



DIFC

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP LAW

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PART 1: GENERAL

1. **Title**

This Law may be cited as the “Limited Partnership Law 2006”.

2. **Legislative Authority**

This Law is made by the Ruler of Dubai.

3. **Application of the Law**

This Law applies in the jurisdiction of the Dubai International Financial Centre.

4. **Date of enactment**

This Law is enacted on the date specified in the Enactment Notice in respect of this Law.

5. **Commencement**

This Law comes into force on the date specified in the Enactment Notice in respect of this Law.

6. **Interpretation**

The Schedule contains:

- (a) interpretative provisions which apply to this Law; and
- (b) a list of defined terms used in this Law.

7. **Administration of the Law**

This Law and any legislation made under this Law is administered by the Registrar.

8. **Application of the Collective Investments Law 2010**

The Collective Investments Law 2010 including any rules made under that Law apply to a Limited Partnership or a Recognised Limited Partnership which is used for collective investments. In case of a conflict between this Law and the Collective Investments Law 2010 the latter shall prevail.

PART 2: ESTABLISHMENTS OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS

9. Definition and constitution of a Limited Partnership

- (1) A Limited Partnership may be established in the DIFC for any lawful purpose or effect by two or more persons upon the terms, with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions, limitations, restrictions and liabilities herein mentioned.
- (2) A Limited Partnership may consist of any number of persons but shall include:
 - (a) one or more persons called general partners, who shall be liable for all debts and obligations of the Limited Partnership; and
 - (b) one or more persons called limited partners, who shall at the time of entering into such partnership make a contribution either in money, money's worth or any other property, and except as otherwise provided in this law, who shall not be liable for the debts and obligations of the partnership beyond the amount each has contributed.

10. Partnership Agreement

- (1) A Limited Partnership shall have a partnership agreement.
- (2) The partnership agreement shall be an agreement in writing of the partners as to the affairs of the partnership and the conduct of its business.
- (3) The partnership agreement shall be binding upon the partners and their assigns and upon subsequent partners in the same manner as if those persons had themselves executed it.
- (4) A partnership agreement may be amended only by an instrument in writing and all amendments shall be binding on the partners in the manner mentioned in Article 10(3).

11. General and limited partners

- (1) A person may not be a general partner and a limited partner at the same time in the same Limited Partnership.
- (2) A body corporate may be a general or limited partner.

12. Registration

- (1) A Limited Partnership shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Law and the Regulations.
- (2) To register a Limited Partnership, all general partners shall sign and file with the Registrar an application for registration in the manner prescribed in the Regulations
- (3) On registration of a Limited Partnership in accordance with Article 12(2), the Registrar shall:
 - (a) issue a certificate of registration; and

- (b) allocate to the Limited Partnership a number, which shall be the Limited Partnership's registered number.
- (4) A Limited Partnership is formed when the Registrar issues a certificate of registration under Article 12(3).
- (5) The Registrar may refuse to register a Limited Partnership for such reason as he believes to be proper grounds for refusing such registration.
- (6) Where the Registrar refuses to register a Limited Partnership he shall not be bound to provide any reason for his refusal and his decision shall not be subject to appeal or review by the Court.

13. Notification of change in registered details of Limited Partnership

If there is a change in the registered details of a Limited Partnership prescribed in the Regulations, the Limited Partnership shall notify the Registrar in writing within 14 days of any such change taking place.

14. Power to refuse registration of change of name and require change of name

- (1) The Registrar may refuse to register a change of name of a Limited Partnership if the proposed name is misleading, conflicts with an existing name, is undesirable or otherwise not in the interests of the DIFC.
- (2) If, in the opinion of the Registrar, the name by which a Limited Partnership is registered is misleading, conflicts with an existing name, is undesirable or otherwise not in the interests of the DIFC, he may direct the Limited Partnership to change it.
- (3) The direction shall be complied with within 14 days from the date of the direction or within such longer period as the Registrar may allow.

PART 3: ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS OF A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

15. Registered office and conduct of business

- (1) A Limited Partnership that carries on business in the DIFC shall at all times have a registered office in the DIFC to which all communications and notices may be addressed.
- (2) A Limited Partnership shall carry on its principal business activity in the DIFC, unless the Registrar otherwise permits.
- (3) A document may be served on a Limited Partnership by leaving it at, or sending it by post to, the registered office of the Limited Partnership.
- (4) The general partners shall keep at the registered office of the Limited Partnership:
 - (a) a register showing in alphabetical order for each partner:
 - (i) the full name and address of each partner who is an individual, or in the case of a body corporate its full name, the place where it is incorporated and its registered or principal office;
 - (ii) the date on which each person was registered as a partner; and
 - (iii) the date on which each person ceased to be a partner;
 - (iv) whether a partner is a general partner or a limited partner
 - (b) a copy of the Limited Partnership's Certificate of Registration;
 - (c) a copy of the partnership agreement and each amendment made to it;
 - (d) a statement of the amount of any contributions agreed to be made by partners and the time at which, or events on the happening of which, the contributions are to be made;
 - (e) a statement of the amount of money and nature and value of any other property contributed by each partner and the dates thereof; and
 - (f) such other particulars as may be prescribed in the Regulations.
- (5) The general partners shall ensure that the records kept under Article 15(4) shall be:
 - (a) amended within 14 days of any change in the particulars contained therein;
 - (b) available for inspection and copying without charge during ordinary business hours at the request of a partner.
- (6) The information contained in the register and documents referred to in Article 15(4) shall be deemed to be accurate, unless proven otherwise.

16. Particulars in correspondence

The name of a Limited Partnership and the address of the registered office shall appear in legible characters in all its business letters and order forms.

