Features of a limited partnership

Purpose: Running a business trade with 2 or more natural persons

Creation: • By signing of a partner contract

Legal entity:

No own legal entity - the company is, however, capable of taking ac-

tions, suing or being sued and being claimed against for debt

Form regulations: • Signing of a partner contract

Registration in the register of commerce

Organs: • Partners

Company designation: • The personal name of at least one partner with unlimited liability

must be included with the addition: "Co.", "& Cie-", "+ Son", "+ Heirs" and "Bros." etc. (The personal name of limited partners may not be included in the company name, otherwise they become liable

in the same way as general partners.)

Foundation:

Number of founders • 2 or more persons

At least 1 with general partner with complete liability (general partner) and one partner with limited liability (limited partner).

Limited partners may be juridical persons.

Origin of founders Swiss and foreign citizens (at least one representative must be resi-

dent in Switzerland).

Liability: • General partner: Unlimited

 Limited partner: Liability only up to a limited amount (only if his/her name is **not** included in the company designation, otherwise he/she

also bears unlimited liability).

Taxes:

• The partners pay tax on both business income and capital assets

together.

Recommendations
 Carefully draw up a written partner contract.

Advantages: • No minimum capital

Simple foundation

Combination of the strength and capital of 2 or more persons in or-

der to achieve a mutual business objective.

Unlimited liability of general partners

Limited liability of limited partners

Disadvantages: ■ Independence of the company from the partners (if 1 of 2 leaves, this may endanger existence of the company although conversion

into a proprietorship is possible)

Restraint of trade agreement among the partners if no other con-

verse agreements are reached.

Any disagreements between the partners