
 - (b) if notice can not reasonably be given under paragraph (a), by being published in a newspaper circulating generally in the State.

98 Review of certificate

- (1) A person whose interests are affected by a decision of the chief executive to publish a certificate under section 97(2) may apply to the Supreme Court for review of the decision.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) must be made within 28 days after the certificate is published.
- (3) The operation of the certificate is suspended on the making of an application for review until the application is withdrawn or the review is decided.
- (4) In deciding an application for review, the Supreme Court may—
 - (a) affirm the decision under review; or

- (b) set aside the decision under review and cancel the certificate.
- (5) Nothing in this section stops the chief executive cancelling a certificate published under section 97(2) at any time after an application is made under subsection (1).

99 Procedure for winding up on certificate

- (1) A winding up of an incorporated limited partnership required on a certificate of the chief executive published under section 97(2)—
 - (a) must start—
 - (i) no later than the end of 28 days after the day on which the certificate is published unless an application is made under section 98(1); or
 - (ii) if an application is made under section 98(1) and the Supreme Court affirms the decision to publish the certificate—no later than 28 days after the application is decided; and
 - (b) must end by the day stated by the chief executive in a notice given to the partnership, not being a day earlier than 60 days after the day on which the winding up must be so started.
- (2) When the winding up is started, the chief executive may appoint a person to be the liquidator of the incorporated limited partnership.
- (3) If the chief executive approves, the liquidator may be a general partner in the incorporated limited partnership and need not be a registered liquidator under the Corporations Act or give security as required under that Act.
- (4) The liquidator must publish notice of his or her appointment in the gazette within 10 days after being appointed.
- (5) In relation to the winding up, the liquidator has all the powers and duties of a liquidator appointed to wind up a company under the Corporations Act.

- (6) Any vacancy occurring in the office of liquidator is to be filled by a person appointed by the chief executive.
- (7) The reasonable costs of a winding up required on a certificate of the chief executive published under section 97(2) are payable out of the property of the incorporated limited partnership.

100 Distribution of assets on winding up required on chief executive's certificate

- (1) On a winding up of an incorporated limited partnership required on a certificate of the chief executive published under section 97(2)—
 - (a) if the partnership agreement sets out how the assets are to be dealt with on a winding up on a certificate of the chief executive—the assets must be dealt with in accordance with the partnership agreement; or
 - (b) otherwise—the assets are to be distributed among the partners in shares that are proportionate to their respective contributions of capital or property to the partnership.
- (2) Any person aggrieved by the operation of this section in relation to the assets of an incorporated limited partnership may apply to the Supreme Court.
- (3) On an application under subsection (2), the Supreme Court may make any order relating to the disposal of the assets that it considers appropriate.

101 Application of Corporations Act to winding up

- (1) This section applies to the winding up of an incorporated limited partnership, other than a voluntary winding up or a winding up required on a certificate of the chief executive published under section 97(2).
- (2) To the extent that the Corporations Act, part 5.7 does not apply, the winding up of the incorporated limited partnership is declared to be an applied Corporations legislation matter for

the purposes of the *Corporations (Ancillary Provisions) Act 2001*, part 3 in relation to the provisions of the Corporations Act, part 5.7.

- (3) The Corporations Act, part 5.7 applies as if the incorporated limited partnership were a part 5.7 body within the meaning of that Act, subject to the following modifications—
- (a) as if the words ‘or in the public interest’ were inserted in section 583(c)(ii) after the words ‘just and equitable’;
 - (b) as if section 583(d) were omitted;
 - (c) any other modifications (within the meaning of the *Corporations (Ancillary Provisions) Act 2001*, part 3) that are prescribed under a regulation.

Note—

The *Corporations (Ancillary Provisions) Act 2001*, part 3 provides for the application of provisions of the Corporations Act and the ASIC Act, part 3 as laws of the State in relation to any matter declared by a law of the State (whether with or without modification) to be an applied Corporations legislation matter for the purposes of that part in relation to those Commonwealth provisions. This does not apply to any provisions that already apply to a matter as a law of the Commonwealth.