17. Management of the Limited Partnership

- (1) Subject to Article 34, a limited partner shall not take part in the conduct or management of the business of the Limited Partnership, and shall not transact the business of, sign or execute documents for, or otherwise bind the Limited Partnership.
- (2) Notwithstanding the above, a limited partner may subject to the provisions of the partnership agreement:
 - (a) inspect the books of the Limited Partnership; and
 - (b) with such assistance as may reasonably be required of the general partners, examine and inquire into the state and prospects of the partnership business

18. Maintenance of Accounting Records

- (1) The Limited Partnership shall keep such accounting records including underlying documents which are sufficient to show and explain its transactions so as to:
 - (a) disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Limited Partnership at any time; and
 - (b) enable the partners to ensure that any accounts prepared by the Limited Partnership under this Part comply with the requirements of this Law.
- (2) A Limited Partnership's accounting records shall be:
 - (a) kept at such place as the general partners think fit unless specifically prescribed in the Regulations;
 - (b) preserved by the Limited Partnership for at least 6 years from the date upon which they were created, or for some other period as may be prescribed in the Regulations;
 - (c) open to inspection by a partner or auditor of the Limited Partnership at all reasonable times; and
 - (d) otherwise kept and maintained in such manner as may be prescribed in the Regulations.

18A Accounts

- (1) The general partners of a Limited Partnership shall cause accounts to be prepared in relation to each financial year of the Limited Partnership;
- (2) The accounts shall:

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- (a) be prepared in accordance with accounting principles or standards approved by the Registrar or prescribed in the Regulations;
- (b) show a true and fair view of the profit or loss of the Limited Partnership for the period and of the state of the Limited Partnership's affairs at the end of the period; and
- (c) comply with any other requirements of this Law.

(3) A Limited Partnership's accounts shall be approved by the general partners and signed on their behalf by at least one of them.

(4) Within 6 months after the end of the financial year, the accounts for that year shall be prepared and approved by the general partners.

(5) A Limited Partnership shall file the accounts with the Registrar within 7 days of the accounts being approved by the general partners.

(6) In this Part, references to "accounts" are to those prepared in accordance with this Article.

(7) Unless the Regulations or the Partnership Agreement otherwise provide, it shall not be necessary for a Limited Partnership to appoint an auditor or have its accounts audited.

19. Records

- (1) The general partners shall ensure that the records of a Limited Partnership are kept at the registered office of the Limited Partnership in the DIFC.
- (2) All partners are entitled to access to any records or other information of the Limited Partnership.

PART 4: LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

20. Legal person

The Limited Partnership is a legal person and can sue and be sued in its own name.

21. Limited Partnership property

Unless otherwise provided for in the partnership agreement and subject to this Law, the property of a Limited Partnership shall be held and applied by the partners exclusively for the purposes of the Limited Partnership and in accordance with the Partnership Agreement.

22. Power of general partner to bind the Limited Partnership

- (1) A general partner is an agent of a Limited Partnership for the purpose of conducting the business of the Limited Partnership.
- (2) Subject to Article 24(2), the acts of a general partner, performed in the usual course of business of the Limited Partnership, bind the Limited Partnership and his partners.

23. Partners bound by acts on behalf of Limited Partnership

Subject to Article 24(2), an act or instrument relating to the business of the Limited Partnership and done or executed in the Limited Partnership's name, or in any other manner showing an intention to bind the Limited Partnership, by a person authorised to do so, whether a partner or not, is binding on the Limited Partnership and its partners.

24. Authority to sign

- (1) Subject to Article 24(2), where a general partner executes a document on behalf of the Limited Partnership, it shall be conclusive evidence presumed in favour of any person who is not a partner that:
 - (a) the general partner had the authority under which the general partner purports to act; and
 - (b) the executed document has been validly executed.
- (2) A person shall not rely on Article 24(1) if:
 - (a) the general partner who executed the document had in fact no authority to act for the Limited Partnership in the particular manner; and
 - (b) the person either knew or could reasonably have known that the general partner who acted under the purported authority had in fact no actual authority.

25. Indemnification

Subject to such standards and restrictions, if any, as are set out in the Partnership Agreement, a Limited Partnership may, and shall have power to, indemnify any partner or other person from and against any and all claims and demands whatsoever.

26. **Admission of additional limited partners**

Additional limited partners shall be admitted to a Limited Partnership in accordance with the partnership agreement.

27. **Assignment of interest by a limited partner**

(7) A limited partner may, with the consent of the general partners or in accordance with the terms of the Partnership Agreement, assign his share of the interest, in whole or in part, in the Limited Partnership.

(8) The assignee shall not become a limited partner in the Limited Partnership until the assignee's ownership of the assigned interest is entered into the register referred to in Article 15(4).

PART 5: RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES

28. Rights and liabilities of a general partner

- (1) A general partner in a Limited Partnership has all the rights and powers including those incidental to the discharge of his functions subject only to the restrictions and liabilities in the partnership agreement and under this Law.
- (2) A general partner shall carry out all the functions necessary and connected with the conduct of business of the Limited Partnership, and shall discharge all obligations imposed on it, in its capacity as a general partner of the Limited Partnership or on the Limited Partnership, unless otherwise provided for in the partnership agreement or under this Law.
- (3) A general partner shall not, without the prior written consent of all the limited partners;
 - (a) do any act which in any way restricts the Limited Partnership's ability to conduct its business in accordance with the partnership agreement; or
 - (b) use or dispose of any Limited Partnership property, or any rights in Limited Partnership property, for a purpose other than that set out in the partnership agreement or under the Law, except where an immediate action is required in the best interest of all the partners. If any such action is taken without prior written consent of all the other partners, the general partners shall take all reasonable steps to have all partners ratify that action as soon as possible.
- (4) Any property of a Limited Partnership which is transferred to or vested in or held on behalf of any one or more of the general partners or which is transferred into or vested in the name of the Limited Partnership shall be held or deemed to be held by the general partner, or, if more than one, by the general partners jointly, as an asset of the Limited Partnership in accordance with the terms of the partnership agreement.
- (5) Any debt or obligation incurred by a general partner in the conduct of the activities of a Limited Partnership shall be a debt or obligation of the Limited Partnership.
- (6) A general partner shall be liable in the event of the insolvency of the Limited Partnership for all debts and obligations of the Limited Partnership.

