



Department for
Business & Trade

Statutory guidance on the Meaning of “Significant Influence or Control” over Limited Liability Partnerships in the Context of the Register of People with Significant Control

February 2026

Department for Business and Trade

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Published under paragraph 23 of Schedule 1A to the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships by regulation 31M of the Limited Liability Partnerships (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 2009/1804).

February 2026



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1. Introduction

What this guidance is

- 1.1. The Secretary of State has issued this statutory guidance about the meaning of the term “significant influence or control” for the purposes of schedule 1A to the Companies Act 2006 (“the act”), as applied to Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) by [regulation 31M of the Limited Liability Partnerships \(Application of Companies Act 2006\) Regulations 2009 \(S.I. 2009/1804\)](#).
- 1.2. This guidance is published under paragraph 23(5) of schedule 1A to the act as applied to LLPs.
- 1.3. LLPs incorporated under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000 are required to investigate and report their People with Significant Control (PSCs) to Companies House.
- 1.4. A person has significant control over an LLP if one or more of the specified conditions are satisfied. The first 3 specified conditions concern the rights to more than 25% of the assets on a winding up, holding more than 25%

of the voting rights, and the right to appoint or remove the majority of management.

- 1.5. The fourth condition requires a person to exercise, or have the right to exercise, “significant influence or control” over the company.
- 1.6. The fifth condition requires a person to exercise, or have the right to exercise, significant influence or control over the activities of a trust or a firm which meets any of the other specified conditions in relation to the company.
- 1.7. If a person has significant control over an LLP by meeting 1 or more of the first 3 specified conditions, it is unnecessary to report to Companies House if that person also has significant influence or control by virtue of the fourth condition.
- 1.8. The term “significant influence or control” occurs 3 times in schedule 1A.

*The fourth condition is that X has the right to exercise, or actually exercises, **significant influence or control** over LLP Y.*

- *exercises, **significant influence or control** over the activities of that trust or firm*

1.9. The first 2 occurrences are in the fourth and fifth specified conditions and take the following form:

The fifth condition is that both of the following are true:

- *the trustees of a trust or the members of a firm that, under the law by which it is governed, is not a legal person meet any of the other specified conditions (in their capacity as such) in relation to LLP Y, or would do so if they were individuals*
- *X has the right to exercise, or actually exercises, **significant influence or control** over the activities of that trust or firm*

1.10. The third occurrence is in paragraph eight of schedule 1A which determines whether a person holds an interest in a LLP.

How this guidance should be used

1.11. Paragraph 23(2) of schedule 1A to the act states that regard must be had to this guidance in interpreting references to “significant influence or control” in schedule 1A. Part 3 of schedule 1A to the act sets out the rules for the interpretation of that schedule which should be

applied when considering whether an individual meets the conditions for being a PSC.

1.12. Separate statutory guidance is available on the meaning of the term “significant influence or control” in the context of companies.

1.13. This guidance does not provide an exhaustive statement of what constitutes “significant influence or control”. It provides principles and examples which would be indicative of 1 of the following:

- holding the right to or actually exercising significant influence or control over an LLP
- the activities of a trust or firm which itself meets a specified condition in relation to the LLP

1.14. Parts 4 and 6 of this guidance also provide a non-exhaustive list of the kind of roles and relationships which a person may have:

- with an LLP
- in relation to the activities of a trust or firm

which would not, on their own, result in that person being considered to have “significant influence or control” for the purposes of the PSCs register. These are referred to in this guidance as “excepted roles”.

- 1.15. However, it is possible that a person who has an excepted role might still, in the circumstances of a particular case, have the right to exercise, or actually exercise, significant influence or control over the LLP, trust or firm. This could occur, for example, if the role or relationship contains elements which exceed the role or relationship as it is usually understood or exercised. It could also occur if the role or relationship forms 1 of several opportunities which that person has to exercise significant influence or control.
- 1.16. This guidance is relevant when an LLP, trust or firm, or a PSC carries out an assessment as to whether a person meets the fourth or fifth specified condition in relation to the LLP. When applying this guidance, careful consideration should be given to the facts of the particular case which will be very important in determining whether significant influence or control exist in any particular case.
- 1.17. This statutory guidance is confined to the meaning of “significant influence or control” within schedule 1A to the act. Any wider PSC considerations and of roles and responsibilities within an LLP, trust or firm should be carried out

within the context of the broader legal framework and the duties imposed by it.

Further guidance

1.18. Other guidance to the PSCs framework, which is non-statutory, has been issued and is published on [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk). The aim of the framework guidance is to explain the requirements of the PSCs register. The framework guidance consists of:

- summary guide for companies
- guidance for companies and LLPs
- guidance for PSCs

Significant influence or control – terminology

1.19. ‘Significant influence’ and ‘control’ are alternatives.

