

## **Limited Partner Limits**

Partnerships may have several different types of partners and compensate partners differently. For a partner who works to run and manage a business, his earnings from the business are viewed as earned income for tax purposes. With the earned income, the partner also fills the employee requirements for benefits. A limited partner, because he does not work or provide service toward the daily operation of the business, is more of an investor, and the money paid by a business to a limited partner would be classified as investment income. Limited partners would not participate in the company pension plan.

## **Real World Example**

A visible example of limited partnerships and pension plans are the publicly traded partnerships in which investors can buy into through shares -technically called units -- trading on the stock exchanges. In this case, there is a company with employees that participate in whatever pension plan the
company offers. Investors own limited partnership units in their brokerage accounts and are not part of any employee benefits.

References

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About the Author

Tim Plaehn has been writing financial, investment and trading articles and blogs since 2007. His work has appeared online at Seeking Alpha, Marketwatch.com and various other websites. Plaehn has a bachelor's degree in mathematics from the U.S. Air Force Academy.