29. Rights and liabilities of a limited partner

- (1) A limited partner has the same rights as a general partner:
 - (a) during business hours, to inspect and make copies of or take extracts from the Limited Partnership books and records;
 - (b) to be given, on demand, true and full information of all things affecting the Limited Partnership and to be given a formal account of partnership affairs whenever circumstances render it just and reasonable.
- (2) A limited partner shall not be entitled to dissolve the Limited Partnership by notice.
- (3) Subject to any provision, express or implied, of the partnership agreement to the contrary, a Limited Partnership shall not be dissolved by the death, legal incapacity,

bankruptcy, retirement or withdrawal from the Limited Partnership of a limited partner who is an individual, or in the case of a body corporate, its dissolution, bankruptcy or withdrawal from the Limited Partnership.

30. Share of profits of a limited partner

- (1) A limited partner has, subject to this Law and the partnership agreement, the right to a share of the profits of the Limited Partnership.
- (2) A limited partner may receive from the Limited Partnership the share of the profits, or any part of it, as set out in the partnership agreement only if the general partners should reasonably believe that the partnership is, and will be for the next 12 months after the share of the profits is paid, able to meet its debts as and when they fall due in the normal course of business.
- (3) In the event that a payment is made contrary to Article 30(2), any sum so paid becomes a debt due by the limited partner to the Limited Partnership and is immediately repayable.

31. Dealings by a limited partner with a Limited Partnership

- (9) A limited partner may lend money to, borrow money from and enter into transactions with the Limited Partnership unless otherwise provided in the partnership agreement.
- (10) In the event that a limited partner has borrowed any money from the Limited Partnership under Article 31, such moneys shall be repaid to the Limited Partnership immediately after the commencement of any proceedings to dissolve the Limited Partnership.

32. Limited partners' rights among themselves

Limited partners in relation to one another, shall rank:

- (a) equally in respect of the return of their contributions; and.
- (b) pro rata to those contributions in respect of profits.

33. Return of limited partner's contribution

- (1) Subject to this Law, a limited partner has a right to claim the return of all or part of his contribution:
 - (a) on the dissolution of the Limited Partnership subject to Article 33(2); or
 - (b) in accordance with any provision included in the partnership agreement relating to its return, provided that the general partners should reasonably believe that the partnership is, and will be for the next 12 months after the contribution is returned, able to meet its debts as and when they fall due in the normal course of business.
- (2) In the event of the dissolution of a Limited Partnership, no limited partner shall, be allowed to claim or otherwise withdraw any part of his contribution, until the claims of all the other creditors of the Limited Partnership, and all charges thereon, have been fully paid or satisfied.

- (3) In this Article “payment” includes the release of any obligation forming part of the capital contribution.

34. Limited partner’s liability to creditors

- (1) Subject to Article 34(2) and except as provided in this Law, a limited partner is not liable for the debts or obligations of the Limited Partnership.
- (2) Subject to Article 34(3) and (4), if a limited partner participates in the management of the Limited Partnership in its dealings with persons who are not partners, that limited partner shall be liable for all debts and obligations of the Limited Partnership incurred during the period that he participated in the management of the Limited Partnership as though he were for that period a general partner.
- (3) A limited partner shall be liable under Article 34(2) only to a person who transacts with the Limited Partnership with actual knowledge of the participation of the limited partner in the management of the Limited Partnership and who then reasonably believed the limited partner to be a general partner.
- (4) A limited partner does not participate in the management of a Limited Partnership for the purposes of this Article merely by doing one or more of the following:
- (a) being a contractor for or an agent or employee of the Limited Partnership or of a general partner or acting as a director, officer or shareholder of a corporate general partner provided the capacity in which the limited partner is so acting is made clear to any third party dealing with the Limited Partnership;
 - (b) consulting with and advising a general partner with respect to the activities of the Limited Partnership including being an advisory member of an investment or other committee;
 - (c) investigating, reviewing, approving or being advised as to the accounts or affairs of the Limited Partnership or exercising any right conferred by this Law;
 - (d) acting as surety or guarantor for the Limited Partnership either generally or in respect of specific obligations;
 - (e) approving or disapproving an amendment to the partnership agreement; or
 - (f) voting on, or otherwise signifying approval or disapproval of, one or more of the following :
 - (i) the dissolution and winding up of the Limited Partnership;
 - (ii) the purchase, sale, exchange, lease, pledge, hypothecation, creation of a security interest, or other dealing in any asset by or of the Limited Partnership;
 - (iii) the creation or renewal of an obligation by the Limited Partnership;
 - (iv) a change in the nature of the activities of the Limited Partnership;

- (v) the admission, removal or withdrawal of a general or a limited partner and the continuation of the Limited Partnership thereafter; or
 - (vi) transactions in which one or more of the general partners have an actual or potential conflict of interest with one or more of the limited partners; or
 - (g) bringing an action on behalf of the Limited Partnership pursuant to Article 41(3) and taking subsequent steps in relation thereto.
- (5) Article 34(4) shall not import any implication that the possession or exercise of any other power by a limited partner will necessarily constitute the participation by such limited partner in the management of the Limited Partnership.