1.20. Where a person can direct the activities of an LLP, trust or firm, this would be indicative of ‘control’.

1.21. Where a person can ensure that an LLP, trust or firm generally adopts the activities which they desire, this would be indicative of ‘significant influence’.

1.22. The ‘control’ and ‘significant influence’ do not have to be exercised by a person with a view

to gaining economic benefits from the policies or activities of the LLP, trust or firm.

2. Right to exercise significant influence or control over an LLP

2.1. The fourth and fifth specified conditions require a person to have the right to exercise or actually exercise significant influence or control.

2.2. In the context of an LLP, a person may hold a right to exercise significant influence or control as a result of a variety of circumstances. This could be through the LLP agreement or some other agreement, through rights attached to a financial interest, or otherwise. The person exercising significant influence or control might or might not be a member of the LLP.

2.3. The right to exercise significant influence or control is a right which, if exercised, would give rise to the actual exercise of significant influence or control.

2.4. The right to exercise significant influence or control over an LLP may result in that person being a PSC in relation to the LLP regardless of whether or not they actually exercise that right.

Examples

2.5. Paragraphs 2.6, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.10 set out a number of examples of what might constitute a right to exercise significant influence or control.

Paragraph 2.9 sets out a number of examples where rights relating to protection of a member's own or a minority interest would not on their own constitute a right to exercise significant influence or control. The examples do not constitute an exhaustive list.

2.6. Where a person is likely (more likely than not) to receive more than 25% of the profits of an LLP, including profits allocated automatically or otherwise.

2.7. Where a person has absolute decision rights over decisions related to the running of the business of the LLP, for example relating to:

- amending the LLP agreement
- adopting or amending the LLP's business plan
- changing the nature of the LLP's business
- making any additional borrowing from lenders
- establishing or amending any financial incentive scheme

2.8. Where a person holds absolute veto rights over decisions related to the running of the business of the LLP, for example relating to:

- amending the LLP agreement
- adopting or amending the LLP's business plan
- making any additional borrowing from lenders (except as a minority protection as described in paragraph 2.9)

2.9. However, if a person holds absolute veto rights in relation to certain fundamental matters for the purposes of protecting their own or a minority interest then this is unlikely, on its own, to constitute “significant influence or control” over the LLP. When used for the purposes of protecting minority interests these veto rights could include (or relate to) any of the following:

- changing the LLP agreement
- diluting rights including through the admission of new members
- diluting profit share or other financial interests including through the addition of new members
- requiring additional capital contributions
- making any additional borrowing from lenders, outside previously agreed lending thresholds

- winding up the LLP

2.10. Where a person holds veto rights over the appointment of the majority of the persons entitled to take part in management of the LLP. This means those persons who hold a majority of the voting rights at meetings of the management body of the LLP (whether those persons are or are not members of the LLP).

2.11. A person would not have “significant influence or control” where the absolute decision rights or veto derive solely from being a:

- prospective purchaser
- merger partner
- demerger partner

in relation to the LLP (whether its business or assets). This must be on a temporary basis, for example pending clearance by the Competition and Markets Authority.

2.12. In this guidance the term “absolute” is used in relation to decision rights or a veto to mean that a person has the ability to make or veto a

decision without reference to or collaboration with anyone else¹.

¹ Schedule 1A paragraph 12 (joint arrangements) continues to apply in these circumstances.

3. Actually exercises significant influence or control over an LLP

3.1. The following is a list of situations which would be indicative of a person actually exercising significant influence or control.

3.2. All relationships that a person has with the LLP or other individuals who have responsibility for managing the LLP should be taken into account. This is in order to identify whether the cumulative effect of those relationships places the individual in a position where they actually exercise significant influence or control.

For example, this could be a member who also owns important assets and has critical relationships that are important to the running of the business (such as intellectual property rights). This member uses this additional power to influence the outcome of decisions related to the running of the business of the LLP.

Examples

3.3. A person would exercise “significant influence or control” if:

- They are involved in the management and direction of the LLP. For example:

A person, who is 1 of the following

- not a member of a management body, but regularly or consistently directs or influences a significant section of management
- regularly consulted on management decisions and whose views influence decisions made by those involved in management

This would include a person who falls within the definition of “shadow member” set out in regulation 2 of the LLP Regulations 2001, but the situation is not confined to shadow members.

- Their recommendations are always or almost always followed by members who hold the majority of the voting rights in the LLP, when they are deciding how to vote. For example:

An LLP’s founder who no longer has a formal interest in the LLP they started, but makes recommendations to members on how to vote and those recommendations are always or almost always followed.

4. Fourth condition: excepted roles with respect to LLPs

4.1. The following is a non-exhaustive list of roles and relationships which would not, on their own, result in that person being considered to be exercising significant influence or control for the purposes of the fourth condition.