- (4) The Australian Securities and Investments Commission may perform a function conferred on it under a law applied by subsection (3)—
- (a) under an agreement or arrangement of the kind referred to in the ASIC Act, section 11(8) or (9A)(b); and
 - (b) if the Commission is authorised to perform that function under section 11 of that Act.
- (5) Unless a function under a law applied by subsection (3) is conferred on the Australian Securities and Investments Commission as referred to in subsection (4), that law applies as if a reference in it to the Commission were a reference to the chief executive.

102 Chief executive to be notified of winding up

- (1) An incorporated limited partnership must give to the chief executive written notice in the approved form of the commencement of the winding up of the partnership within 7 days after—
 - (a) the passing of a special resolution mentioned in section 96(1)(b); or
 - (b) if paragraph (a) does not apply—the commencement of the winding up.
- (2) An incorporated limited partnership must give to the chief executive written notice in the approved form of the completion of the winding up of the partnership within 7 days after that completion, stating the date on which the winding up was completed.
- (3) The chief executive must, as soon as practicable after receiving a notice under subsection (1) or (2), record the receipt of the notice in the register.
- (4) If subsection (1) or (2) is not complied with, each general partner in the incorporated limited partnership commits an offence.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—10 penalty units.

103 Cancellation of registration

- (1) The chief executive must, by gazette notice, cancel the registration of an incorporated limited partnership as soon as practicable after the partnership is wound up.
- (2) The chief executive must, as soon as practicable after the publication of the gazette notice, record the cancellation of the registration in the register.
- (3) An incorporated limited partnership ceases to exist on the cancellation of its registration under this chapter.

Part 7 Miscellaneous provisions

104 Execution of documents

- (1) All courts must take judicial notice of the common seal of an incorporated limited partnership affixed to a document and, until the contrary is proved, must presume that it was properly affixed.
- (2) Without limiting the ways in which an incorporated limited partnership may execute a document, including a deed, an incorporated limited partnership may execute a document—
 - (a) without using a common seal, whether it has one or not, if the document is signed by a general partner; or
 - (b) as a deed if the document is expressed to be executed as a deed and is executed with the use of a common seal or as provided under paragraph (a).

105 Entitlement to make assumptions

- (1) In relation to dealings with an incorporated limited partnership—
 - (a) a person is entitled to make the assumptions in section 106; and
 - (b) the incorporated limited partnership is not entitled to assert in proceedings in relation to the dealings that any of the assumptions are incorrect.
- (2) In relation to dealings with another person who has, or purports to have, directly or indirectly acquired title to property from an incorporated limited partnership—
 - (a) a person is entitled to make the assumptions in section 106; and
 - (b) the incorporated limited partnership and the other person are not entitled to assert in proceedings in relation to the dealings that any of the assumptions are incorrect.

- (3) The assumptions may be made even if a partner or agent of the incorporated limited partnership acts fraudulently, or forges a document, in connection with the dealings.
- (4) A person is not entitled to make an assumption in section 106 if at the time of the dealings the person knew or suspected that the assumption was incorrect.

106 Assumptions that can be made under s 105

- (1) A person may assume that the partnership agreement of the incorporated limited partnership has been complied with.
- (2) A person may assume that anyone who appears, from information provided by the incorporated limited partnership that is available to the public from the register, to be a general partner in the incorporated limited partnership—
 - (a) is a general partner in the incorporated limited partnership; and
 - (b) has authority to exercise the powers and perform the duties customarily exercised or performed by a general partner in an incorporated limited partnership.
- (3) A person may assume that anyone who is held out by the incorporated limited partnership to be a general partner in, or an agent of, the incorporated limited partnership—
 - (a) is a general partner in the incorporated limited partnership or has been properly appointed as an agent of the incorporated limited partnership; and
 - (b) has authority to exercise the powers and perform the duties customarily exercised or performed by that kind of partner in, or agent of, an incorporated limited partnership.
- (4) A person may assume that the general partners in, and agents of, the incorporated limited partnership properly perform their duties to the incorporated limited partnership.