35. Liabilities of incoming and outgoing partners

- (1) A person who is admitted as a partner, not by way of an assignment, into an existing Limited Partnership does not become liable to the creditors of the Limited Partnership for anything done before he became a partner.
- (2) An outgoing partner is not liable for the Limited Partnership debts or obligations incurred after he ceases to be a partner.
- (3) An outgoing partner or the estate of a deceased partner may be discharged by agreement with the Limited Partnership, from any liabilities existing at the date when he ceased to be a partner.

PART 6: DISSOLUTION

36. Statement of dissolution

- (1) Except as provided in Articles 38 and 39, a Limited Partnership shall not be dissolved by an act of the partners until a statement of dissolution signed by all the general partners has been delivered by a general partner to the Registrar.
- (2) When a statement of dissolution is delivered to the Registrar, the Registrar shall cancel the registration of the Limited Partnership.

37. Winding up of a Limited Partnership

- (1) In the event of the dissolution of a Limited Partnership its affairs shall be wound up by the general partners unless the activities of the Limited Partnership are taken over and continued in accordance with Article 38(2) or unless the Court otherwise directs under Article 39(2).
- (2) After the dissolution of a Limited Partnership the authority of the general partner to bind the Limited Partnership, 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 Limited Partnership, and to complete transactions begun but unfinished at the time of the dissolution, but not otherwise.

38. Dissolution of partnership on death etc., of general partner

- (1) Notwithstanding any provision, express or implied, of the partnership agreement to the contrary, but subject to Article 38(2):
 - (a) where the sole or last remaining general partner is an individual, the general partner's death, legal incapacity, bankruptcy, retirement or withdrawal from the Limited Partnership; or
 - (b) where the sole or last remaining general partner is a body corporate, its dissolution, insolvency or withdrawal from the Limited Partnership,

shall cause the immediate dissolution of the Limited Partnership which shall forthwith be wound up in accordance with the partnership agreement or, on the application of a limited partner or a creditor of the Limited Partnership, in accordance with the directions of the Court.

- (2) A Limited Partnership shall not be required to be wound up under Article 38(1) if, within 90 days of the dissolution, the limited partners, either unanimously or as otherwise provided for in the partnership agreement, elect one or more general partners, in which event the Limited Partnership shall be deemed not to have been dissolved and the activities of the Limited Partnership may be taken over and continued as provided for in the partnership agreement or a subsequent agreement.
- (3) If a Limited Partnership is dissolved under Article 38(1), and the activities of the Limited Partnership are not taken over and continued in accordance with Article 38(2), a statement of dissolution signed by a limited partner shall be delivered by him to the Registrar who shall thereupon cancel the registration of the Limited Partnership.

39. Power of Court to order dissolution

- (1) The Court may, on the application of a partner, the Registrar or the DFSA, order the dissolution of a Limited Partnership if it is satisfied that:
 - (a) the Limited Partnership is being conducted in a manner calculated or likely to affect prejudicially the carrying out of the activities of the Limited Partnership;
 - (b) the Limited Partnership is being conducted in a manner oppressive to one or more of the limited partners; or
 - (c) circumstances have arisen which render it just and equitable that the Limited Partnership be dissolved.
- (2) Where an order is made under Article 39(1) the Court may give such directions as it thinks fit as to the winding up of the Limited Partnership.
- (3) When a Limited Partnership has been dissolved under this Article the partner making the application shall cause the relevant order of the Court to be delivered to the Registrar within 21 days after the making of the order and the Registrar shall thereupon cancel the registration of the Limited Partnership.

40. Settling accounts on dissolution

Where accounts are settled after the dissolution of a Limited Partnership, the liabilities of the Limited Partnership to creditors shall be paid first and then, subject to the partnership agreement or any other agreement between the Limited Partnership and the creditor, the liabilities of the Limited Partnership shall be paid in the following order:

- (a) to limited partners other than for capital and profits;
- (b) to general partners other than for capital and profits;
- (c) to limited partners in respect of the capital of their contributions;
- (d) to limited partners in respect of the profits on their contributions;
- (e) to general partners in respect of capital; and
- (f) to general partners in respect of profits.

PART 7: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND APPLICATIONS TO THE COURT

41. Legal proceedings and service of documents

- (1) Except as provided in this Law, legal proceedings by or against a Limited Partnership shall be instituted by or against the Limited Partnership or any one or more of the general partners in their capacity as general partners only and no limited partner shall be a party to or named in such proceedings.
- (2) A general partner or, with the leave of the Court, any other person shall have the right to join or otherwise institute proceedings against one or more of the limited partners who may be liable pursuant to Article 34(3).
- (3) A limited partner may bring an action on behalf of a Limited Partnership if any one or more of the general partners with authority to do so has, without good cause, refused to institute such proceedings.
- (4) For the purposes of this Law, service of a document on a general partner in respect of a Limited Partnership may be effected by:
 - (a) delivering it to the general partner; or
 - (b) sending it by post or delivering it to the registered office of the Limited Partnership.

42. Enforcement of judgments against property of a Limited Partnership

- (1) Subject to Article 42(3), no judgment shall be enforced against any property of a Limited Partnership unless such judgment has been granted against the Limited Partnership or a general partner in his capacity as a general partner of that Limited Partnership.
- (2) Creditors of a general partner or a limited partner, in that partner's capacity other than as a general partner or a limited partner of the Limited Partnership, shall have no claim against the property of that Limited Partnership.
- (3) Nothing in Article 42(1) shall preclude the enforcement of an order of the Court relating to property of a Limited Partnership in any case where, by reason of any of the events mentioned in Article 38(1)(a) or (b), a judgment could not be granted against a general partner in his capacity as a general partner of that Limited Partnership.

