



# Limited Partnerships Act 1907

1907 CHAPTER 24 7 Edw 7

*[<sup>F1</sup>Winding up: applications and petitions to the court*

## Textual Amendments

- F1** [S. 28](#) and cross-heading inserted (26.10.2023 but only so far as it confers a power to make regulations or relates to the exercise of the power, otherwise prosp.) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 131](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

## 28 Winding up limited partnerships on grounds of public interest

- (1) Where it appears to the Secretary of State that it is expedient in the public interest for a limited partnership to be wound up, the Secretary of State may present a petition to the court for it to be wound up.
- (2) Where it appears to the Scottish Ministers that it is expedient in the public interest for a limited partnership registered in Scotland to be wound up, the Scottish Ministers may present a petition to the court for it to be wound up.
- (3) Where it appears to the Department for the Economy in Northern Ireland that it is expedient in the public interest for a limited partnership registered in Northern Ireland to be wound up, the Department may present a petition to the court for it to be wound up.
- (4) The Secretary of State must consult the Scottish Ministers before presenting a petition under subsection (1) in respect of a limited partnership registered in Scotland.
- (5) The Secretary of State must consult the Department for the Economy in Northern Ireland before presenting a petition under subsection (1) in respect of a limited partnership registered in Northern Ireland.
- (6) If a petition is presented under this section, the court may wind up the limited partnership if the court is of the opinion that it is just and equitable for it to be wound up.

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- (7) The power in subsection (6) does not limit any other power the court has in the same circumstances.]

### [<sup>F2</sup>29 **Winding up dissolved limited partnerships**

- (1) Where a limited partnership is dissolved and it appears to the court that there has been a failure to wind up the limited partnership under section 6(3A) or (3B) properly or at all, the court may make any order it considers appropriate, including an order—
- (a) for the purposes of enforcing the duty in section 6(3A) or (3B),
  - (b) in connection with the performance of that duty, or
  - (c) to wind up the limited partnership.
- (2) The court may make an order under subsection (1) on an application by any of the following—
- (a) the Secretary of State;
  - (b) the Scottish Ministers, but only if the limited partnership is registered in Scotland or they appear to the court to have sufficient interest for any other reason;
  - (c) the Department for the Economy in Northern Ireland, but only if the limited partnership is registered in Northern Ireland or the Department appears to the court to have sufficient interest for any other reason;
  - (d) any other person appearing to the court to have sufficient interest.
- (3) The Secretary of State must consult the Scottish Ministers before making an application for an order under subsection (1) in respect of a limited partnership registered in Scotland.
- (4) The Secretary of State must consult the Department for the Economy in Northern Ireland before making an application for an order under subsection (1) in respect of a limited partnership registered in Northern Ireland.
- (5) The power in subsection (1) does not limit any other power the court has in the same circumstances.]

#### Textual Amendments

- F2** S. 29 inserted (26.10.2023 but only so far as it confers a power to make regulations or relates to the exercise of the power, otherwise prosp.) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023](#) (c. 56), [ss. 132, 219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

### [<sup>F3</sup>30 **Power to make provision about winding up**

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision in relation to the winding up of a limited partnership under section 28 or 29 that corresponds or is similar to any provision of the Insolvency Act 1986 or the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (including any provision of that Act or Order that relates to the allocation of jurisdiction or distribution of business between courts in any part of the United Kingdom).
- (2) Before making regulations under subsection (1) the Secretary of State must—

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- (a) obtain the consent of the Department for the Economy in Northern Ireland, so far as the regulations relate to limited partnerships registered in Northern Ireland;
  - (b) obtain the consent of the Scottish Ministers, so far as the regulations relate to limited partnerships registered in Scotland.
- (3) The provision that may be made by regulations under subsection (1) by virtue of section 38(1) includes provision amending, repealing or revoking provision made by or under either of the following, whenever passed or made—
- (a) an Act;
  - (b) Northern Ireland legislation.
- (4) Regulations under this section are subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.]

#### Textual Amendments

**F3** S. 30 inserted (26.10.2023 but only so far as it confers a power to make regulations or relates to the exercise of the power, otherwise prosp.) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023](#) (c. 56), [ss. 133, 219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

#### [<sup>F4</sup>31 Winding up of limited partnerships: concurrent proceedings

- (1) Where a petition under section 28 in respect of a limited partnership is pending, a general partner of the limited partnership who is or becomes aware of any of the circumstances mentioned in subsection (3) must notify the court to which the petition was presented.
- (2) Where an application under section 29 in respect of a limited partnership is pending—
- (a) a general partner of the limited partnership who is or becomes aware any of the circumstances mentioned in subsection (3) must notify the court to which the application was made, and
  - (b) if the application was made by a person other than the Secretary of State, the applicant must notify the court to which the application was made if the applicant is or becomes aware of any of the circumstances mentioned in subsection (3).
- (3) The circumstances are that—
- (a) a petition for sequestration of the limited partnership's estate under the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 2016 is before a sheriff,
  - (b) an application to the Accountant in Bankruptcy for sequestration of the limited partnership's estate under that Act is pending,
  - (c) sequestration has been awarded by virtue of any such petition or application and the limited partnership's estate is being sequestrated,
  - (d) a trust deed in respect of the limited partnership's estate has been sent to the Accountant in Bankruptcy for registration under that Act and the registration has not been refused,
  - (e) a protected trust deed (within the meaning of that Act) is in force in respect of the limited partnership's estate,
  - (f) an application by the limited partnership for approval of a debt payment programme under the Debt Arrangement and Attachment (Scotland) Act 2002 is pending, or

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- (g) such a programme has been approved under that Act and has not been completed.
- (4) A person is not required to notify the court of circumstances under subsection (1) or (2) if another person has notified the court of those circumstances.
- (5) If a person fails to comply with subsection (1) or (2) an offence is committed by—
  - (a) the person, and
  - (b) if the person is a legal entity, any of its managing officers who is in default.
- (6) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction—
  - (a) in England and Wales, to a fine;
  - (b) in Scotland or Northern Ireland, to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale and, for continued contravention, a daily default fine not exceeding one-tenth of level 5 on the standard scale.
- (7) A managing officer is “in default” for the purposes of this section if they authorise or permit, participate in, or fail to take all reasonable steps to prevent, the contravention.
- (8) But a corporate managing officer does not commit an offence as a managing officer in default unless one of its managing officers is in default.
- (9) Where any such offence is committed by a corporate managing officer the managing officer in question also commits the offence (subject to subsection (8)).
- (10) For the purposes of this section a petition or application is “pending” if it has been presented or made and it has not fallen, been withdrawn or been determined.]

#### Textual Amendments

- F4** Ss. 31, 32 inserted (26.10.2023 but only so far as it confers a power to make regulations or relates to the exercise of the power, otherwise prosp.) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023](#) (c. 56), [ss. 134\(3\), 219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

#### [<sup>F4</sup>32 **Power to amend circumstances for notification under section 31**

- (1) The Secretary of State or the Scottish Ministers may by regulations amend the list in section 31(3).
- (2) Before making regulations under subsection (1) the Secretary of State must obtain the consent of the Scottish Ministers.
- (3) Regulations made by the Secretary of State under subsection (1) are subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.
- (4) Regulations made by the Scottish Ministers under subsection (1) are subject to the affirmative procedure (see Part 2 of the Interpretation and Legislative Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 ([asp 10](#))).]

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