- (5) A person may assume that a document has been properly executed by the incorporated limited partnership if the document appears to have been signed under section 104(2).
- (6) A person may assume that a document has been properly executed by the incorporated limited partnership if the incorporated limited partnership's common seal appears to have been affixed to the document.
- (7) A person may assume that a general partner in, or agent of, the incorporated limited partnership who has authority to issue a document or certified copy of a document on its behalf also has authority to warrant that the document is genuine or is a true copy.
- (8) Without limiting this section, the assumptions that may be made under this section apply for the purposes of this section.

107 Identification of incorporated limited partnerships

- (1) Any document issued for an incorporated limited partnership in connection with the conduct of the partnership's business must contain in legible letters the words 'An incorporated limited partnership' or 'L.P.' or 'LP' at the end as part of the firm-name of the partnership.
- (2) 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 incorporated limited partnership concerned—is aware that documents are being issued in contravention of this section;

commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) The certificate of registration of an incorporated limited partnership must be displayed at all times in a conspicuous position at the registered office of the partnership.

- (4) If the certificate of registration is not so displayed, each general partner in the incorporated limited partnership commits an offence.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—20 penalty units.

108 Registered office

- (1) An incorporated limited partnership must keep in Queensland, at the place shown in the register as the address of the registered office of the partnership, an office to which all communications with the partnership may be addressed.
- (2) A regulation 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 incorporated limited partnership commits an offence.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—10 penalty units.

109 Lodgement of certain documents with the chief executive

- (1) An incorporated limited partnership that was registered under this chapter on the basis of an intention to become a VCLP, ESVCLP or an AFOF must, within 1 month after becoming a VCLP, ESVCLP or an AFOF, give to the chief executive a copy of a document evidencing its status as a VCLP, ESVCLP or an AFOF.
- (2) An incorporated limited partnership that was registered under this chapter on the basis of an intention to meet the requirements for recognition as a VCMP must, within 1 month after becoming a VCMP, give to the chief executive a statement that it is a VCMP.
- (3) If—
- (a) the registration of an incorporated limited partnership as a VCLP, ESVCLP or an AFOF under the *Venture Capital Act 2002* (Cwlth), part 2 is revoked; or
 - (b) an incorporated limited partnership ceases to be a VCMP;

the incorporated limited partnership must, within 7 days after the date on which that revocation took effect or it ceased to be a VCMP, give to the chief executive a notice of that revocation or cessation, stating the date on which it took effect.

- (4) If an incorporated limited partnership ceases to carry on business, the incorporated limited partnership must, as soon as practicable, give to the chief executive a notice of the cessation, stating the date on which it took effect.
- (5) A copy of a document, a statement or a notice required to be given to the chief executive under this section must be accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.
- (6) A notice required to be given to the chief executive under this section must—
 - (a) be in the approved form; and
 - (b) contain any particulars required under a regulation.
- (7) If subsection (1), (2), (3) or (4) is not complied with, each general partner in the incorporated limited partnership commits an offence.

Maximum penalty for subsection (7)—10 penalty units.

110 Duty to give information

- (1) For the purpose of monitoring compliance with this chapter or any regulation made for the purposes of this chapter, the chief executive, may by written notice, require an incorporated limited partnership to give the chief executive, within a period stated in the notice (being at least 28 days) or within the further period the chief executive allows, the information stated in the notice.
- (2) An incorporated limited partnership required under subsection (1) to give information to the chief executive must, within the period stated in the notice or within the further period the chief executive allows, give the information, as it is within its power to give, to the chief executive unless the incorporated limited partnership has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—60 penalty units.

111 Offences by partnerships and partners

- (1) If this chapter provides that a general partner, being a partnership in an incorporated limited partnership, commits an offence, that reference to the person is to be read as a reference to—
 - (a) each general partner in the partnership; or
 - (b) in the case of a partnership in which any partner has under the law of the place where it is formed limited liability for the liabilities of the partnership—each partner in the partnership whose liability is not so limited.
- (2) In any proceeding against a partner for an offence against this chapter brought in reliance on subsection (1), it is a defence to the charge for the partner to prove that the partner took all reasonable precautions and exercised proper diligence to avoid the commission of the offence.