43. Order for compliance

Where a person who is required by this Law to sign, deliver or permit inspection or copying of a document refuses to do so, a person who is aggrieved by the refusal may apply to the Court for an order directing the person to comply with the provisions of this Law and upon such application the Court may make such order or any other order it considers appropriate in the circumstances.

44. **Orders for compensation**

- (1) A person is liable to pay compensation for loss or damage caused to another person in accordance with Article 129 of the Companies Law 2009.
- (2) The power of the Court to make orders for compensation is contained in Article 133 of the Companies Law 2009.

PART 8: RECOGNISED LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS

45. Foreign Limited Partnerships

- (1) A Foreign Limited Partnership shall not carry on business in the DIFC unless it is registered as a Recognised Limited Partnership under this Part.
- (2) A Foreign Limited Partnership may apply to the Registrar for registration as a Recognised Limited Partnership in such manner as shall be prescribed in the Regulations.

46. Requirements of a Recognised Limited Partnership

- (1) A Recognised Limited Partnership shall:
 - (a) appoint and retain at all times at least one person who is authorised to accept service of any document or notice on behalf of the Recognised Limited Partnership and to undertake any other function as may be prescribed in the Regulations;
 - (b) have a principal place of business in the DIFC to which all communications and notices may be addressed; and
 - (c) file with the Registrar notice of:
 - (i) appointment of persons authorised to accept service;
 - (ii) address of the principal place of business in the DIFC;
 - (iii) any change in the details of persons authorised to accept service and the address of its principal place of business in the DIFC; and
 - (iv) any change in the constitution of a Recognised Limited Partnership, by the incoming or outgoing of any general partner.

in the form and manner required in the Regulations.

- (2) The Board of Directors of the DIFCA may make Regulations:
 - (a) prescribing procedures in relation to requirements under this Part; and
 - (b) waiving or modifying any requirements under this Part in relation to different cases or classes of cases.

46A. Notification of change in registered details of a Recognised Limited Partnership

If there is a change in the registered details of a Recognised Limited Partnership prescribed in the Law or the Regulations, the Recognised Limited Partnership shall notify the Registrar in writing within 14 days of any such change taking place.

46B. Maintenance of Accounting Records

- (1) A Recognised Limited Partnership shall keep such accounting records including underlying documents which are sufficient to show and explain its transactions so as to:
 - (a) disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Recognised Limited Partnership at any time; and
 - (b) enable the partners to ensure that any accounts prepared by the Recognised Limited Partnership under this Part comply with the requirements of this Law.
- (2) A Recognised Limited Partnership's accounting records shall be:
 - (a) kept at such place as the partners think fit unless specifically prescribed in the Regulations;
 - (b) preserved by the Recognised Limited Partnership for at least 6 years from the date upon which they were created, or for some other period as may be prescribed in the Regulations;
 - (c) open to inspection by a partner or auditor of the Recognised Limited Partnership at all reasonable times; and
 - (d) otherwise kept and maintained in such manner as may be prescribed in the Regulations.

PART 9: GENERAL CONTRAVENTIONS

47. General Contravention Provision

- (1) A person who:
 - (a) does an act or thing that the person is prohibited from doing by or under an Article of this Law referred to in Schedule 2;
 - (b) does not do an act or thing that the person is required or directed to do under an Article of this Law referred to in Schedule 2; or
 - (c) otherwise contravenes an Article of this Law referred to in Schedule 2;commits a contravention of this Law
- (2) In Article 47(1), 'person' does not include the DIFCA, Registrar or President.

48. Administrative Imposition of Fine

- (1) The Board of Directors of the DIFCA shall prescribe in Regulations procedures in relation to the imposition and recovery of fines under this Article.
- (2) Where the Registrar considers that a person has contravened a provision of the Law referred to in Schedule 2, the Registrar may impose by written notice given to the person a fine, in respect of the contravention, of such amount as it considers appropriate but not exceeding the amount of the maximum fine specified in Schedule 2 in respect of each contravention.
- (3) If, within the period specified in the notice:
 - (a) the person pays the prescribed fine to the Registrar, then no Court proceedings may be commenced by the Registrar against the person in respect of the relevant contravention; or
 - (b) the person takes action in Court to object to the imposition of the fine or has not paid the prescribed fine to the Registrar, then the Registrar may apply to the Court for, and the Court may so order, the payment of the fine or so much of the fine as is not paid and make any further order as the Court sees fit for recovery of the fine.
- (4) A certificate that purports to be signed by the Registrar and states that a written notice was given to a person pursuant to Article 48(2) imposing a fine on the basis of specific facts is:
 - (a) conclusive evidence of the giving of the notice to the person; and
 - (b) prima facie evidence of the facts contained in the notice;in any proceedings commenced under Article 48(3).

PART 10: THE REGISTRAR

49. Appointment of Inspectors

- (1) The Registrar may appoint one or more Inspectors to investigate the affairs of a Limited Partnership or a Recognised Limited Partnership and to submit such written report as the Registrar may direct.
- (2) The Registrar shall inform the DFSA prior to appointing Inspectors under 49(1) to investigate the affairs of a Limited Partnership licensed, registered or recognised by the DFSA.

