

Summary of Time Limits in LLP Act, 2008

Task to be done!	Time Limit	Sec
Definition of "resident in India" for a DP (stayed in India)	Not less than 120 days during FY	7(1)
LLP to file particulars of an individual's consent to act as a DP with ROC	Within 30 days of appointment	7(4)
LLP to appoint a DP when a vacancy arises	Within 30 days of vacancy arising	9
ROC to register incorporation document and issue certificate of incorporation	Within 14 days of compliance with incorporation requirements	12(1)
Period for which a reserved name for a proposed LLP or a name change is valid	3 months from date of intimation by Registrar	16(2)
CG's direction to an LLP to change its name (if undesirable or too similar)	Within 3 months from date of issue of such direction	17(1)
Application by a proprietor of a registered trademark for rectification of an LLP's name (maintainable within)	3 years from date of incorporation, registration, or name change of LLP	17(1)
LLP to change its name in LLP Agreement after a change in certificate of incorporation	Within 30 days of such change in certificate of incorporation	17(2)
LLP to give notice to Registrar of a change in its name or obtaining a new name	Within 15 days from date of such change	17(2)
Filing of LLP Agreement (e-Form 3) with Registrar	Within 30 days of incorporation	23
Partner to give notice of intention to resign (in absence of an agreement)	Not less than 30 days in writing to other partners	24(1)
Partner to inform LLP of change in their name or address	Within 15 days of such change	25(1)
LLP to file notice with Registrar when a person becomes or ceases to be a partner	Within 30 days from date they become or cease to be a partner	25(2)
LLP to file notice with Registrar when there is any change in name or address of a partner	Within 30 days of such change	25(2)
ROC to obtain confirmation from LLP regarding a notice filed by a person ceasing to be a partner	Within 15 days	25(6)
LLP to prepare a Statement of Account and Solvency for each FY	Within 6 months from end of each FY	34(2)
LLP to file an Annual Return with Registrar	Within 60 days of closure of its FY	35(1)
Period after which a subsequent offence (similar to a previously compounded one) is deemed a first offence	After expiry of 3 years from date similar offence was previously compounded	39(2)
Intimation of compounding an offence to Registrar	Within 7 days from date on which offence is compounded	39(4)
LLP to inform concerned Registrar of Firms or ROC about its conversion into an LLP	Within 15 days of date of registration of LLP	58(ii)
LLP to file Tribunal's order sanctioning a compromise or arrangement with Registrar	Within 30 days after order is made	60(3)
Every LLP to file a certified copy of an order facilitating reconstruction or amalgamation with ROC for registration	Within 30 days after making of order	62(3)
Circumstance for winding up by Tribunal: LLP carries on business with fewer than two partners	For a period of more than 6 months	64(b)
Circumstance for winding up by Tribunal: LLP defaults in filing SAS or AR	For any 5 consecutive FYs	64(d)