Chapter 5 General provisions

112 Confidentiality

- (1) A person must not disclose information gained by the person in the administration of this Act, unless the disclosure is permitted under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.
- (2) The person may disclose the information to someone else—
 - (a) to the extent necessary to perform the person's functions under this Act; or
 - (b) to a court or tribunal in the course of a legal proceeding; or

- (c) if the disclosure is authorised under this Act or another Act; or
 - (d) if the disclosure is otherwise required or permitted by law; or
 - (e) to the extent reasonably required to enable the investigation or the enforcement of a law of this State or of any other State or of the Commonwealth; or
 - (f) with the written authority of the person to whom the information relates.
- (3) This section does not limit the *Right to Information Act 2009*.

113 False or misleading statements

A person must not state anything to the chief executive the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

114 False or misleading documents

- (1) A person must not give to the chief executive a document containing information the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who, when giving the document—
- (a) informs the chief executive, to the best of the person's ability, how it is false or misleading; and
 - (b) gives the correct information to the chief executive if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information.

115 Delegations

- (1) The chief executive may delegate the chief executive's powers under this Act to an appropriately qualified public service employee.

- (2) In this section—

appropriately qualified includes having the qualifications, experience or standing appropriate to the exercise of the power.

Example of standing—

a person's classification in the public service

116 Offences against the Act are summary

- (1) An offence against this Act is a summary offence.
- (2) A proceeding for an offence against this Act must start within the later of the following periods to end—
 - (a) 1 year after the commission of the offence;
 - (b) 6 months after the offence comes to the complainant's knowledge, but within 2 years after the commission of the offence.

117 Service of limited partnerships and incorporated limited partnerships

- (1) Without limiting any other way of serving a document on partners in a limited partnership, a document concerning the business of the partnership is taken to be properly served on the partners if it is left at or sent by post addressed to the registered office of the partnership.
- (2) Without limiting any other way of serving documents on an incorporated limited partnership, a document concerning the business of an incorporated limited partnership may be properly served on the partnership if it is left at, or sent by post addressed to, the registered office of the incorporated limited partnership.

118 Entries in registers

- (1) An entry in the register kept for limited partnerships under section 51 of any particular fact concerning a limited partnership, including an entry stating the effect of any notice received by the chief executive—
 - (a) is sufficient notice of the fact or the effect of the notice to all persons who afterwards deal with the firm concerned; and
 - (b) is to have effect, for the purposes of section 39(2), as if it were an advertisement in the gazette.
- (2) An entry in the register kept for incorporated limited partnerships under section 78 of any particular fact concerning an incorporated limited partnership, including an entry stating the effect of any notice received by the chief executive, is sufficient notice of the fact or of the effect of the notice to all persons who deal with the partnership.

119 Approved forms

The chief executive may approve forms for use under this Act.

120 Regulation-making power

- (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.
- (2) A regulation may prescribe—
 - (a) the particulars to be stated in a statement or notice filed with the chief executive; or
 - (b) matters relating to the keeping of the registered office of a limited partnership or an incorporated limited partnership; or
 - (c) the fees payable under this Act; or
 - (d) offences for contraventions of the regulation, and may fix a penalty of not more than 20 penalty units for a contravention.

Chapter 6 Savings and transitional provisions

Part 1 Savings provision for Act No. 7 of 1891

121 Saving of rules of equity and common law

The rules of equity and of common law applicable to partnership shall continue in force except so far as they are inconsistent with the express provisions of this Act.

Part 3 Transitional provisions for Act No. 94 of 2003

123 Transitional provision for Tourism, Racing and Fair Trading (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2003

Section 13, as in force before the commencement of this section, continues to apply to an act or omission that happened before the commencement.

Part 4

Transitional provisions for Partnership and Other Acts Amendment Act 2004

124 Continuation of limited partnerships under the Partnership (Limited Liability) Act

This Act applies to a limited partnership formed, and registered, under the *Partnership (Limited Liability) Act 1988*, and in existence immediately before the repeal of that Act, as if it were a limited partnership formed, and registered, under chapter 3.