50. Production of books, records and assistance

- (1) If Inspectors appointed under Article 49 suspect that any person may be in possession of books, records or information relevant to an investigation, they may require such person:
 - (a) to produce any books and records in his custody or power relating to the affairs of a Limited Partnership or Recognised Limited Partnership;
 - (b) to attend before them at reasonable times and on reasonable notice and answer all questions put to them relevant to the affairs of a Limited Partnership or Recognised Limited Partnership; and
 - (c) to give reasonable assistance to them in connection with the investigation.
- (2) If Inspectors appointed under Article 49 have reasonable grounds for suspecting that a partner of a Limited Partnership or Recognised Limited Partnership maintains or has maintained a bank account of any description, whether alone or jointly with another person, into or out of which has been paid money which is in any way related to the affairs of the Limited Partnership which are the subject of investigation, the Inspectors may require the partner to obtain and produce all books and records in his custody or power relating to the bank account.
- (3) A person in respect of whom a requirement is made by an Inspector pursuant to Article 50(2) shall comply with that requirement.

51. Inspectors' Reports

- (1) The Inspectors shall make a written report to the Registrar at the conclusion of their investigation.
- (2) The Inspectors shall make such interim reports, if any, to the Registrar that the Registrar may require.
- (3) The Registrar may, upon receipt of a report by an Inspector, do any one or more of the following:
 - (a) provide a copy to the Limited Partnership or Recognised Limited Partnership to which the report relates;
 - (b) provide a copy of the report to any person whose financial interests may have been affected by the matters dealt with in the report; or
 - (c) cause the report to be published; or

- (d) in the case of a Limited Partnership or Recognised Limited Partnership licensed, registered or recognised by the DFSA, provide a copy of the report to the DFSA.

52. False or misleading information

A person shall not:

- (a) provide information to the Registrar which is false, misleading or deceptive; or
- (b) conceal information from the Registrar where the concealment of such information is likely to mislead or deceive him.

53. Direction to a Limited Partnership to comply with the Law

- (1) If a Limited Partnership, Recognised Limited Partnership or any of their partners fail to comply with:
 - (a) a provision of this Law or of the Regulations or of any legislation administered by the Registrar; or
 - (b) a requirement made by the Registrar pursuant to any power under such Law, Regulations, or other legislation;

which requires any of them to deliver to or file with the Registrar any document, or to give notice to him of any matter, the Registrar may issue a direction that the Limited Partnership or any partner make good the failure within a time specified in the direction.

- (2) If the Registrar considers that the Limited Partnership or any partner has failed to comply with the direction, he may apply to the Court for one or more of the following orders:
 - (a) an order directing the Limited Partnership or partners to comply with the direction or with any provision of the Law or of the Regulations or of any legislation administered by the Registrar relevant to the issue of the direction;
 - (b) an order directing the Limited Partnership or partners to pay any costs incurred by the Registrar or other person relating to the issue of the direction by the Registrar or the breach of such Law, Regulations or legislation relevant to the issue of the direction; or
 - (c) any other order that the Court considers appropriate.
- (3) Nothing in this Article prejudices the operation of any Article imposing penalties on a Limited Partnership or its partners in respect of a failure mentioned above, or any powers that the Registrar or other person or the Court may have under any other provision of the Law.

54. Compliance with an order or direction of the Registrar

Where the Registrar makes an order, issues a direction or makes a requirement in relation to a person pursuant to a provision of this Law or Regulations, such person shall comply with such order, direction or requirement.

55. Dissolution of Limited Partnerships by the Registrar

- (1) If the Registrar has reason to believe that:
 - (a) a Limited Partnership is not carrying on business or is not in operation;
 - (b) a Limited Partnership is acting in contravention of this Law; or
 - (c) it is prejudicial to the interests of the DIFC for a Limited Partnership to remain on the register;

he may give notice to the Limited Partnership that at the conclusion of three months from the date of the notice, the Limited Partnership shall be struck off the register unless reason is shown to the contrary.

- (2) If the Limited Partnership to whom notice under Article 55(1) is to be given is licensed, registered or recognised by the DFSA, the Registrar shall obtain the consent of the DFSA prior to giving such notice.
- (3) If by the end of the three month period the Registrar:
 - (a) has received confirmation that the Limited Partnership is no longer carrying on business or is not in operation; or
 - (b) has not received from the Limited Partnership sufficient reasons as to why the Limited Partnership should not be struck off the register,

the Registrar shall strike the name of the Limited Partnership off the register and the Limited Partnership shall be dissolved.

- (4) If, where a Limited Partnership is being wound up in a creditors' winding up, the Registrar has reason to believe either that no liquidator is acting, or that the affairs of the Limited Partnership are fully wound up, and the returns required to be made by the liquidator have not been made for a period of six consecutive months, the Registrar may give notice to the Limited Partnership or the liquidator (if any) similar to that provided for in Article 55 (1).
- (5) At the end of the period mentioned in the notice the Registrar shall, unless reason to the contrary is shown by the Limited Partnership, creditor or liquidator, strike the name of the Limited Partnership off the register and the Limited Partnership will be dissolved.
- (6) Where a Limited Partnership is struck off the register under this Article, the liability of every partner of the Limited Partnership continues and may be enforced as if the Limited Partnership had not been dissolved.

56. Court order in relation to the decision of the Registrar

The Court may on application of a person aggrieved by a decision of the Registrar, make one or more of the following orders:

- (a) an order affirming all or part of a decision of the Registrar;
- (b) an order modifying or substituting all or part of a decision of the Registrar;

- (c) an order as to the manner in which a decision of the Registrar or an order of the Court is to be effected;
- (d) an order remitting a decision to the Registrar with directions;
- (e) an order as to costs; or
- (f) any other order that the Court may deem appropriate in the circumstances.