4.2. Where the person provides advice or direction in a professional capacity, for example as:

- a lawyer
- an accountant
- a management consultant
- an investment manager
- a tax adviser
- a financial adviser

4.3. Where the person deals with the LLP under a third party commercial or financial agreement, for example as:

- a supplier
- a customer
- a lender

4.4. Where the person exercises a function under an enactment, for example:

- a regulator
- a liquidator or receiver

4.5. Where the person is an employee acting in the course of their employment and nominee for their employer. This includes an employee, director or chief executive officer of a third party (such as a corporate member company) which has significant influence or control over the LLP.

4.6. Where the person is a designated member of an LLP.

4.7. A person who makes recommendations to members on an issue, or set of issues, on a one-off occasion, which is subject to a vote of the members.

4.8. Any person or entity in relation to any association, professional standards organisation or network of companies or firms which promulgates common rules, policies or standards to be adopted by the members of the network, but does not otherwise have control of members of the network.

4.9. A person who has a role or relationship of the kind listed with the LLP may, however, be a PSC over the LLP if either of the following apply:

- if the role or relationship differs in material respects or contains significantly different features from how the role or relationship is generally understood
- if the role or relationship forms 1 of several opportunities which that person has to exercise significant influence or control

Example

Extra-ordinary functions of a person could result in them being considered to have significant influence or control:

A member who also owns important assets or has critical relationships that are important to the running of the business (such as intellectual property rights). And where they use this additional power to influence the outcome of decisions related to the running of the business of the LLP. This individual would not be excluded from being considered to exercise significant influence or control.

5.Trusts and firms

5.1. The fifth specified condition in part 1 of schedule 1A to the act is relevant where a trust or firm meets any of the other specified conditions in relation to an LLP.

The fifth condition is that:

- *The trustees of a trust or the members of a firm that, under the law by which it is governed, is not a legal person meet any of the other specified conditions (in their capacity as such) in relation to company Y, or would do so if they were individuals, and*
- *X has the right to exercise, or actually exercises, **significant influence or control** over the activities of that trust or firm.*

5.2. This condition is relevant where both of the following are true:

- a trustee or member of a firm meets 1 of the specified conditions for being a PSC of an LLP
- a person (other than the trustees or members of the firm) has the right to exercise or actually exercises significant

influence or control over the activities of the trust or firm

Right to exercise influence or control – trust or firm

- 5.3. The right to exercise significant influence or control is a right which, if exercised, would give rise to the actual exercise of significant influence or control.
- 5.4. If a person has the right to exercise significant influence or control over the activities of a trust or firm, that may result in that person being a PSC in relation to the LLP. The trustees of the trust, or members of the firm, must meet any of the conditions for being a PSC of the LLP, or would do if they were an individual. This would be the case regardless of whether or not the person actually exercises that right.
- 5.5. A person has the right to exercise “significant influence or control” over a trust or firm if that person has the right to direct or influence the running of the activities of the trust or firm. For example if they have the right to:
- right to appoint or remove any of the trustees, partners or members, except through application to the courts, or as a

result of breach of fiduciary duty by the trustees

- right to direct the distribution of funds or assets
- right to direct investment decisions of the trust or firm
- right to amend the trust or partnership deed
- right to revoke the trust or terminate the partnership

Actually exercises influence or control – trust or firm

5.6. A person is likely to exercise significant influence or control over a trust or firm if they are regularly involved in the running of the trust or firm. For example, this could be a person who issues instructions to the trustees or members of the firm, which are generally followed, as to the activities of the trust or firm. This may be a settlor or beneficiary who is actively involved in directing the activities of the trust.

6. Fifth condition: excepted roles (trust or firm)

6.1. The following is a non-exhaustive list of roles and relationships which would not, on their own, result in that person exercising significant influence or control for the purposes of the fifth condition.

6.2. Where the person provides advice or direction in a professional capacity, for example as:

- a lawyer
- an accountant
- a management consultant
- an investment manager
- a tax adviser
- a financial adviser

6.3. Where the person is engaged in a third party commercial or financial agreement, for example as:

- a supplier
- a customer
- a lender

6.4. Where the person exercises a function under an enactment, for example as:

- a regulator
- a liquidator or receiver

6.5. Where the person is an employee acting in the course of their employment, including an employee or director of a third party, which has significant influence or control over the trust or firm.

6.6. Rights held by all or a group of employees, for the purpose of representing the employees' interests in an employee-owned company or firm.

6.7. A person who has a role or relationship of the kind listed in relation to the trust or firm may, however, be a PSC over the trust or firm if either of the following is true:

- if the role or relationship differs in material respects or contains significantly different features from how the role or relationship is generally understood
- if the role or relationship forms 1 of several opportunities which that person has to exercise significant influence or control

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Published by
Department for Business and Trade
February 2026