125 Continuation of register under the Partnership (Limited Liability) Act

- (1) The register of limited partnerships as in force under the *Partnership (Limited Liability) Act 1988* immediately before the repeal of that Act is preserved and continued as the register of limited partnerships kept by the chief executive under section 51.
- (2) The chief executive may issue a certificate in relation to the formation and composition of a limited partnership formed and registered before the repeal of the *Partnership (Limited Liability) Act 1988* and the certificate has effect as a certificate issued under section 51(3).

126 Applications under the Partnership (Limited Liability) Act

An application made or notice given to the registrar under the *Partnership (Limited Liability) Act 1988* and not finally dealt with before the repeal of that Act may be dealt with by the chief executive under this Act.

127 Regulations under Partnership (Limited Liability) Act preserved

- (1) Regulations in force under the *Partnership (Limited Liability) Act 1988* immediately before the repeal of that Act are taken to have been made under this Act and may be amended or repealed accordingly.
- (2) A regulation mentioned in subsection (1) expires on 31 March 2005.
- (3) Subsection (2) has effect despite the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*, part 7.

128 Prescribed forms under Partnership (Limited Liability) Act

Despite the repeal of the *Partnership (Limited Liability) Act 1988*, a form prescribed for use under section 7(1) or 8(3) of that Act immediately before the repeal may continue to be used, with necessary changes, for the purpose for which it was prescribed for a period of 3 months after the commencement of this section.

129 Relation between members of any company registered under State Companies Acts not affected

The relation between members of any company mentioned in section 5(2)(a), as in force immediately before the commencement of this section, is not a partnership within the meaning of this Act.

130 Liability

The liability of a person arising under this Act as in force before the commencement of this section is unaffected by the definition *liability* as inserted by the *Partnership and Other Acts Amendment Act 2004*.

131 References to Partnership (Limited Liability) Act 1988

A reference in an Act or document to the *Partnership (Limited Liability) Act 1988* may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to this Act.

Schedule Dictionary

section 3

AFOF, for chapter 4, see section 70.

approved form means a form approved by the chief executive under section 119.

assets, for chapter 4, part 6, see section 95.

business includes every trade, occupation, or profession.

court includes every court and judge having jurisdiction in the case.

departure, in relation to a partner, for chapter 3, see section 48.

ESVCLP, for chapter 4, see section 70.

fee, for chapter 4, see section 70.

firm see section 4.

firm-name—

- (a) of a limited partnership, means the firm-name shown in relation to the partnership in the register kept by the chief executive under section 51; or
- (b) of a incorporated limited partnership, means the firm-name of the partnership recorded in the register kept by the chief executive under section 78(1); or
- (c) of a partnership other than a partnership mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b), means the name under which the business of the partnership is carried on.

general partner—

- (a) of a limited partnership, means a partner in the limited partnership who is not a limited partner; or
- (b) of an incorporated limited partnership, means a partner in the incorporated limited partnership who is not a limited partner.

incorporated limited partnership means a partnership formed under chapter 4.

insolvency, for chapter 3, see section 48.

liability includes a debt, obligation or other liability of any kind, wherever and however incurred.

limited partner—

- (a) of a limited partnership, means a partner in the limited partnership whose liability to contribute is limited under chapter 3; or
- (b) of an incorporated limited partnership, means a partner in the incorporated limited partnership whose liability to contribute is limited under chapter 4.

limited partnership, without reference to an incorporated limited partnership, means a limited partnership formed under chapter 3.

partnership property see section 23(1).

person, for chapter 4, see section 70.

register—

- (a) for chapter 3, see section 48; or
- (b) for chapter 4, see section 70.

registered office—

- (a) of a limited partnership—means the registered office of the limited partnership recorded in the register; or
- (b) of an incorporated limited partnership—means the registered office of the incorporated limited partnership recorded in the register.

related body corporate, for chapter 4, part 5, see section 85.

security holder, for chapter 4, part 5, see section 85.

special resolution, for chapter 4, see section 70.

VCLP, for chapter 4, see section 70.

VCMP, for chapter 4, see section 70.

venture capital management partnership, for chapter 4, see section 70.