PART 11: TRANSFER OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS

57. Transfer of Foreign Limited Partnership to DIFC

- (1) Subject to the partnership agreement, a Foreign Limited Partnership may if authorised by the laws of the jurisdiction in which it was formed apply to the Registrar for the continuation of the Foreign Limited Partnership as a Limited Partnership.
- (2) An application for continuation shall be made to the Registrar in the manner prescribed in the Regulations and shall be:
 - (a) executed under seal and signed by a general partner of the Foreign Limited Partnership and verified by an affidavit of the person signing the application;
 - (b) accompanied by the partnership agreement that complies with Article 10; and
 - (c) accompanied by any other document prescribed by the Registrar.
- (3) On application, the Foreign Limited Partnership shall amend the partnership agreement to conform to this Law and any other relevant law applicable in the DIFC.

58. Certificate of continuation

- (1) Once the Registrar approves the application, the Registrar shall:
 - (a) issue a certificate of continuation on the terms and conditions the Registrar considers appropriate;
 - (b) register the limited partnership as a Limited Partnership; and
 - (c) allocate to the Limited Partnership a number, which shall be the Limited Partnership's registered number.
- (2) The Registrar may refuse to issue a certificate of continuation if he considers it appropriate to do so. This decision is final and not subject to appeal or review by the Court.
- (3) The Registrar is not required to provide reasons for refusing to issue a certificate of continuation.

59. Effect of certificate

- (1) From the date of continuation stated in the certificate of continuation:
 - (a) the Foreign Limited Partnership becomes a Limited Partnership to which this Law applies as if it has been formed or established under this Law; and

- (b) the certificate of continuation is treated as the certificate of registration of the Limited Partnership.

60. Copy of certificate of continuation

The Registrar shall send a copy of the certificate of continuation to the appropriate official or public body in the jurisdiction in which the application for continuation was authorised.

61. Rights and liabilities

Where a Foreign Limited Partnership is continued as a Limited Partnership under this Law, the Limited Partnership:

- (a) continues to have all the property, rights and privileges and is subject to all the liabilities and restrictions that it had before the continuation; and
- (b) remains a party in any legal proceedings commenced in any jurisdiction in which it was a party before the continuation.

62. Transfer of Limited Partnership from DIFC to another jurisdiction

- (1) A Limited Partnership may, if it is authorised:

- (c) under the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is to be continued; and
- (d) by the partnership agreement; or if the agreement is silent,
- (e) by approval of all the general and limited partners; and
- (f) by the Registrar in the manner prescribed in the Regulations;

apply to the appropriate official or public body of a foreign jurisdiction to transfer the Limited Partnership to the foreign jurisdiction and request that the Limited Partnership be continued as a Foreign Limited Partnership.

- (2) A Limited Partnership shall not apply under Article 62(1) unless the laws of the foreign jurisdiction provide that the Foreign Limited Partnership:

- (a) will continue to have all the property, rights and privileges and is subject to all the liabilities, disabilities and debts that it had before the continuation; and
- (b) will remain a party in any legal proceedings commenced in any jurisdiction in which it was a party before the continuation.

- (3) A Limited Partnership ceases to be a Limited Partnership within the meaning of this Law when the Limited Partnership is continued as a Foreign Limited Partnership and when the Foreign Limited Partnership files with the Registrar a copy of the certificate or instrument of continuation certified by the appropriate official of the foreign jurisdiction.
- (4) When the Registrar receives the foreign jurisdiction's certificate or instrument of continuation, the Registrar shall strike the name of the Limited Partnership off the Register.

63. **Refusal to grant authorisation to transfer a Limited Partnership**

- (1) The Registrar may refuse to authorise a Limited Partnership to apply to be continued under Article 62(1).
- (2) The Limited Partnership may appeal to the Court from a decision of the Registrar under Article 63(1).

PART 12: MISCELLANEOUS

64. Powers to make Regulations

- (1) The Board of Directors of the DIFCA may make Regulations for the purposes of this Law pursuant to the power conferred upon it under Article 140 of the Companies Law 2009.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of Article 140 of the Companies Law 2009, such Regulations may be made in relation to:
 - (a) the objectives, powers or functions of the Registrar under this Law;
 - (b) forms, procedures, notice and requirements under this Law;
 - (c) the filing of certain material;
 - (d) the manner in which such material shall be filed;
 - (e) which material, or parts of the material, shall be made available for viewing by the public during the normal business hours;
 - (f) the use of an electronic or computer-based system for the filing, delivery or deposit of, documents or information required under or governed by the Law and Regulations;
 - (g) the circumstances in which persons shall be deemed to have signed or certified documents on an electronic or computer-based system for any purpose under the Law; and
 - (h) the payment of fees to the Registrar.
- (3) The Board of Directors of the DIFC shall publish draft Regulations in the manner prescribed under Article 141 of the Companies Law 2009.

65. Waivers and Modification of the Regulations

The powers to waive and modify the Law or Regulations made pursuant to the Law are contained in Article 154 of the Companies Law 2009.

66. Public register

- (1) The Registrar shall publish and maintain a register of current and past registrations of Limited Partnerships in such a manner as may be prescribed in the Regulations.
- (2) The Registrar shall publish and maintain a register of current and past registrations of Recognised Limited Partnerships in such a manner as may be prescribed in the Regulations.
- (3) The Registrar shall make a reasonably current version of any register, maintained under this Article freely available for viewing by the public during the normal business hours of the Registrar.

67. Inspection

Any person may require a certified copy of the certificate of registration, a certificate of good standing or a copy of or extract from any registered statement filed in relation to a Limited Partnership or Recognised Limited Partnership to be certified as a true copy by the Registrar on payment of such fees as may be prescribed in the Regulations.

68. Evidence in legal proceedings

A certificate of registration, a certificate of good standing or a copy of or an extract from a registered statement filed with the Registrar issued under this Law, if certified by the Registrar to be a true copy, shall be received in evidence in all legal proceedings.

69. Fees

- (1) The Board of Directors of the DIFCA may make Regulations requiring the payment to the Registrar of such fees as may be prescribed in respect of:
 - (a) the performance by the Registrar of such functions under this law as may be specified in the Regulations, including the receipt by him of any document under this Law which is required to be delivered to him; and
 - (b) the inspection of documents or other material held by him under this Law.
- (2) The Registrar may charge a fee for any services provided by him otherwise than in pursuance of an obligation imposed on him by this Law.
- (3) Where a fee is provided for or charged under this Article for the performance of an act or duty by the Registrar, no action need be taken by him until the fee is paid, and where the fee is payable on the receipt by him of a document required to be delivered to him he shall be deemed not to have received it until the fee is paid.

70. Advertisement in a newspaper

Notice of any arrangement or transaction under which any person will cease to be a general partner in a Limited Partnership and become a limited partner in that partnership, shall be forthwith advertised in a newspaper in the manner prescribed in the Regulations and until notice of the arrangement or transaction is so advertised, the arrangement or transaction shall, for the purposes of the Law, be deemed to be of no effect.

SCHEDULE 1

INTERPRETATION

Rules of interpretation

- (1) In this Law, unless the context requires otherwise, a reference to:
 - (a) a statutory provision includes a reference to the statutory provision as amended or re-enacted from time to time;
 - (b) a person includes any natural person, body corporate or body unincorporate, including a company, partnership, unincorporated association, government, an agency of the government or state;
 - (c) an obligation to publish or cause to be published a particular document shall, unless expressly provided otherwise in the Law, include publishing or causing to be published in printed or electronic form;
 - (d) a day shall refer to a business day, being a normal working day in the DIFC;
 - (e) a calendar year shall mean a year of the Gregorian calendar
 - (f) a partnership agreement includes any amendments thereto;
 - (g) a general partner means a person appointed and acting in that capacity;
 - (h) a partner includes both a general and limited partner of a Limited Partnership who are registered as partners in accordance with the provisions of this Law.; and
 - (i) the masculine gender includes the feminine.
- (2) The headings in the Law shall not affect its interpretation.

2. Legislation in the DIFC

References to legislation and Guidance in the Law shall be construed in accordance with the following provisions:

- (a) Federal Law is law made by the federal government of the United Arab Emirates;
- (b) Dubai Law is law made by the Ruler, as applicable in the Emirate of Dubai;
- (c) DIFC Law is law made by the Ruler (including, by way of example, the Law), as applicable in the DIFC;
- (d) the Law is the Limited Partnership Law, DIFC Law No. 1 of 2006 made by the Ruler;
- (e) the Regulations are legislation made by the Board of Directors of the DIFCA for the purpose of the Law and are binding in nature;

- (f) Guidance is indicative and non-binding and may comprise (i) guidance made and issued by the Registrar under the Law; and (ii) any standard or code of practice issued by the Board of Directors of the DIFCA which has not been incorporated into the Regulations; and
- (g) references to “legislation administered by the Registrar” are references to DIFC Law and Regulations conferring functions and powers on the Registrar.

3. Defined Terms

In the Law, unless the context indicates otherwise, the defined terms listed below shall have the corresponding meanings

Term	Definition
Board of Directors of the DIFCA	the governing body of the DIFCA.
Court	the DIFC Court as established under Dubai Law.
DFSA	the Dubai Financial Services Authority.
DIFCA	the DIFC Authority.
DIFC	the Dubai International Financial Centre.
DIFC Law	has the meaning given in Article 2 of Schedule 1 to the Law.
Foreign Limited Partnership	a limited partnership formed in any jurisdiction other than the DIFC.
Limited Partnership	a limited partnership which is formed in the DIFC.
Law	the Limited Partnership Law 2006.
Partner	has the meaning given in Schedule 1 to the Law.
Person	has the meaning given in Schedule 1 to the Law.
President	the president of the DIFC, appointed by a decree of the Ruler pursuant to Dubai Law.
Recognised Limited Partnership	a limited partnership which is formed outside of the DIFC and is registered in accordance with Article 45.
Registrar	the Registrar appointed under the Companies Law 2009.

DIFC LIMITED PARTNERSHIP LAW

Term	Definition
Regulations	has the meaning given in Article 2 of Schedule 1 to the Law.
Ruler	the ruler of the Emirate of Dubai.
Schedule	a Schedule to the Law.

SCHEDULE 2

CONTRAVENTIONS WITH FINES STIPULATED

<i>Article of Law creating contravention</i>	<i>General nature of contravention</i>	<i>Fine</i>
12	Carrying on a business as a partnership without registration	\$20,000
13	Limited Partnership failing to notify the Registrar of any changes in registered details	\$2,000
18(1)	Failure of Limited Partnership to keep accounting records	\$15,000
18(2)(a) or (b)	Non-compliant maintenance of accounting records by Limited Partnership	\$2,000
18(2)(c)	Failure of Limited Partnership to keep accounting records open to inspection	\$1,000
18(A)	Failure of Limited Partnership to keep accounts or prepare accounts as required	\$15,000
36	Failure to deliver a statement of dissolution to the Registrar	\$15,000
46A	Recognised Limited Partnership failing to notify the Registrar of any change in registered details	\$2,000
46(B)(1)	Failure of Recognised Limited Partnership to keep accounting records	\$15,000
46(B)(2)(a) or (b)	Non-compliant maintenance of accounting records by Recognised Limited Partnership	\$2,000
46(B)(2)(c)	Failure of Recognised Limited Partnership to keep accounting records open to inspection	\$1,000
52	Providing false or misleading information to the Registrar	\$15,000
54	Failure to comply with the direction of the Registrar	\$15,000